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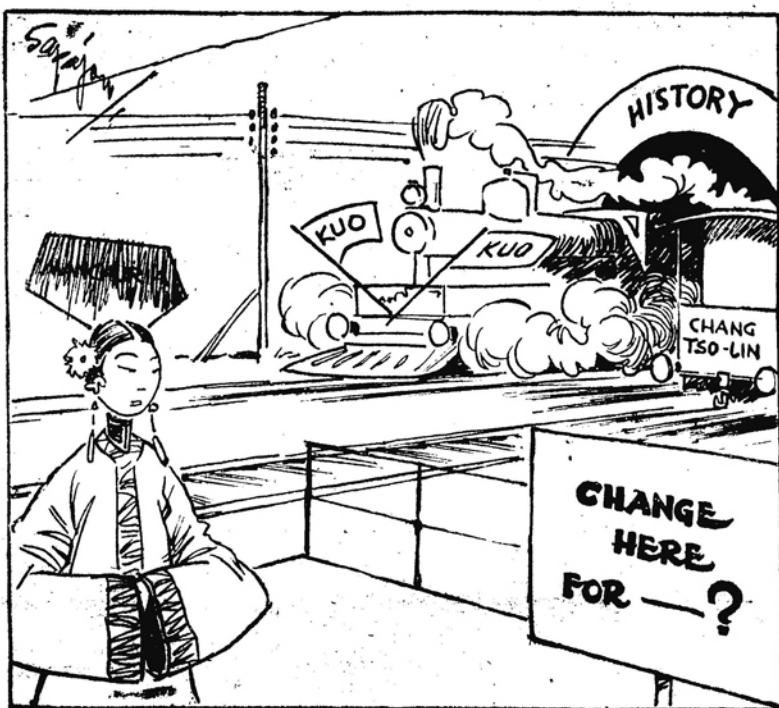
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MISS MANCHURIA:—I SUPPOSE I REALLY HAVE GOT TO CHANGE

THE FIGHTING IN NORTH CHINA

Feng Yu-hsiang & Co. v. Li Ching-lin & Co.: Chang Tso-lin and Kuo Sung-lin: Kuominchun Repulsed, But Feng Preparing for Another Fight: Li Unable to Follow Up Victory

MARSHAL CHANG STILL IN MUKDEN: ENLISTING WHITE RUSSIANS

International Military Train Under Shell-Fire Near Yangtsun: American Protest: Tientsin in State of Defence: Hand-to-Hand Struggles and Trenches Full of Dead

RUSSIA REPORTED TO BE MOVING ON N. MANCHURIA

Newchwang Occupied by Kuo: Retreating Forces Looting: Mukden a Prey to Terror: Japanese Infantry Arrive in Mukden: Marshal Sun Chuan-fang in Shanghai

Tokyo, Dec. 11.

Although the Government is being increasingly pressed to take definite action to protect Japanese interests in Manchuria, this morning's issue of the "Jiji" in a cool-headed editorial advises against any rash act at the present juncture. Though well aware of Japan's special interests in Manchuria, this morning's issue of the "Jiji" emphasises that Manchuria is Chinese territory and that as the hostile operations are not against Japan action without better excuse cannot be justified.

Later.

The morning papers "Chuo" and "Nihon" have been suppressed by the Government as their editorials this morning were considered inflammatory. They attacked the Government's attitude regarding Manchuria and urged reinforcement of the troops. The "Nihon" quoted a prominent Japanese as declaring

that Japan's prestige was threatened and that there was a danger of the Soviet obtaining control of Manchuria. The Government was censured for its neglect to protect Japanese interests and there was even a suggestion that Baron Shidehara (the Foreign Minister) should atone by committing harakiri.

The Reason for the Lull

Foreign Office advices from Mukden state that the present quiet is due to General Kuo Sung-lin recently despatching two divisions to Tientsin for the purpose of assisting Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, thus splitting his army and causing a temporary cessation of hostilities against Marshal Chang Tso-lin. The divisions, however, are now returning to Manchuria, so that the battle at Heiminfu or a compromise is expected shortly.

Later.

Press reports stating that troop transports are collecting at Kurume are neither confirmed nor denied by the War Office, but it is understood that preparations are being made to despatch reinforcements to Manchuria, if necessary.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Japan's Interests Safe at Present

At to-day's meeting of the Cabinet, following reports made by both Baron Shidehara, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and General Ugaki, Minister of War, relating to the war situation in North China, it was unanimously agreed that no contingents would be despatched to Manchuria, since the Japanese Government consider that Japan's rights and interests there are safe at present.—Eastern News Agency.

VICTORY FOR GENERAL LI CHING-LIN

Kuominchun Army Repulsed: Railway Cut: British Guards to Tongshan

Tientsin, Dec. 10.

General Li Ching-lin is himself at Machang, where he drove off the initial attack of the Honanese.

The railways have been cut on all sides of Tientsin. The motor-road to Peking is also cut in several places.

British guards have been sent up the line, also to Tongshan.

The Tientsin stations swarm with troops.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Gen. Li's Victory Confirmed

Tientsin, Dec. 10.

A large force of the Kuominchun army made their appearance yesterday afternoon in the district of Machang and occupied a strategic point, but in the evening, General Li Ching-lin's troops, supported by reinforcements, made a fierce counter-attack upon the Kuominchun army and finally succeeded in repulsing the latter.

In the meantime, General Li's troops, in the districts of Tacheng and Tongkuan, also took the offensive and by this morning had driven back their opponents, after inflicting many casualties upon the latter. General Li, after giving orders to his troops to concentrate their full strength in the sector of Peitsang, returned here this evening at 6.30 o'clock.

The fighting that broke out this morning, lasting till this evening in the district of Peitsang between the Kuominchun troops under the command of General Chang Chih-chiang and General Li Ching-lin's forces at the distance ranging from 1,000 metres and 6,000 metres, has ended in the latter's victory.—East, ern News Agency.

THE FIGHTING IN SHANTUNG

Victory Claimed by Marshal Chang Chung-chang: Why the Armistice Was Broken

The following telegram, endorsed "delayed by the censor," has been received from "The staff of the second army of Marshal Chang Chung-chang:—

Tsinanfu, Dec. 9.

The advance of our Army about which we wired you on November 29 was suspended because the enemy asked for an armistice in order that negotiations might be commenced. The armistice, however, was used by the enemy to fortify his positions and bring two more divisions to the front. As soon as that became clear our Army again took up the offensive and after a stubborn resistance by the enemy from their fortified positions we succeeded in defeating him.

The enemy's forces were those of Gen. Lee Ting-tzai with 40,000 men, Gen. Chang Wi-chiao, 20,000, and Gen. Ten Win-chen with 20,000 men, making in all about 100,000 men.

The losses of the enemy were above 40,000 killed, wounded and captured; 30 field pieces, 3,000,000 round of ammunition, a great many machine-guns, rifles, hand grenades etc., were taken.

The enemy hurriedly retreated to Yenchowfu and Tsinningchow. Our Army is advancing southwards and clearing the territory of Shantung of the scattered remnants of the enemy.

Yesterday there were some clashes with the enemy on the northern border of Shantung in the vicinity of Tachow.

THE FIGHTING IN CHIHLI

International Train under Shell-fire and Prevented from Getting to Tientsin: Heavy Fighting in Vicinity of Yangtsun: Gen. Li Ching-lin Falling Back

Tientsin, Dec. 11.

General Li Ching-lin returned from Machang this morning and claimed that he was victorious over the Kuominchun army which, he said, had dispersed.

General Li Ching-lin announces his determination to fight. He states that he does not intend fleeing.

This afternoon heavy firing could be heard in the foreign concessions. Latest reports indicate that General Li Ching-lin is at present holding his own at Peitsang.

An Allied military train left Peking this morning for Tientsin, but was unable to reach here owing to the battle.

Dec. 12.

Firing was heard until midnight last night. The city was in a panic, but later was reassured by the presence of French, Japanese and Italian troops who came to the city by special request of the city police and are guarding the electric and water works, bridges and other important points.

There are not many Chinese troops at Tientsin. All have been sent to Machang or Peitsang, but it is feared that, if defeated, they will stream to the city and begin looting. The presence of foreign guards not only protects the native city, but prevents the possibility of defeated troops rushing into the concessions.

There is no news of the Allied train, which was held up at Yangtsun with 200 passengers on board.—*Reuter's Pacific Service.*

An American Protest

Peking, Dec. 11.

Among those who are aboard the international military train which was shelled by General Li Ching-lin's troops near Yangtsun yesterday, are 18 Americans, eight British, three French, and ten Japanese, including ten foreign ladies and four children.

THE SITUATION IN MANCHURIA

Japanese Minister of War Not Yet in Favour of Sending Reinforcements: Varying Newspaper Contentions on Intervention: A Consul's Warning

Peking, Nov. 30.

It appears that General Chang Hsueh-liang only came as far south as Chinwangtao in his endeavour to come to terms with General Kuo Sung-ling and that he was never in Tientsin as was earlier reported. It is stated that he did not see General Kuo himself but, through a representative, proposed that Marshal Chang Tso-lin should be retained in office, though certain reforms should be carried out. This, however, was not acceptable to General Kuo and it became evident that there was no hope of a compromise.

Capture of Hsinminfu

Dec. 13.

General Kuo Sung-ling in a circular telegram claims that he moved his headquarters to Kowpangze on December 7 and occupied Hsinminfu on December 8.—*Reuter's Pacific Service.*

Tokyo, Dec. 12.

A Kokusai News Agency report from Mukden quotes Marshal Chang Tso-lin as expressing his determination to attempt to turn the tables once more. If he is successful in this he is reported to have said that he intends yielding his present post to some competent person and then retiring to private life.

At the request of the Kuantung civil administration the Government has detailed 100 police from Seoul to proceed to Mukden.

The "Chugai" maintains that general opinion in the Upper House is to the effect that to ensure proper protection of her rights and interests, Japan should support Marshal Chang Tso-lin.

The "Nichi Nichi" credits the Privy Councillors with desiring action which virtually entails siding Marshal Chang Tso-lin, but the "Jiji" continues to back the Government's attitude of strict neutrality.

In view of the fact that the train in question is under the command of American soldiers, the American Minister here separately has lodged a protest with the authorities concerned against the unlawful action of the General Li's troops.

The Train Returns

Dec. 12.

The international military train which was shelled by General Li Ching-lin's troops at Yangtsun yesterday, arrived here at 6 p.m. today.—*Eastern News Agency.*

International Train Fired On

Peking, Dec. 12.

Radio messages from the international train, which left yesterday morning, state that artillery fired on the train this morning four miles south of Yangtsun. There were no casualties, but shrapnel broke one window.

The train returned to Yangtsun and, according to the last reports, is still there. Some passengers are still on board, while others walked across the bridge and took motors or other conveyances for Tientsin.

The firing was apparently done by General Li Ching-lin's artillery. It is doubtful whether it was directed against the train, but a protest has been lodged with General Li Ching-lin's headquarters at Tientsin.

Other messages state that heavy fighting is proceeding in the vicinity of Yangtsun and that General Li Ching-lin's troops are falling back.

Shansi to be Invaded

Dec. 13.

The vernacular papers report that the Second Kuominchun Army has sent troops from Sinsianghsien to Chinkuan with the object of invading Shansi. General Yen Hsi-shan (Tupan of Shansi), it is reported, is preparing to resist the attack.—*Reuter's Pacific Service.*

SUN CHUAN-FANG TO NANKING

Calling Officially on Consuls in Shanghai: "Little" Hsu Back from Hangchow

MONDAY.

According to news received in Shanghai from Hangchow during the week end, Marshal Sun Chuan-fang will return to Shanghai tomorrow, having finished his work so far as the administration, finances and defence of Chékiang are concerned.

He is due to come to Shanghai by special train together with his staff; and, after remaining here for two days, during which he will officially call on the Consular Body, will return to Nanking.

In connexion with Marshal Sun's visit it is interesting to know that, in compliance with appeals from the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and other organizations, he has decided not to execute Col. Kiang Cheng, the late acting Commissioner of Shanghai and Woosung Police, for releasing Brig.-Gen. Chang Tz-ying, the Fengtien Police Commissioner, who was arrested when the victorious Chékiang army arrived in Shanghai.

Gen. Hsu Shu-tseng ("Little" Hsu), the Anfu High Commissioner to Europe and America, who went to Hangchow on Friday, returned to Shanghai on Saturday morning.

TIENTSIN IN STATE OF DEFENCE

Tientsin, Dec. 11.

The various troops of the foreign Powers garrisoned here were called out this afternoon and took up their respective duties of guarding the city both within and without the concessions. It is expected that barricades and wire-entanglements will be constructed along the boundary line between the foreign concessions and the Chinese city and all roads leading to the Chinese city will be blocked except for a portion of the boundary.—*Eastern News Agency.*

He will, we understand, leave for Peking in a day or two, to confer with the Chief Executive, Marshal Tuan Chi-jui.

A reception will be held at the Majestic Hotel this afternoon in honour of "Little" Hsu, Mr. Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, being the host.

On Friday afternoon at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs local officials under the Taoyin, Mr. Fu Chiang, and Mr. Hsu, will welcome Marshal Sun.

Rewards to the Army

As a reward to his men for their victory over the Fengtien army, Marshal Sun Chuan-fang has presented them with a train-load of 2,000 bags of flour, 500 uniforms, 1,000 hats, 140 piculs of rice and 1,500 piculs of fuel. These were sent to Nanking on Saturday.

Marshal Sun is also reported to have granted \$4,000 to the staffs of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow Railways as a reward for their assistance to the Allied armies in the recent campaign against Fengtien.

THE FIGHTING AT CHEFOO

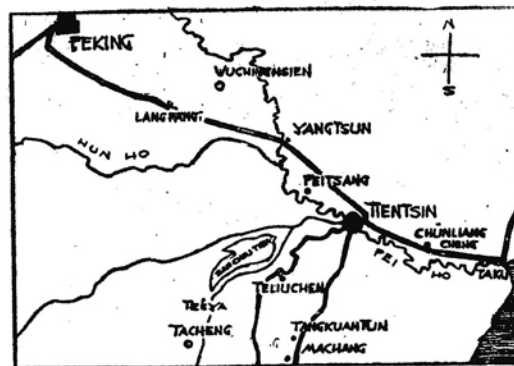
Promise of Protection for Foreign Life: More Money Wanted

Peking, Dec. 2.

Telegrams from Chefoo state that during the recent fighting three shells fell near the houses of British residents, whereupon the British Consul lodged a protest with the commanders of the invading gunboats. The latter have now agreed to be responsible for the protection of foreign life and property.

The gunboat commanders have demanded \$100,000 for war expenses from the Chefoo merchants.—*Reuter's Pacific Service.*

The Japanese garrisons in Kuantung, Marshal Chang Tso-lin has addressed a note to the Japanese Commandant, stating that he has given strict instructions to his troops not to encroach upon Japan's rights and interests in South Manchuria.—*Eastern News Agency.*



WHERE THE CHIHLI CAMPAIGN IS BEING FOUGHT

GEN. LI CHING-LIN'S ADVANCE

Big Defensive Action Fought Against Kuominchun Troops: Striking Defence of Tientsin Against Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang: Trenches Taken at Point of Bayonet

Tientsin, Dec. 14.

The latest reports from Peitsang indicate that although out-numbered General Li Ching-lin's troops are holding their own and have even advanced a few miles towards Yangtsun.

Throughout the week-end heavy artillery fire could be heard in the concessions.

It is stated that General Li Ching-lin's troops are strongly entrenched in three lines. The Kuominchun troops are apparently realizing the impossibility of breaking through the defence at Peitsang.

The Allied train from Peking, which was held up at Yangtsun, has returned to Peking being unable to proceed, while a relief train with food and supplies sent up from Tientsin also had to return.

The native city is quiet. The Japanese concession is plentifully supplied with barbed wire barriers in case of eventualities. The French troops have dug machine gun emplacements and trenches at the French arsenal.

Later.

General Li Ching-lin's advance is confirmed. He drove out General Feng Yu-hsiang's troops from Yangtsun.

After an artillery bombardment that lasted throughout the day General Li Ching-lin's troops took General Feng Yu-hsiang's trenches at the point of the bayonet.

General Li Ching-lin states that Southern Chihli is freed from the Kuominchun menace and he is now able to obtain ammunition from Tehchow, which a week ago was surrounded by Kuominchun troops. He also states that he is not helped by Marshal Chang Tso-lin and has no understanding with him, but Marshal Wu Pei-fu has agreed to defend Southern Chihli in the event of Kuominchun troops advancing from Honan again.

The residents of the native city feel much safer after last Sunday's fighting. The shops are reopening and the streets have an almost normal appearance.—*Reuter's Pacific Service.*

Peking, Dec. 11.

The international train was caught in the battle at Yangtsun.

The passengers, including the women and children, had to take refuge under the carriages. The nine British passengers include Colonel Haslehurst and his wife. There were also 20 Americans, a number of prominent Japanese and four League of Nations commissioners who have been visiting Manchuria in connexion with plague prevention.

It appears that a Kuominchun armoured train followed the international train to Yangtsun, where it landed a thousand infantry and artillery and began shelling General Li Ching-lin's forces across the river.

The Legations have lodged vigorous protests against the breach of the Boxer Protocol involved.

It is understood that arrangements are being made to despatch a relief train from Tientsin.

Later.

The Japanese passengers include Mr. Mochizuki, the Kenseikai leader, and Mr. Inouye, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Peck of the American Legation left this evening with a lorry of food and blankets for the passengers on the international train.

Dec. 12.

Mr. Peck reached the international train early this morning and delivered the provisions, after which the train was safely withdrawn to Langfang, outside the present battle zone.

The American passengers include Mrs. Calhoun, widow of the former Minister.

Later.

The train returned to Peking this evening. All the passengers are safe.

Later.

The conflicting reports and rumours reaching Peking by telephone, radio and even by carrier-pigeon make it difficult to follow the precise course of the conflict being waged to the east of Yangtsun. It seems to be generally agreed, however, that the Kuominchun left wing suffered a setback this morning. The capture of Peitsang was easy, as at first seemed likely.

General Li Ching-lin is using aeroplanes, which did some bombing this morning.—*Reuter's Pacific Service.*

Tokyo, Dec. 14.

The Navy will probably send one or two destroyers from Port Arthur to Tientsin with food and clothing for Japanese nationals.

While the Government spokesman agrees that a battle is imminent near Mukden, it is insisted that Marshal Chang Tso-lin's days are numbered, and his fall is expected at any moment.—*Reuter's Pacific Service.*

Cot. Kiang Cheng, former acting Commissioner of Shanghai and Woosung Police, who is alleged illegally to have released Brig.-Gen. Chang Tz-ying, the former Fengtien Commissioner after he had been captured by the Chékiang troops, was on Sunday afternoon transported to Nanking, handcuffed and in irons.

DEFEAT OF KUOMINCHUN ARMY

Graphic Description of the Fighting at Yangtsun: Hand-to-Hand Struggle and a Trench full of Dead;

Kuominchun Heavy Casualties

Tientsin, Dec. 15.

The str. Chip Shing was fired on by soldiers when coming up the river to-day. It is not known to which camp the soldiers belong. No casualties occurred.

H.M.S. Hollyhock, the U.S.S. Ashville, the French gunboat Altaire and a Japanese destroyer are now here. The city remains very quiet. Most of the shops have posters stuck up outside inscribed: "Down with Feng! Down with the Bolsheviks!"

News from the front is very scanty but apparently General Li Ching-lin has now moved on past Yangtsun.—*Reuter's Pacific Service.*

Tientsin, Dec. 13.

Despite repeated vigorous attacks by the Kuominchun forces upon General Li Ching-lin's troops in the district of Yangtsun, the former, under search-lights and machine-gun fire, were finally repulsed.

The positions of the two contending forces this morning remains just the same as yesterday. In the regions of Yangluoching and Meichangchin, the Kuominchun troops have voluntarily made a retreat.

Sounds of rifles and field-guns are not heard at all and quiet prevails at the front.

Hand to Hand Fighting

Three brigades of General Feng Yu-hsiang's troops, which have been holding their own in the district of Meichangchin, this morning three times charged the trenches of General Li Ching-lin's troops, resulting in hand-to-hand and bayonet fighting.

In this battle, General Li's troops put up a stubborn resistance and the Kuominchun forces retreated, leaving several hundred killed behind, which, together with the dead of General Li's troops, filled the trenches.

It appears that these charges were the final attempts on the part of the Kuominchun troops, for since then a general retreat has been made by some two brigades of General Feng's troops in the district of Yangluoching, followed by other Kuominchun troops in the district of Yangtsun.

Heavy Casualties

Casualties inflicted upon General Feng Yu-hsiang's troops since the battle on the 12th instant are estimated at approximately 2,000, whereas the number of casualties on the part of General Li Ching-lin's troops also is reported to be large.

The troops under the command of General Li, who were wounded and carried back to Tientsin during yesterday, alone amount to some 700. It is said that the fighting

that took place for the last few days between the Kuominchun troops and General Li Ching-lin's forces is the severest since the battle that was fought last year in the sector of Shanhaikuan during the Chihli-Fengtien war.

When the Kuominchun forces commenced to retreat, General Li Ching-lin's troops lost no time in pursuing their retreating opponents and in so doing they advanced as far as Lofa by 3 o'clock this afternoon.

At the same time, the right and left wings of General Li's troops have advanced parallel with the centre. Kuominchun troops have been taken prisoner in the sector of Yangtsun totalling some 5,000 or 6,000.

General Li's troops also have captured large quantities of arms and military stores. The loss sustained by the Kuominchun forces in other sectors is reported to be great.

It was originally thought that fighting between the Kuominchun forces and General Li Ching-lin's troops, if it actually took place, would surely result in a crushing defeat of the latter, and the citizens of Tientsin for some time past have been panic-stricken in anticipation of the outbreak of hostilities between the two opposing forces.

The fact, however, that General Li's troops, contrary to expectations, have gained the victory in the districts of both Machang and Peitsang has set the mind of the populace at rest.

In these circumstances, the animosity hitherto entertained by the Chinese citizens here against General Li Ching-lin is being gradually mitigated.—*Eastern News Agency.*

Women for Red Cross Work

Peking, Dec. 14.

The Kuominchun headquarters announce that Mrs. Feng Yu-hsiang has invited the wives of the Kuominchun officers to organize a nursing corps for red cross work at the front.—*Reuter's Pacific Service.*

China but of the world. Before you, Marshal Sun, lies a most promising career of successful administration by reconstructive achievements in Chikiang which will be repeated in Kiangsu, you will begin by confining your scope of progressive work in the five provinces under your immediate jurisdiction but you will by persistent efforts become an eminent national reformer."

"Marshal" Sun, with such achievements and such optimistic thoughts before us, how can we not be filled with sentiments of delight and happiness as we raise our cups to drink to your health and prosperity and lifelong happiness. As a moment of this auspicious occasion let us have the pleasure of presenting you with a silver tripod bearing the inscription: *Wan Chia Sheng Fo* "The Living Buddha of the People."

Marshal Sun's Reply

A beautiful silver incense urn as well as two vases were then presented to Marshal Sun, who replied as follows:—

"It is a great honour for me to be with you to-day and to meet you personally. My short stay in Shanghai does not give me an opportunity of calling upon each one of you and it is for this reason that I must apologise. Nevertheless, I must tell you as briefly as possible and with all sincerity that I am a true lover of peace. Many think that because I have taken part in civil wars I depend entirely upon force but it must be understood that those who disturb the peace of China are generally those who depend on military force, and in order to get rid of these we must use military force. While the friendly Powers have constantly expressed their good-will and friendship towards our country, China herself has always been in a chaotic state which makes everybody regret and lament. This is a matter of which I am very much ashamed. After the conclusion of the war I intend to do all in my power to rid the country of corruption. I hope to work really for the welfare of the people. By this the peaceful intentions of the people can be upheld on one hand and on the other hand it will satisfy the friendly powers. Here, however, is one point which should be noted. The Chinese people, because of their environments have become of late years very reactionary and emotional."

"The people of yesterday could be persuaded but to-day they are like grown-ups and can hardly be controlled. They retaliate if they are too highly pressed and they do all possible harm instead of good. The only way to solve this miserable situation is to guide them to the proper road. Then there can be real co-operation and a real sincerity between the Chinese people and foreigners, for real peace then can be attained. Another point which should be emphasized is the menace of Communism or Bolshevism, which is even more dangerous to society. It is my duty to rid the people, to rid society and to rid the country of this menace and to safeguard them against the danger of being invaded by Bolshevik elements and propaganda. By thus doing, it is my hope that the peace in this part of the country can be upheld effectively and the people protected. I am sorry that I cannot remain in Shanghai longer and talk to you at length on my plans."

Marshal Sun Chuan-fang accompanied by General "Little" Hsu left last night for Nantungchow where he will be the guest of Mr. Chang Chien, the industrial magnate.

MARSHAL SUN GUEST AT TIFFIN

Marshal Sun attended a tiffin which was given in his honour at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, at which the majority of the leading Chinese officials were present. All along the road were detectives and military guards, and at the entrance the brass band of the Commissioner of Shanghai and Woosung Police rendered a number of pieces, including "See the Conquering Hero Comes," the Chinese National Anthem and other tunes.

The interior of the bureau was beautifully decorated with flowers, potted plants, bunting and the flags of the various friendly nations. The Marshal came in Chinese attire, smiling and bowing as he entered. Short and thin, with a small moustache, Marshal Sun looked more like a school-master of the Manchukuo days than one of China's leading generals.

WHERE WILL MARSHAL CHANG FLEE?

Expected He Will Take Refuge in Japanese Territory as

Mukden will be Unsafe: No Fighting to be Allowed

Within Six Miles of Mukden

Tokyo, Dec. 16.

The Government spokesman to-day stated that Marshal Chang Tso-lin and General Kuo Sung-ling would be notified by the Japanese that no fighting would be permitted within six miles of the capital.

The spokesman stated that all the Consuls had requested Japan to take all steps to protect the foreigners and the capital.

The Japanese troops, the spokesman said, have been instructed to maintain absolute neutrality. No more troops would be sent, except those mentioned earlier, unless the situation demanded it. He explained that the Portsmouth Treaty allowed Japan approximately 15,000 railway guards, but even with reinforcements they now totalled only 8,000.

The Japanese did not expect Marshal Chang Tso-lin to attempt to take refuge at Mukden, the spokesman said, even as a private citizen, as his life was endangered by Chinese, but he would probably flee to Dairen or to another Japanese territory if defeated.

Official advice indicate that Marshal Chang Tso-lin's mercenary troops are near revolt. Numerous lootings are reported. Very strict measures are deemed necessary to prevent loss of lives and property of Japanese nationals and foreigners. They state that Marshal Chang Tso-lin has removed most of his arms and munitions from the arsenal.—*Reuter's Pacific Service.*

The Japanese Warning

Mukden, Dec. 15.

The second warning given to both Marshal Chang and General Kuo by General Shirakawa, Commander-in-Chief of Japanese garrisons in Kuantung, is as follows:—

"Military operations or any action liable to disturb peace and order in the zone on both sides of the South Manchuria or within some 12 kilometres from the terminus of the Railway are strictly prohibited. If any negotiations in this connexion are desired you are requested to negotiate officially with the Japanese Government through your Government."

The foregoing warning was handed to Marshal Chang at 2:30 this afternoon through Major-General Kikuchi, and to General Kuo at Yingkow through Major Morijiri, a staff-officer to Japanese Commander-in-Chief.

Hsinmintun Evacuated

Later.

No Kuo Sung-ling's troops had entered the town of Hsinmintun by 8 o'clock to-night, but the majority of Marshal Chang's troops having already evacuated the town and retreated as far back as the line in the sector of Chuliuho, it is expected that the town will in a day or two fall completely in the hands of General Kuo's forces, which have now repaired the points on the line between Peichupu and Koupangtzu, which were damaged by Marshal Chang's troops, to such an extent that troops can be transported over this line.

In the vicinity of Koupangtzu, 20 trains are standing ready to start at any moment. It is believed that at least 25,000 troops, belonging to General Kuo Sung-ling, are kept in these trains.

Some 10,000 troops in the district of Liaochung and the left wing, 10,000 strong, under the command of General Sung, are making preparations to start attacking Marshal Chang's troops from the district of Hsinlitun.—*Eastern News Agency.*

Proposed Conference at Peking

Peking, Dec. 6.

A local news agency reports that Marshal Tuan Chi-jui last night sent a circular telegram to Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan and Generals Yueh Wei-chun, Sun Yueh, Sun Chuan-fang, Teng Ju-cho, Fang Peng-jen and Kuo Sung-ling asking them to come to Peking for a conference to discuss the Manchurian situation.

The agency adds that Marshal Tuan hopes that they will be able to meet in Peking within ten days.

It is understood that this conference will take the place of the military conference proposed by Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang the other day.

General Chiang Tze-chang, the Tutung of Chahar, arrived here to-day, and General Sun Yueh, the Tayan of Shensi, also arrived this morning.

It is believed that they will both assist in the operations against General Li Ching-lin, and Mukden.

Later.

General Chiang has been appointed Commandant of the First Kuominchun army.—*Reuter's Pacific Service.*

Composition of Japanese Troops

Tokyo, Dec. 16.

In connexion with the Government's intention to bring the Manchurian garrison up to full strength in view of the present situation it is learned from the War Office that part of the troops from Korea have already left for Manchuria, and the remainder will follow immediately. The troops from Kurume will probably not leave till December 18.

It is understood that the troops from Korea consist of infantry and artillery only, whereas those from Kurume form a composite brigade of all arms under Major-General Saito, with automobiles and a wireless section attached.—*Reuter's Pacific Service.*

Neutrality Insisted On

Tokyo, Dec. 16.

General Ugaki, Minister of War, last night issued telegraphic instructions to General Shirakawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese garrisons in Kuantung, in which the former notifies the latter of the purpose of despatching Japanese troops to Manchuria and emphatically points out that the Japanese garrisons should remain absolutely neutral towards the Chinese contending troops under the command of Marshal Chang Tso-lin and General Kuo Sung-ling and by no means take such action as would be liable to favour either side.

The Troops for Manchuria

The decision to despatch troops to Manchuria reached at the Cabinet meeting yesterday having been sanctioned by the Throne, General Ugaki, Minister of War, gave orders for two infantry battalions and two artillery companies of the 20th Divisions at Ryuzan, Chosen, four infantry battalions, a fieldgun company, a cavalry company, a mountain-gun detachment of the 12th Division at Kurume, a wireless detachment of the telegraph corps at Nakano, and a small party of the motor-car corps at Sedagay to proceed to Manchuria.

The Commander of the 12th Division at Kurume, accordingly, has started mobilizing the force specified, which, it is expected, will depart for Manchuria by the 18th instant.

The mobilized troops of the 20th Division at Ryuzan, Chosen, already left for Mukden by rail to-day. All these troops have been placed under the command of Major-General Y. Saito, Commander of the 24th Brigade. The expenditure required for the despatch of these contingents is estimated at ¥1,800,000.—*Eastern News Agency.*

INTERESTING SPEECH BY MARSHAL SUN

Tea by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce: Commander's Outlook on the Present Situation and Condemnation of Bolshevism

THURSDAY.

Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, accompanied by General "Little" Hsu and Mr. Hsu Yuan, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs were welcomed to Shanghai by representative Chinese organizations at a tea given at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon. The organizations sponsoring the tea were:—

The General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, the City Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Commerce of Chapel, the City Council of Chapel, the Agricultural Association of Chapel, the Philanthropic Association of Chapel, the Chapel Fire Brigade, the Kiangsu Educational Association, the Shanghai District Assembly, the City Council of Shanghai, the Agricultural Association of Shanghai, the Shanghai Philanthropic Association, the Shanghai Fire Brigade Union, the Shanghai Bankers' Association, the Shanghai Native Bankers' Association, the Overseas Chinese Association of Shanghai, and the Red Cross Society of China: City Branch, midst Marshal.

In the course of his address welcoming Marshal Sun, Mr. Yu Yah-ching said:—

"Marshal Sun, for some considerable time, we have been looking forward to the gratification of meeting you. But when you left

Chikiang last month to engage in your memorable campaign, you were unable to tear yourself from the scenes of your strenuous activities. It is with mingled feelings that we welcome you most cordially at this joint reception at which all the leading elements of Shanghai, both Chinese and foreign, are represented. It is a great occasion worthy of the great cause of peace, abiding peace in this South-eastern part of the Chinese Republic. Since the republic came into existence some 14 years ago, the country has been sorely tried with a series of tempestuous events but nevertheless it is not impossible to enjoy the constant companionship of the Dove of Peace by the proper organization of constructive efforts."

An Example for Admiration

"Marshal Sun, in the field of military tactics and administrative reforms you have set an example that commands perfect admiration. Discipline prevails throughout your armies distinguished alike for their bravery and respect to the will of the people. You have taken great pains to study the wishes, outwardly expressed or inwardly cherished, of the people; and to you the satisfaction of all satisfactions is to bring relief to the people whose sufferings you deeply sympathize with. You are a model soldier not only of

TEMPORARY STALEMATE IN CHIHLI

Gen. Li Ching-lin Unable to Follow Up His Victory Owing to Lack of Adequate Numbers: Marshal Feng Still Busy Concentrating Troops for Another Fight

Tientsin, Dec. 15.

After their success in repulsing General Feng Yu-hsiang's troops, which since the 9th instant have attempted scores of charges, General Li Ching-lin's forces along the whole line of battle have more than once tried to make a general attack upon General Feng's troops. Nevertheless, owing to the insufficient military force, numerically, as well as to the fact that they have hostile troops on the right and left, General Li's forces hitherto have failed to inflict any fatal blow upon General Feng's troops and have had no opportunity to stage a running fight.

In the meantime, General Feng is gradually concentrating General Sung Che-yuan's troops of Jehol in the district of Tungchow and General Li Ming-chung's troops of Suifu in the district of Fengtai apparently with a view to fighting another engagement with General Li's forces.

As the 5th Division, whose attitude has so far remained uncertain, has begun to threaten the right and rear of General Li's forces, the situation has again changed unfavourably to General Li Ching-lin.—Eastern News Agency.

Perhaps a Reason for Defeat

Peking, Dec. 12. (Delayed in transmission)

The loss sustained by General Feng Yu-hsiang's troops as a result of to-day's battle is very great, casualties being estimated at 1,000. All the reserves of the Kuominchun forces hitherto stationed in Yangtsun were despatched to the front by noon to-day.

Accordingly, General Chang Chih-chiang, Commander of the 1st Kuominchun Army, has wired to General Teng Pao-tsun, Commander of the 2nd Army, requesting him immediately to send two additional brigades to reinforce the 1st Army, but General Teng, whose originally allotted post had been taken by General Chang, is reported to have refused to comply with General Chang's request on the plea of the insufficiency in his own force in the district of Machang. The discord between the 1st and 2nd Armies of the Kuominchun troops has thus become acuter than ever.—Eastern News Agency.

CHANG TSO-LIN YET IN MUKDEN

Heilungkiang Armies: Capital City's Hopes that Luck May Yet Turn

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Although the situation has changed adversely to Marshal Chang since the above was written, it is still a fact we believe that he remains in Mukden and, while he does that, luck as our correspondent says, may change.

Mukden, Dec. 10.

That the Chinese puzzle has become more baffling than ever may appear a trite remark, but it is a natural one to make at this time, especially when we hear of the strife between the disintegrated sections of former armies.

The Mukden outlook is still far from cheerful, though the panic, which seized the populace last weekend and which caused thousands to make a frantic rush with their valuables to the Japanese concession, has diminished. This to some extent is due to the belief that while there's life there's hope, for Marshal Chang is still in his yamen and his administration still functions.

Chang Tso-lin likewise has not abandoned hope. On the 5th instant he had apparently made up his mind not to fight and instructed the armies in the Jehol region to return to Kirin and Heilungkiang, but two days later he reversed this decision and decided not to give up without a struggle. Orders were issued to these armies to converge on Hsinmuntun, where the "Young General" is preparing to resist the advance of Kuo's army. According to local report, he sent a message to his loyal troops urging them to put forth their best efforts, but if defeated they should return to Kirin and Heilungkiang where he would join them later in happier circumstances.

I am told that Chang Tso-lin has no lack of funds, an important consideration, as dollars may yet win the war. In his relations with his son he has disclosed a truly spartan spirit as he has informed the young man that he cannot do better to atone for his faults than by dying at the head of his troops.

Japanese Military Strength

Practically all the Japanese military strength in Manchuria is concentrated in the vicinity of Mukden. Adequate measures have been taken to safeguard the concession. Machine guns are mounted at the Obelisk, and pickets are stationed at the several approaches to the settlement. Chinese soldiers search all Chinese leaving for the concession in order to prevent the exportation of silver.

Hundreds of men have been impressed here apparently for the purpose of trench digging on the left bank of the Liao river, while the daily despatch of war material from here suggests that a serious effort to make a stand at Hsinmuntun is contemplated.

GEN. LI CHING-LIN'S DEFENSIVE

Picture of Victor's Disposition of Troops: Adoption of Defence Rather Than Offence

Tientsin, Dec. 16.

There was little fighting to-day. General Li Ching-lin is holding an approximately 30 mile line, the centre of which is Hankou, 12 miles from Tientsin. The majority of his troops are stationed here, occupying a strong position between the Peiho River, the Peking Road and the Peking Rail.

The Kuominchun launched several fruitless attacks, the latest of which took place last night. General Li, hitherto, has not counter-attacked, an advance being useless as he does not intend to take the war into the enemy's camp.

Fifteen miles to the left there was another concentration at Yangliuching, where the Kuominchun were also driven off after minor fighting.

A third concentration occurred to the right of the intervening country. Not many troops were engaged. The rumoured encircling of Tientsin by the Kuominchun forces is not taken seriously. It is considered that General Feng must crush the Hankou defenses if he wishes to capture Tientsin. General Li's staff point out that General Feng had not thought his advance would be resisted.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

JAPANESE INFANTRY REACH MUKDEN

Garrisons in Manchuria Not Yet Up to Authorized Standards: Marshal Chang Preparing for the Great Battle: More White Russians Enlisted for the Front

Tokyo, Dec. 17.

The War Office announces that the first reinforcements from Korea, consisting of one infantry battalion, reached Mukden last night. One more battalion is expected to arrive this morning and the field artillery this evening.

According to press reports, which are understood to be correct, Baron Shidehara, the Foreign Minister, interviewed yesterday, stated that the Government was willing to permit even armed belligerents to pass through the railway zone and Mukden, provided no fighting took place within six miles, but it would insist on the Chinese troops disarming if there were any chance of their entry resulting in fighting within the restricted area.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Marshal Chang's Apology

Mukden, Dec. 16.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin and Mr. Wang Yung-chiang, Civil Governor of Fengtien, have addressed a joint Note to Mr. Yoshida, Japanese Consul-General here, in which they express deep regret at the great damage done to Japanese residents in Chinchow on account of looting by Chinese troops, and declare that while it is unknown which troops did the looting, they hold themselves responsible for the crime and will pay compensation for the loss sustained by Japanese residents, no matter which troops, either the Fengtien or General Kuo Sung-ling's, are guilty on the ground that General Kuo's troops formerly belonged to the Fengtien faction.

Preparing for the Great Fight

The reorganization of Marshal Chang's troops has been completed, and they are now fully prepared to fight a final decisive battle with General Kuo Sung-ling's troops.

As a result of to-day's military conference, posts of commanders of the Fengtien troops have been decided as follows:—Marshal Chang Tso-lin to be Commander-in-Chief; General Yang Yu-ting Chief of the General Staff; General Chang Hsueh-liang Commander of the 1st Fengtien Army, the centre, General Chang Tso-hsiang Commander of the 2nd Fengtien Army, the right wing, General Wu Chun-sheng Commander of the 3rd Fengtien Army, the left wing.

With a decisive battle imminent, Marshal Chang is doing everything

IS RUSSIA ABOUT TO MOVE?

Tokyo, Dec. 17.

A message from Odessa dated the 16th instant reports:—The military commission at Moscow has ordered the concentration of one regiment of infantry, two of cavalry, one battalion each of artillery and engineers with three armoured cars at the border to be ready to capture the railway zone of the Chinese Eastern Railway as soon as there is an order to do so from the Central Executive Committee.—Eastern News Agency.

in his power to replenish the insufficiency in the number of his troops. He has enlisted many White Russians and already despatched them to the front.—Eastern News Agency.

Japanese Comment

Tokyo, Dec. 17.

Commenting on the despatch of Japanese troops to Manchuria, the "Jiji" says:—

According to an explanation given by the military authorities, the reason why troops have been despatched to Manchuria is that there was need to replenish the vacancies caused by the recent return home of the soldiers whose two years' term had expired and, therefore, the despatch of these troops does not mean the increase of Japanese garrisons. If such be the case, the actual force of the Japanese garrisons has not been strengthened, and, therefore, the present despatch of contingents to Manchuria should not be regarded as an expedition.

The "Rocky" states:—It is most regrettable that Japan has been compelled to despatch troops to Manchuria at this jun-

ture, owing to the fact that Marshal Chang Tso-lin is reluctant to go into retirement and his desire to fight a final battle, though he is fully aware of the difficulty of obtaining a victory, as well as to the fact that General Kuo Sung-ling has shown a tendency to trespass upon the zone of the South Manchuria Railway.

"It is now sincerely hoped that the Japanese garrisons in Manchuria will maintain a most strict and discreet attitude and refrain from actions which would discount Japan's fair and just attitude by misconceived patriotism."

Gen. Kuo's Withdrawal from Hopei Mukden, Dec. 16.

The majority of the detachment of General Kuo's troops, which had entered the town of Hopei on the opposite shore of Yingkou, have withdrawn to Tienchuang, leaving behind only an infantry battalion and an artillery company. Both Yingkou and Hopei are very quiet at present.

Foreign Uneasiness in Mukden

Mukden, Dec. 10.

Last night a feeling of uneasiness permeated the foreign community consequent upon a report that the Japanese authorities had ordered their nationals living outside the concession to be prepared to leave their houses at short notice and take shelter in appointed buildings within the concession. The report was regarded as an indication that the Japanese authorities believed that danger of an outbreak was imminent, but this morning the Japanese authorities gave official denial to the rumour, and reiterated the declared intention of the Japanese authorities to preserve public peace in Mukden.

On the night of December 5 Marshal Chang had decided not to fight and gave orders to the armies operating in the region of Jehol to return to Kirin and Heilungkiang, but two days later these orders were countermanded and the several armies now have been instructed to converge on Hsinmuntun, which they are expected to reach on December 9.

To-day's telegrams report that Kuo's advance guards have reached Machangfang, east of Koupangtze, and that the railway station between Panshang and Tienchwangtai has been destroyed.

Yesterday Chinese pickets searched all persons about to enter the Japanese concession whether in vehicles or on foot in order to prevent the export of silver. To-day the Japanese pickets in the concession have been reduced, and the general feeling appears to be easier.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Entirely for Police Duties

Tokyo, Dec. 17.

Foreign Office advices from Count Kodama state that bandits are taking advantage of the situation, operating even in the leased territory, which is most unusual. A hundred attacked a place near Chinchow, a few miles north of Dairen, yesterday, but were successfully driven off.

A Government spokesman, discussing the Manchurian situation, stated that 800,000 yen was estimated to cover the expenses of the despatch of troops to Mukden, where at present there were about 3,000 concentrated. He emphasized that these troops were entirely for police duties and would be withdrawn as soon as the situation warranted.

It is understood that owing to the expense incurred Japan is anxious to withdraw her forces as soon as possible.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

MUKDEN A PREY TO TERROR

City Thunder-struck by Reverse of Chang Tso-lin: Wild Dash to Other Towns

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Mukden, Dec. 7.

Well might one exclaim "How have the mighty fallen." Chang Tso-lin's downfall is as sudden as it was unexpected. Few indeed, if any, could have foreseen that the strong administration which he had built up in Manchuria would have crumbled like a pack of cards, and that the work of years would go for naught.

People here can scarcely realize yet the extent of the disaster which has overtaken Mukden. At present they are chiefly concerned with the danger of the troops in the city getting out of hand, but the presence of Japanese troops in the city is having a comforting effect.

Frantic Flight

The writer has witnessed panic in Peking, but not even there has he witnessed such a wholesale, such a frantic exodus as has been taking place for the last four days. Motor-cars, carriages, and riches piled with baggage and human freight have been entering the several approaches to the Japanese concession in apparently endless streams, and in consequence every available room in the hotels and elsewhere has been taken. That some people thought it worth while to carry away their stove pipes is an indication of the panic which has overtaken the population. Foreign flags, the Japanese predominating of course, are being carried on vehicles as a precautionary measure, but from what I can gather there seems to be little prospect of looting, though naturally this impression is not shared by many.

No Quitter

On Friday optimism had perhaps reached its apex. The reports of defections from the ranks of Kuo's army led to the belief that the worst was over and that it was only a question of time for the situation to clear, but on Saturday when it was learned that the men who had come over from Kuo's army had again turned against Mukden everybody seemed to realize that the situation was hopeless so far as Marshal Chang was concerned, and that it was now a case of *saute qui peut*. Chang Tso-lin's family had been in the Yamato Hotel for days, and the wives and families of other officials were also in shelter, but the Marshal is, in American phraseology, no quitter, and he is still here, Chinese rumour to the contrary, as several foreigners have had interviews with him to-day. Probably he will leave for Dairen to-morrow, handing over to the Civil Governor who will control the situation until the arrival

WHO'S WHO IN THE PRESENT STRIFE

Leaders and Their Alliances: Canton's Overtures to Marshal Wu Pei-fu

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

Without attempting to prophesy the course of events with any assertion of finality, the following statement of the new alignment of forces in China is made to assist the reader to understand the daily budget of telegraphic news from the various warring centres. The new alignment is at the moment of writing as follows:—

1. Chang Tso-lin:—The Mukden leader stands practically alone, assisted only by his family and by remaining adherents within Manchuria. He has been deserted by all his lieutenants inside the Great Wall and has lost such parts of his stores and equipment as happened to be in Tientsin or elsewhere in China when General Kuo Sung-ling turned on him.

2. The Kuominchun.—Feng Yu-hsiang's hold on the whole Kuominchun organization has been strengthened by the defection of Kuo Sung-ling from the Fengtien organization. The Second and Third Kuominchun armies, which had been in negotiation with Wu Pei-fu, are now solidly working with Feng Yu-hsiang.

Feng Yu-hsiang can claim as his allies Sun Chuan-fang in Kiangsu and Chekiang and the Peking Government. The cordial relations between "Little" Hsu and Sun Chuan-fang are explained in this way.

3. Wu Pei-fu.—Wu Pei-fu is in alliance at this moment with Li Ching-lin, Tupan of Chihli, and Chang Chung-chang, Tupan of Shantung. This does not mean that he is in alliance with Chang Tso-lin and no conclusion as to such possibilities may at this time be drawn. The defeat of the Second Kuominchun army in southern Chihli strengthens Wu Pei-fu's position in Honan.

4. The Kuomintang.—The Canton Government is apparently in negotiation with various elements in China. It is believed to have been in relationship with Feng Yu-hsiang for more than a year, but it is now also in negotiation with Wu Pei-fu and a complete change of policy, internal and international of the Kuomintang organization is being predicated upon these negotiations. The anti-Bolshevik element of the Kuomintang is actively working to prevent a coalition of the so-called Bolshevik element with the conservative forces in Central China.

of General Kuo Sung-ling. It is not expected that the Young General, who is preparing to make a stand at Hsinmuntun, will be able to resist the advance of Kuo.

PICTURE OF MARSHAL FENG YU-HSIANG'S ARMY

By His Chaplain-General: The Training of the Ironsides: Christian and Confucian Instruction: English and Chinese;
Reply to Charge that Marshal Feng is "Red"

The following are the main portions of a letter from the Rev. Marcus Cheng, Chaplain-general to Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang. It may be thought to contain a fairly effective answer, by one who knows him well, to the charge that Marshal Feng is a Bolshevik; and even those who may not sympathize with Mr. Cheng's point of view will not deny the extraordinary interest of the letter.

The New Village, Kalgan, Nov. 4, 1925.

It is long time since I wrote you last. You notice the change in my address. Through the wonderful leading of God we moved our home from Kingchow to Kalgan, left schoolwork for evangelistic service in the army of Marshal Feng. For 18 years I was closely connected with the theological schoolwork of the Covenant Mission, and it had so grown into me that it was a great pain for me to detach myself.

Christ said, "The harvest is plentiful but the labourers are few. Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that He will send forth labourers into His harvest." In no field is this more true than in this army, where there are more than 100,000 soldiers and officers. This army is already known all over the world as the "Christian Army." In many respects this is true, and the army has a right to be called so. It has already played an important part in the political developments, and it is growing in power and will influence the whole life of China.

A Christian Council

This spring I visited many of the camps to hold special meetings, and spent some five weeks with the men, and I came to realize the wonderful possibilities and the great opportunities as well as the peculiar dangers and needs. Marshal Feng feels keenly the need of more aggressive evangelistic work, especially in the line of more Bible study and instruction for the newly recruited men. Then the Christian work among them should be organized and done in a more systematic order. He sent me an urgent call to become chaplain-general. He had a long talk with me, and earnestly pled with me to accept his invitation.

The Christian work in the army is under the direction of the "Christian Council," which has been organized since I came to Kalgan. I was elected the general secretary with a staff of seven secretaries. The plan is to have a chaplain for every 1,000 soldiers, with a secretary for every 10,000, these secretaries being responsible to the Christian Council. The Council secretaries keep in touch with the chaplains and the work of the whole army by constant travel and correspondence. We are also compiling text-books for Bible study, a hymn-book and other Christian literature. For the wives of officers Madame Feng has established schools in different centres. In Kalgan there is one school at which most of the wives of officers are required to attend a three-months' course. We hope that in this way the Christian influence may reach all the homes of the officers. Madame Feng was the president of the school, but since she left Kalgan this responsibility has also fallen on my shoulders.

The Training of Chaplains

We have at present some 50 chaplains working at the different camps and we expect in the near future to engage about 100. We found the chief problem in this work was to engage the right kind of men, so we decided to establish a school ourselves for the training of chaplains. On the first of October we opened the school with 46 students. It happened that Marshal Feng was appointed Tupan of Kansu province, so he had to leave Kalgan, and then he kindly let us have his own residence for use as the school building. The expenses amount to about \$30,000 a year. Marshal Feng undertook to pay all from his own pocket. And he really has not much in his pocket, so we have to draw the money almost week by week. The house is very simple, just an ordinary labourer's house, and the students are told before they register to live on very simple food and dress in ordinary soldiers' clothes. We are rather strict in our entrance examination, requiring all students

to be able to read English and write good Chinese. We expect them to read English expository and devotional book themselves. Our course of study covers two years, during which they spend much time reading and studying the Bible and the Confucian classics. The Rev. Paul Pu, the president of the school, and I teach from the Bible and theology. We expect to register some 80 students next term.

Then as chaplain-general of the army, I come into touch with many civil officials and mandarins, and I often have the privilege of preaching to them. Kalgan is also a centre of industry, much of which is under the direction of Christian superintendents, so every Saturday I go to a big iron-works to speak to the labourers. For one hour all work is stopped, and all the men are called together to listen to a simple talk.

Marshal Feng No Bolshevik

One thing I am almost tired of reading and hearing about is what the political enemies of Marshal Feng have been saying. They do their utmost to discredit him by whatever means they can. They create all sorts of rumours, but we should be able to discriminate between the true and the false. So much is written and spoken about his Bolshevism, and he has been called the "red" general, but those of us who are with him every day and know him intimately and know what is going on here, do not know that Feng is "red," or that he has any special relation with Bolshevism. On the contrary we know he, both by deeds and words, forbids and tries to stop Bolshevism and its propaganda. I can show definite documents and deeds to prove this statement. There was one professor from Yenching University who was full of such prejudice against Marshal Feng, but he was wise enough to come to Kalgan to find out just how "red" he is. He came and saw and heard. Then he burst out in enthusiasm and said, "Oh, I see how red Marshal Feng is. He is red, but red by the blood of Jesus Christ." This professor was willing to resign his good position and join the service here to help the "red" general. He said in his letter of resignation that "both for the future of China and the Chinese Church, I deem it my sacred duty to devote myself to the service of Marshal Feng's army." It is my daily wonder how this Christian soldier and statesman can continue in humility and truth and in love to God and man, when I consider how many influences are working on him to the other extreme. The only explanation is that so many Christian people are praying for him and that he himself walks closely with God. Last Friday when I had dinner with him, he himself stood up to ask the blessing. He poured out his heart to God for the people. "Oh, Heavenly Father, every time I partake of this food I feel ashamed. I am not worthy of this gift when so many fellowmen and women are starving and freezing this very moment. God have mercy on China and the poor people! Make us worthy of Thy gift that we may be willing to sacrifice our blood, even to the last drop, to save our people. For Jesus' sake, Amen!" It was such a prayer and at such a time, that it touched the innermost feelings of my heart, so that I could hardly swallow my food.

A Crowded Day

This man now has to read about 200 telegrams sent to him from all over China and interview some 300 men of importance every day during these times of trouble in China, yet he is so quiet and balanced in his mind, putting first things first, that he spent more than two hours with us to discuss plans for holding special meetings all over the army. He issued a special order to all officers that every man

CHINA AWAKING TO RED MENACE

Kuomintang Manifesto Ordering Expulsion from the Party of all Communists

Evidence continues to accumulate of the growing antipathy among the Chinese towards Bolshevism. Whenever a warring Tsuchun publishes a denunciation of a rival he always accuses him of Bolshevism. The Communist hold on Kuangtung is particularly attracting attention among the Chinese. Recent proclamations on this subject by the right wing of the Kuomintang have been published in these columns, and a further manifesto from the same quarter now appears. In it the Kuomintang say:

"Following the principles laid down by our late leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, we are burdened with the duty of guiding the people in a national revolutionary movement and in directing them in a fight against imperialists. In order to establish a strong republican form of government for China as well as to assist small and weak nations in fighting for independence and liberty, we must follow these principles.

"With this aim in view, we are pleased to accept as our fellow members those who are willing to co-operate with us. This was the idea of our late leader when he admitted Communists into our party. At the time they were admitted they made a declaration to the effect that they entered the Kuomintang in the capacity of individuals and not as a party. They promised strictly to observe the principles of our party, but to our great surprise, since their admittance to the Kuomintang, they remained faithful to the Communist party.

"They took advantage of the Kuomintang and worked for Communism, regardless of our sincere advice. They are doing everything to strengthen the influence of Soviet Russia in China. Substantial evidence can be produced to prove this. Although both the Kuomintang and the Communists are aiming at the overthrow of the imperialists, they fail to remember that conditions in China and Russia are considerably different and that it is not fair to force upon China everything that is Russian.

"Should the Communists remain long with us, with their different ideals, our revolutionary work will be much hampered. With this opinion in mind it is only fair for us to expel from membership in the Kuomintang all Communists and to let each fight under their own party flag. Therefore, we have passed a resolution severing relations with the Communists. This is for the welfare of both parties."

In an interview published by the Chinese press, a gentleman recently arrived from Canton said that, unless there were a great change in the leadership of the Nationalist Government, nothing of a reconstructive nature and a peaceful settlement could be achieved. Since the complete annihilation of Gen. Chen Chung-ming's army on the East River, Russian influence in the South has considerably increased, so that at the present time the Kuomintang leaders are entirely at their mercy. Judging from appearances, Kuangtung is getting "redder" and "redder" each day, but as a matter of fact Communism cannot come into practice in Kuangtung immediately. It may do so slowly. Soviet Russia's aim is to make Canton the base of her operations in order to force the people throughout the country to accept communism.

is required to listen for one hour every day in the week. How long this is to last he has not said. Then he chose and gave for all the chaplains these ten texts:—Rom. 12:1, Rom. 8:31-39, Cor. 15:50-58, 1 Cor. 4:16-18, James 1:19-27, Ezekiel 33:1-6, Job 42:1-6, Jer. 1:4-10, 1 Cor. 9:23-27, Phil. 3:13-16. There are now some 60 chaplains all over the army to preach to about 100,000 soldiers these words of God. Imagine the scenes and think of the possibilities. And then remember what times these are at present in China. If this man of God is Bolshevik and red, I say with all my heart, God make us all "Bolshevik" and "red" like him.

THE TARIFF CONFERENCE AND THE FUNDING LOAN

Bankers Discontented by New Turn of Events: Peking in No Mood to Fall in With Original Scheme for Funding Unsecured Debts

FROM RODNEY GILBERT.

Peking, Dec. 5.

The turn which the tariff conference has taken in Peking has been a bitter disappointment to everyone, but there is probably no class of people so thoroughly disgruntled as the bankers, because while the majority expected nothing from it but evil and are so far justified, the bankers were certain that it was going to be a tremendous boon to them. They have been touting for it for years, decriing the delay due to the protracted Gao Franc dispute, and during the past year have been extremely busy spreading the absurd theory throughout England and America that the whole reason for the outbreak of anti-foreignism last summer was a sense of injury. She was hurt and resentful because the Powers had not yet fulfilled all the pledges made at the Washington Conference, particularly injured because the tariff conference had not been called earlier.

The industrious dissemination of misinformation about China in foreign lands is always dangerous and when such poppycock is willfully spread it is a positive crime against the business communities in the East, fully as dangerous as the Red propaganda in Great Britain and America which sought to trace the troubles in China of this past spring to labour conditions in foreign owned factories in the Treaty Ports.

Lending Then and Now

There are very few people in China, whether interested in China's finances or not, who do not know what the bankers expected to get out of the conference; for so much has been written during the past five years on the funding loan. It may be well, however, to explain a little about it in case some of the essentials have been forgotten. There was a time in China when the security for a foreign loan was only a nominal consideration. There was no distinction between tangible and intangible securities. The Chinese Government in those days was scrupulously concerned with paying all debts, whether the earmarked security yielded sufficient revenue or not; so that, in practice, the proceeds of the pedlar's licence tax in Chingtu was as good security as the receipts of the Maritime Customs.

In less than ten years, however, there has come an enormous change, brought about by a change of attitude on the part of the Peking Government, which is now chiefly concerned with loftily ignoring every charge against it which cannot be collected by force majeure. It has now come to the point where no Chinese revenue administration which is not under rigid foreign control and in which the foreigners cannot be supported by foreign gunboats, is a real security, so that the Maritime Customs remains the only truly tangible security in China. Some others, like the salt and the railways, yield sufficient to serve prior claims. They are good while they last, but are always precarious, since they are so placed that it is impossible to foreclose upon them in a physical sense without a foreign expeditionary force. All of the rest, for the same reason in a greater degree, are simply described as "unsecured," although in practically every case, something earmarked as security was originally stipulated in the loan agreement. The loan bonds, sold to foreign investors in various lands when each "unsecured" loan was issued (with the exception of the Nishihara loans bonds held by three Japanese banks), are therefore, under existing conditions merely China's promises to pay interest and principal and, if there were no better security in prospect, would be as worthless as scraps of wall paper on the market.

Financial Construction

The Consortium bankers, foreign firms and others, responsible for the negotiation of these loans and their sale to the public, have naturally been much distressed about the situation for years—ever since Peking first learned to default in fact, and at first made strenuous

individual efforts to collect, but with little or no success. Then about three years ago, they conceived the bright idea of pooling their interests, increasing China's tariff to ensure enough revenue for the service and amortization of the whole unsecured debt, and of handing the distressed investors abroad new paper for old, with the genuinely tangible security of the Maritime Customs surplus as security.

They were very much behind the decision at the Washington Conference to grant China material tariff increases and have been fretting ever since at the delay occasioned by the Sino-French dispute over the payment of the French Boxer indemnity. So, when they finally contrived to patch everything up and a definite date was set for the present conference they were simply overjoyed and had no patience with anyone who tried to point out that with China in her present chaotic condition and in her present temper, no conference of any sort could result in anything but harm.

L'Homme Propose

Accumulated principal and interest on foreign and Chinese unsecured loans has been totted up to various figures but is generally thought to total about Mex. \$800,000,000. The bankers' idea of the prospective conference, in view of the fact that the funding scheme had the Chinese financiers behind it and had frequently been publicly endorsed by various high officials, was something like this:

"We walk into the conference when our turn comes (or our delegates do for us) and we say to the Chinese 'Now gentlemen, you hope for an increase in tariff, but you must first consider that you are heavily burdened with obligations which you have ignored and that, in the interest of millions of foreign investors, widows and orphans, our Governments cannot think of signing an agreement granting these increases until you have cleared your slate. Agreed? Agreed! Hm. Well, to this end we have a neat little scheme which will relieve you of all responsibility, impose no burdens upon you and yet liquidate your entire national debt, native and foreign. We shall be pleased to fund your unsecured loans for you, fixing a measly seven or eight per cent. as the common rate of interest for the whole; we shall issue new paper for old to our bondholders and they will be delighted, while your own native bankers who hold large wads of your promissory paper will be relieved of anxiety—on the one little condition, gentlemen, that you give us the increased Customs revenue as security and guarantee in writing that the foreign administration of the Customs Collectorate will remain in its present form and will not be tampered with throughout the period of amortization. Agreed? Agreed! Thank you gentlemen. Please sign here.' Hm. A very pleasant session indeed!" That things do not promise to go this way needs no emphasis.

A Scheme Steadily Opposed

It may be remembered that the "North China Daily News" has consistently opposed this funding loan scheme since its first inception, pleading at the beginning that the Peking Government was not representative of more than a fraction of China, that any funds which came into its hands would either be misappropriated to fatten a handful of officials or would be spent on civil war or other destructive ends, that one of the Consortium's alleged purposes when it was endorsed by our several Governments was to see that no money came into China except for constructive purposes, and that the funding of China's loans on an increased Customs revenue would mean a renewal of credit and therefore a renewal of her borrowing capacity. Many other objections were raised, but this line of argument was the vital one. If China were in the position of having cleaned her slate, of having put all wobbly loans on a secure

...could no more prevent ... coming into an inept and corrupt Government than you could stop the water of Niagara from rolling into the basin below.

Certainly No Free Money

In answer to all this the bankers usually said: "Nonsense, the Chinese will get nothing from us in the way of 'free money' to play with until they have an united and stable Government and then only under adequate guarantee that it will be usefully spent. As for money coming in from other quarters, forget it! The Consortium will take care of that." During these past few years the writer has never heard a consortium banker discuss the funding loan that he did not give the hard and fast assurance that no loan of "free money," so called, would accompany or follow the funding loan until China were by common consent, and obviously to all, in a position to use it and not misuse it.

When this conference opened, however, the Chinese were by no means in such a plastic and sweetly reasonable state of mind as the Consortium heads abroad imagined they would be. Anyone in China would have known it and the bankers abroad were told often enough how the conference would be accepted, but they would not believe it. Peking accepted the conference as an assembly of high foreign delegates coming to do penance for their sins of the spring and summer, and for all the accumulated sins of several generations back. Peking therefore proposed to dictate the terms of every agreement reached or break up the conference and put the onus of it on the foreigner.

A Little Loan Suggested

It therefore happened that when the bankers first began to get down to business, they learned from Dr. W. W. Yen, that the Chinese had not the slightest intention of paying anything like seven or eight per cent. on a funding loan. Three per cent. was his suggestion, or a fraction over three per cent. as a maximum, and there he stuck. This was disconcerting. The "unsecured" bonds had all gone up on the market in anticipation of the conference and what the bankers were going to bring away from it, and the announcement that the bonds would be issued at a trifle over three per cent. would certainly have created a huge slump in Chinese securities all over the world. So a "little loan" was mooted, a little oil to grease the wheels, and it seems to have been agreed that a maximum of Mex. \$25,000,000 was agreed upon—say not more than in case as much of China as Messrs. W. W. Yen and C. T. Wang then represented would have to be bribed to sign an agreement giving 7 per cent. interest and insuring the integrity of the foreign Customs Administration during the period of amortization. All the old pledges about giving China money when she was united and fit for it and then only for constructive purposes, were lightly forgotten and it was contemplated without qualm that the Chinese people should be saddled with the responsibility for another \$25,000,000 loan, so that the Anfu-Fengtien-Bolshevik combine that was then Peking might have this sum to squander.

C. T. Wang's Present Dilemma

Since then things have happened, however, which have changed the whole aspect of the case. C. T. Wang's spectacular victory over the foreign delegates in the matter of tariff autonomy has confirmed all Peking in the belief that the foreigners are here to give things away and that she does not have to bargain, but to ask and receive. Nowhere is this conviction stronger than in C. T. Wang's mad radical constituency and it is now doubtful whether he would dare to confess to the radicals that he had pledged China to uninterrupted foreign supervision of Customs for another 30 or 40 years. The question of the interest would not matter so much because this they would not understand unless Comrade Karakhan's agents saw fit to enlighten them.

On the other hand the bankers are certainly not going to allow the loan question to be discussed as the unhappy foreign merchants in China have allowed, perforce,

the Customs autonomy question to be settled. If the Chinese delegation refuses to agree to protracted foreign control of the Customs Collectorate, the delegates representing the Consortium have nothing to do but walk out, for to agree to turn the Customs over to a purely Pekingese administration in five or ten years and then go home and sell \$25,000,000 worth of bonds would be nothing but a cruel swindle, of which no reputable banker would be capable.

What the upshot of this issue will be no one can guess but the most pious hope that one can express is that the imminent war breaks up the conference and postpones this issue and many others allied with it until China has a respectable Government which the Powers can deal with in the conviction that they are not parties to a burlesque.

EXTRALITY CONFERENCE TO BE POSTPONED?

The following telegram which is in terms almost identical with information carried by another news agency is published under reserve.

Peking, Dec. 17.

The Diplomatic Corps has requested the Waichiaopu to postpone the meeting of the International Commission to study judicial affairs in China sine die owing to the civil war in China. —Eastern News Agency.

EXTRALITY CONFERENCE

Italian and Japanese Delegates: Comm. de Rossi Appointed

Nob. Com. G. de Rossi, Italian Consul-General in Shanghai, has been appointed by Sig. Mussolini, Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to be the Delegate of the Italian Government to the Extraterritoriality Conference. Cav. G. Ros, First Interpreter at the Italian Legation, will be Italy's second delegate.

Japan's Delegate

Tokyo, Dec. 17.

The Regent sanctioned Mr. Hioki's appointment as Japan's Extraterritoriality delegate yesterday. The formal announcement will probably be made to-day.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

MISSIONARIES AND POLITICS

Letter of Tientsin Branch of the L. M. S. to Press: Attitude Taken by Teachers

Tientsin, Dec. 16.

The local committee of the London Missionary Society have sent a letter to the local papers stating that the manifesto issued by the directors of the London Missionary Society caused them the greatest surprise. They had nothing to do with it or with that issued by the National Christian Council. The letter goes on to say:—

"We feel as missionaries that it is our duty to accept the conditions whatever they be under which we work in China; if changes come making life less pleasant or secure we are prepared to abide by them. We feel strongly, however, that it is not for us as missionaries to be taking part in agitations intended to alter the political relations between our own country and China."

"These matters happily are in the hands of competent men appointed to the task by their governments. We are content to leave it to them. If our advice and experience are of any use we are prepared to throw light on the position if asked, but otherwise we feel that the most valuable contribution we can make is to continue the work entrusted to us as steadily and wholeheartedly as we can."

The letter is signed by Mr. Lavington Hart, chairman, and the local committee of the L. M. S.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Mr. Pan Tsang-hua, a personal representative of Marshal Wu Peifu, left for the south on Wednesday, Marshal Wu, it is said, is paying considerable attention to this section of the country.

TAXES ON FOREIGNERS IN CHINA

Authoritative Statement of Peking's Attitude: Opinion that Foreigners in Settlements and Railway Zones Should Pay the Same as Chinese

Peking, Dec. 10.

The following is the gist of the Chinese Government's announcement concerning the imposition of taxes on foreigners living in China introduced at to-day's meeting of the Committee 2 of the Tariff Conference by Dr. C. T. Wang, the Chinese delegate:—

In the treaties of commerce concluded between China and the Powers concerned there is no clause inserted therein that accords for foreigners residing in foreign settlements or elsewhere in China the right of immunity from taxation. Nevertheless, when the Chinese Government some time ago tried to enforce their law of taxation, foreigners refused to fulfil their obligation of paying taxes to the Chinese Government on the ground either that they resided in settlements or that they had received no instructions from their respective Home Governments. Foreigners, residing in the zones of foreign railways in this country, also adopted a similar attitude.

Unfortunately, the examples set by these foreigners have given Chinese citizens residing in both foreign settlements and foreign railway zones an excuse to refrain from paying taxes to the Chinese Government.

Historical Survey

This abnormal state of affairs affects not only the administrative authority of the Chinese Government but the trade between China and the Powers as well, and from the viewpoint of the international law and the spirit of the Washington Conference, this can never be tolerated. Regarding foreign settlements in China from their historical point of view, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, on April 8, 1863, addressed a message to the British Minister to Peking, Sir Fredrick Bruce, stating that the land situated within the British concessions in China without doubt being Chinese territory, the Chinese living therein could not be exempted from their natural obligations merely on the plea of their residence in these concessions. In the same year, a conference of the Powers' diplomatic envoys was held in Peking, when, with reference to the reconstruction of the Shanghai settlement, the following resolutions were passed:—

- (1) The territorial sovereignty of the Settlement shall be entrusted to the Powers through their Ministers in Peking by the Chinese Government.
- (2) The said territorial sovereignty shall not be applied beyond such administrative affairs as the police authority and taxation available for the Municipal Council of the Settlement.

Taking the foregoing resolutions into consideration, the foreign Settlement of Shanghai is vested with the authority concerning only its administrative affairs and taxation for municipal administration, and it is natural that residents in the Settlement, both foreign and Chinese, should without exception pay the national tax to the Chinese Government.

Foreigners Refuse to Pay

Moreover, the fact that foreigners living in China are paying taxes imposed on the land in their possession clearly proves that foreigners residing in the Settlement should fulfil their obligations as regards the Chinese national tax, the same as the Chinese citizens do. As for such new taxes as stamp-tax income tax, wine and tobacco tax, foreigners residing within and without the Settlement are refusing to pay their taxes on the ground that they have not received instructions from their Home Governments, with the consequence that Chinese citizens living in the Settlements, too, take a similar attitude, insisting that tax-paying should be uniformly enforced upon the natives and foreigners alike. The financial difficulties of the Chinese Government arise from insufficient revenue required for their new organizations, and, therefore, the Chinese Government find it necessary to impose new reasonable taxes in case like is abolished. So long as the Chinese Government

are bound by restrictions in various forms as they are to-day, it is impossible to settle the question of taxation. It is for these reasons that the Chinese Government declares that foreigners residing within or in the zones of foreign railways in Chinese territory should fulfil their tax obligations the same as Chinese, and hopes that all the delegates of the Powers present at his meeting will consider this announcement fair and reasonable.—Eastern News Agency.

China's Intention to Pay

London, Dec. 10.

At a farewell social evening given by the Chinese Students' Christian Union to Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, the Chinese Minister, Mr. Chu reviewed at length the political and financial conditions of China. He emphasized China's intention to pay her foreign creditors to the last farthing once she had tariff autonomy. He expressed the opinion that when China had a stable government, as a result of financial reforms, foreign trade could easily be assessed at 100 per cent. more than it was at present.—Reuter.

Further Details

Peking, Dec. 11.

Important proposals considerably extending the scope of the Tariff Conference discussions were placed before Committee Two this morning by the Chinese delegates.

In presenting the Chinese proposals concerning revision of customs schedule duties on imports Admiral Tsi Ting-kan suggested that inasmuch as the Conference had unanimously recognized China's right to tariff autonomy and had provided that it should be enforced from January 1, 1929, it went without saying that from that date the valuation of commodities should be done according to laws promulgated by the Chinese Government instead of as a result of international agreement as heretofore. The Chinese Government, however, will for the purpose of the interim period and in harmony with the spirit of the Washington Conference lay before the present conference draft regulations relating to tariff revision with the request that the representatives of the Powers interested should give them careful consideration.

The Conference, after discussion, decided to postpone consideration to a later meeting in order to examine the proposal.

Dr. C. T. Wang then read two further declarations the first of which concerned the levying of duties and taxes on foreigners residing in China.

The first declaration refers to the difficulties experienced by the Chinese Government in collecting national taxes from foreigners, also from Chinese residing in settlements and railway zones. It mentions that as soon as like is abolished the Government will be compelled to devise new and reasonable taxes in substitution for the old.

To Abolish Coast Trade Duty

The declaration concludes: "Consequently the Chinese Government declares that foreigners in China, whether residing within or outside settlements or within railway zones as well as other localities, shall discharge, equally with the Chinese, their fiscal obligations according to the laws promulgated by China. It is hoped that the plenipotentiary delegates of the Powers will appreciate the reasonableness of this declaration."

The second declaration, which was received with general satisfaction by the foreign delegates as constituting the first step towards the abolition of like, stated that the Chinese Government was prepared in three months after the close of the conference, to relinquish the right to levy the existing export duty on native goods not destined for exportation abroad and the coast trade duty, and that hereafter export duty will not be levied on native goods shipped from one Chinese port to another. In order, however, to prevent such goods from be-

ing fraudulently shipped to a foreign port the exporter will be required to pay the regular export duty at the first port and secure a drawback certificate on the production of which the amount paid will be refunded upon the re-importation of the goods into the second port, it being understood that this arrangement does not apply to native goods exempt from export duty.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

SHANTUNG TUPANSHIP

Expected Appointment of Gen. Yoh's Subordinate, Gen. Li Chi-tsai

Peking, Dec. 2.

It is semi-officially stated that General Yoh Wei-chun has wired requesting Marshal Tuan Chi-jui to issue a mandate dismissing General Chang Chung-chang from his post as Tupan of Shantung. It is expected that this proposal will be discussed at to-morrow's Cabinet meeting.

Dec. 3.

It is semi-officially stated that the Government has decided to appoint the Honan General, Li Chi-tsai, one of General Yoh Wei-chun's subordinates who has invaded Shantung, as Tupan of that Province. It is reliably stated that a mandate to this effect will be issued in the course of the next few days.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE JUDICIAL INQUIRY

Publication of Reports at Any Moment Now

London, Dec. 11.

The Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" learns that the negotiations between London, Washington and Tokyo with regard to the disciplinary measures to be taken owing to the findings of the judicial commission into the Shanghai incidents of last May have resulted in something like agreement and publication of three materially different reports can be expected at any moment.—Reuter.

THE PEKING CABINET

The New Minister of War: Dr. C. T. Wang to Head Waichiaopu?

Peking, Dec. 5.

The Cabinet to-day decided to appoint General Hsiung Pin, Chief of Staff of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, and General Hsu Chen-lin Vice-Minister of War and to appoint Mr. Wang Tze-chu Provincial Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Shensi. Admiral Lin Chien-chang, Minister of the Navy, has applied for two week's leave of absence "on account of indisposition." A mandate has been gazetted to-day granting his request and appointing Rear-Admiral Hsu Chen-peng to take charge of the affairs of the Ministry.

The troops formerly under General Wu Kuang-hsin donned Kuomintang uniform to-day for the first time.

Dec. 4.

A mandate issued late last night accepted the resignation of Mr. Li Shih-hao as Minister of Finance and appointed Dr. Chen Chin-tao to that post.

It was decided to issue a mandate to-day appointing General Sung Chen-yuan Tuting of Jehol.

Dec. 13.

Apparently reliable Chinese circles state that Dr. C. T. Wang and General Huang Fu will take up the respective posts of Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Communications shortly.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

In the course of an interview, a secretary to Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, the Chief Executive, says that his chief has no intention of retiring at the present moment, when the country needs the services of all patriots.

MARSHAL Sun Chuan-fang has issued orders for the removal of the various military branches in Shanghai apart from the Martial Law Bureau. Several offices at the railway station have been transferred to Hsuehowfu.

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THE TREES AND THE WOOD

(Contributed)

Dec. 14.

The interview with "Little Hsu", which we published in our issue of Friday last, suggests certain reflexions on the relations between ourselves and the Chinese in whose land we live. First, let us say we do not use the epithet in a slighting sense. Correspondence is appearing in our columns on the discourtesy of calling public men by their surnames without the honorary prefix of "Mr." The case of Mr. Lloyd George, as a case in point who is often referred to as "Lloyd George" has been cited. His correct designation would be The Right Honourable David Lloyd George, but his friends, no less frequently than his opponents, refer to him by his surname only. This, which we common people would look on as impolite, is, in the case of a distinguished man, a compliment. We speak of Wellington, Napoleon or Shakespeare without any prefix. Their names mark them off from the rest of humanity without the addition of any of the titles which, strictly speaking, should be given them. With this digression we return to the interview accorded to our representative by General Hsu. The first remark he made was that on his extensive travels he had been treated courteously everywhere. This is as it should be and we should have been surprised had it been otherwise. Chinese public men are invariably treated in Great Britain with the same courtesy as distinguished strangers from any other land. Take the case of Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung. They were presented at Court and received in the most exclusive circles in England. We might also refer to Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, Mr. Wellington Koo and many others. Wherever they move they are received with the honour due to the positions they occupy. This proves that race prejudice, though it undoubtedly does exist in every country and, certainly, not less in China than elsewhere, is less in evidence than we usually suppose. Race prejudice cannot be entirely eradicated and it might not be a good thing if it were. For the spirit of nationalism and even of patriotism itself has its roots in this bias in favour of the country that gave us birth. But though East is East and West is West when true men meet the prejudice melts like snow in the sun. Chinese merchants who visit Britain, no less than the more distinguished people whose names we have mentioned, find that there is no prejudice against them. They are received everywhere with a cordiality which is, perhaps, prompted by curiosity on account of their comparative rarity but is yet based on a real substratum of friendliness. Even workmen, who have displaced, to some extent, British seamen and might on that account be looked at askance, have never, so far as we have

heard, been treated otherwise than with the rough courtesy of the class amongst which they mix.

Lastly, there are the million or more Chinese who live in British possessions; the Malay States or the Straits Settlements. In that portion of the British Empire Chinese assume the status of a superior race. They are welcomed as a valuable asset in developing the industry and commerce of the land to which they have emigrated. They prosper exceedingly and send hundreds of millions of dollars to their relatives in the provinces whence they set out to seek their fortunes in the islands of the Southern seas. The records of the Post office and banking houses in South China will attest the truth of this. We do not grudge them their prosperity. They earn the money they send home and in the process of doing so contribute to the advancement of the places in which they are residents.

Turning now to China itself we think it must be confessed that there is less cordiality between foreigners resident in China and the Chinese than there is, say, between Chinese resident in London and Englishmen there. We do not wish to disclaim any responsibility for this state of affairs but we would ask our Chinese readers to believe that the fault is not all on one side. When foreign traders first came to China they were by no means welcomed. Their presence was resented and they were allocated certain sections to reside in from which they were forbidden to stray. That was the origin of those foreign Settlements which are thorns in the side of a certain section of Chinese now. The shadow of these restrictions yet remains in the passports with which we must still provide ourselves if we intend to travel in the interior. We are still segregated; marked off from the native population in a way in which a Chinese travelling in Britain is not marked off. We are living so close to the Chinese that we are affected by the continual and, apparently, senseless disturbances throughout the land. People at home see the great past of China. Her art, her culture, her literature. We see the, too apparent, faults of her government and the corruption of her administration. Is not the late President of the Republic now in prison on charges of peculation? We are brought into intimate contact with refractory and dirty coolies and houseboys given to petty thieving. It is difficult for a housewife, for instance, to be impressed with the greatness of the Chinese people when she has just lost two of her set of silver teaspoons. But after all, these are trifles. The greatness is there and we should cultivate the habit of seeing it. China is certainly not the only country in which Servants "Squeeze"—as the French say "beat the basket"—and the vast mass of the population is a simple and honest people for whom we have sincere regard.

The "English Review" for November has an article by Mr. J. O. P. Bland in which he returns to his attack on misguided political activities by missionaries in China. The article, which bears the title, "Sowing the Wind in China," commences with the following quotation from Ku Hung-ming's "Papers from a Viceroy's Yamen," published in 1901:—"Missionaries are responsible for the only too deep causes of the hatred of foreigners among the Chinese."

KING COAL

Dec. 15.

Most British readers, we suppose, are under the impression that the crisis in the coal industry is practically confined to their own country. Fragmentary telegrams from time to time mention the anthracite coal strike in America and difficulties on the German coalfields. But so general is the idea that the troubles of British mines are chiefly due to underselling by foreign competitors, that it is a fairly natural assumption that continental miners must be doing very good business. The periodical reports of that interesting body the International Federation of Trade Unions for November 19 completely upset this idea. They show that most of the coal countries of Europe have been and still are passing through a depression very similar to that of Great Britain and apparently for much the same reasons. Thus of Germany, "where it would seem that the industry has reached and perhaps passed the worst and most critical moment," we read that:—The Government is being petitioned by both mine-owners and workers. The mine-owners are demanding the reduction of duties on raw materials, relief from social burdens, the re-introduction of pre-war working hours, and the abolition of compulsory arbitration. The workers go much further: they are asking for the complete reconstruction of the whole mining industry, compensation for the closing of mines, and for short time (both for manual and non-manual workers), the introduction of cost of production statistics, the transfer of superfluous mining labour to other industries and adjustment of wages to the rise in the cost of living. But beyond a certain amount of press comment, very little seems to come of these petitions: the government would appear to have pigeon-holed both of them. Here we have the same idea as in Britain, namely, that the whole method of managing the industry needs recasting and that more men are seeking a living in it than it will bear. But how Mr. Stanley Baldwin must envy the German Government's ability to pigeon-hole these matters! In respect of Belgium, we find emergency measures even more drastic than in Britain:—

Coal sales (says the report) are, in spite of slight improvements, so small, and the danger of a general strike so great that the Minister of Labour has intervened and secured an eleventh-hour compromise: Belgian railways are to use only Belgian coal until the end of December the whole scale of freight tariffs is to be remodelled, and workers' wages are to be raised by 5 per cent. until the end of November, in accordance with the index figures of the cost of food. This of course merely means the postponement of the strike danger, and the need for taking more drastic steps. In France conditions are more settled: the dullness of the summer months has passed and, perhaps for this reason, the National Miners' Union has been able to resist an attempt to cut wages by 40 per cent. But in Czechoslovakia, where the coalfields used to be an important industry of the old Austrian Empire, conditions have changed for the worse, and so much so that the authorities, at the urgent demand of the workers, have consented to act. The Minister of Labour has declared in the parliamentary Budget Commission that the coal tax of 10 per cent. on the sale price which is very prejudicial to industry shall be reduced. The Government further intends to lower railway coal freights.

But perhaps the most interesting note is that on the coal industry in America, where precautions are usually taken to prevent any report getting abroad which might suggest an adverse state of trade or industry. The I. F. T. U. report says:—

In the United States, speculators are endeavouring to heap up profits out of the present coal shortage, but

both of the parties engaged in the anthracite coal conflict are showing the utmost obstinacy. The miners are holding their ground valiantly, and the mine operators are leaving no stone unturned to subdue them, and have no scruples as to the means they employ. They are trying to import coal from Europe and to use negro miners as strike-breakers. A point of special interest in the strike is the fact that those negroes who joined the strike at its outset are living together with the white strikers and receiving their share of strike benefit. But even in the United States matters may come to such a pitch as to make it necessary for the state or Congress to intervene. So much for hard coal. As for soft coal, the rapid strides in the water-power industry keep soft coal-mining down on a chronically low level, and the miners are suffering from short time.

The italics in the last sentence are ours, to emphasize what is possibly no small part of the coal industry's trouble to-day. The I. F. T. U. are about to undertake a world-wide investigation of the conditions of mining in all coal-producing countries, the proportion of wages to costs, to profits and to expense of living; hours of labour; time spent in getting men to and from the face. There is more than a suspicion that in Britain new machinery and reformed management would improve business all round. But the increasing competition of water-power and petrol is so marked, especially when we remember that many European mines have been worked for so many years that the cost of bringing coal to the surface has gone up most seriously, that one begins to wonder whether the reign of King Coal is not actually drawing to an end.

There is one item in the I. F. T. U.'s report which has its humorous side. The question of sending a delegation of miners to Russia has been under discussion for some time; and we read that:—

Fresh difficulties have arisen concerning the interpreters who are to accompany the delegation. The International insists that it has a right to choose its interpreters itself, and only if this is conceded will it resume negotiations with the Soviet authorities.

As previously pointed out in these columns, the I. F. T. U. is anything but in sympathy with the Russian Communists. If it is to send delegates to Russia, it evidently means to take all precautions it can against their being "spoon-fed" in the usual Soviet way.

THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE

Dec. 16.

To those who can only view the present with irritation and the future with despondency, the serene confidence expressed in the mighty buildings which continue to grow up all about Shanghai should be a useful antidote. Stores appear such as were hardly dreamt of even in the West a few years ago; the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank is housed in the second biggest bank building in the world; and the diagram we print to-day shows that the new Customs House will be as much greater than the one it displaces as that one was in comparison with the old yamen, the Customs' first abode. The development of the Shanghai area will no more be on the old lines than the new Customs building resembles the vanished yamen. But on a frank and free system of Chinese and foreign cooperation such as we may confidently anticipate and with behind it, the enormous and wealthy hinterland of which it forms the only outlet, the future growth of Shanghai must be almost beyond the imagination of the present age.

It is, therefore, the more important to emphasize the necessity of the harbour development on which both Mr. Chu Yu-chi

and Mr. Maze dwelt so strongly in their speeches yesterday. It may be remembered that the commission of engineers, called in to consider the requirements of the Shanghai harbour in 1921, were due to realization of the future necessity of providing for the arrival of ships of thirty-foot draught. That ships of such dimensions will in the not far distant future desire to come into Shanghai is more than probable. At present we doubt if they could even make Woosung, except perhaps in unusually favourable periods of the year. But it is not alone a question of providing for yet larger ships. It is even possible that, unless steps are taken on the lines of what the engineers recommended in 1921, we might not be able to keep the ships we now get. The famous Fairy Flats do not tend to grow smaller and the caprices of the Yangtze are beyond the foresight of mortal man. On the other hand, it has been found possible to control rivers even less manageable than the Yangtze and the Huangpu itself is an example of how the forces, working in the river may be directed to its own salvation. When H.M.S. Astraea gave a new name to the old Junk Channel by steaming up it on that May morning in 1909, drawing twenty-six feet there was only between one and two feet of clear water beneath her keel; now, as Mr. Maze recalled yesterday, there are twenty-six feet at low tide, thus realizing the late Mr. De Rijke's prediction that the scour of the river itself would tend to deepen the new channel. The Yangtze, of course, is a much bigger problem than the Huangpu, but not less manageable when the unhappy political complications, which have hitherto prevented action being taken, are adjusted.

But the future concern of Shanghai goes much further than the question of access to its harbour. The whole state of affairs along the Huangpu as hinted by Mr. Chu, needs radical reform. At the present time there are, we hardly know how many different authorities between Woosung and Minghong. Large portions of the river frontage are being fished in a manner which must cause many obstacles in future developments. There is one police authority on the water; several others on land. And not least serious of all is the division which prevails between the different sanitary authorities, thus exposing the port at any time to the risk of an embargo in other lands whereby all might be penalized for the shortcomings of one. While all aspects of the river point to the need of a single supreme port authority, the lesson of every circumstance attending the development of this district points to the need of a Greater Shanghai, with a single governing body controlling the whole area to the mouth of the Yangtze. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to say that we are not thinking of any scheme of settlement extension such as has previously been obtained, but rather of that wise and friendly Chinese and foreign cooperation alluded to above. This question is certain to come up at the approaching conference on extraterritoriality and we can only hope that preparation is being made for it accordingly.

ANOTHER VIEW OF RED RUSSIA

Dec. 17.

THE letter from Mr. Volkoff is one of unusual interest. Whether or not he is a professed propagandist we do not know, nor do we care, the result being the same in either case when we publish what he writes. But, in point of fact, his letter reads as if it were rather like that of a man who has no particular political

sympathies either way, but is ready to take things as he finds them and make the best of them. Some of his arguments are a little curious. He exaggerates the number of unemployed in Britain and, in respect of the strikes taking place there, the thought occurs that there might not have been so many if his country had kept its *agents provocateurs* at home. Between the Government of a country massacring its subjects by thousands because of their religious beliefs, and men facing and suffering death in defence of their native land, there appears to us a very wide difference indeed.

The main contention of M. Volkoff's letter, however, is entitled to serious consideration. He asserts that Russia has already begun to revive under the Communists; that it will revive still more; and that nobody need expect a counter-revolution to overthrow the Reds and bring back the old *régime* in triumph. On the question of fact, that Russia is reviving commercially and industrially, testimony varies so enormously that it is impossible to know what to believe. On the whole, one would incline to take what M. Volkoff says as at least partially true, simply because men must live and even the blight of Communism cannot wither their energies for ever. As regards future recovery one would be disposed to think that it will depend on the extent to which the State learns the practical wisdom of giving scope for private initiative. And on that, too, may depend the ultimate permanence of the Bolshevik government. Professor Sarolea quotes one who knows Russia well to the effect that the Bolsheviks will ultimately go down in the most fearful pogrom ever seen. It may be so. But admitting, as we all must, the amazing cleverness of Trotsky, Chicherin *et al.*, one rather favours the idea of evolution than revolution.

What neither M. Volkoff nor the Bolsheviks appear to understand is that the issue between them and the rest of the world is entirely of their own making. No foreigner would dream of interfering with their form of government, if they would let his alone. But Moscow has announced not once nor twice that she is definitely working for a world revolution and the facts of social life the world over prove that she means what she says. The ink was hardly dry on the Anglo-Russian trade agreement concluded by Mr. Lloyd George, before Lord Curzon was publicly calling attention to the fact that the Bolsheviks were doing in India and Central Asia precisely what they had promised not to do in that agreement, namely, fomenting revolution against Great Britain. And this brings us to a further side of the issue between Soviet Russia and the rest of the world: that it is equally impossible to believe what she says or to place any trust in her promises. This is far more serious for her than for other Powers. They, on the well-tryed experience that she habitually lies and breaks her word, know exactly what to do. She may learn to speak the truth and to be sincere in her undertakings and it may be of the most vital importance to her to be believed; but it will be a very long time before she lives down her reputation for falsehood and perjury; nor has she any right to complain because the world holds her distrustfully at arm's length. It is extremely inconvenient, for everybody, to put the matter on no higher grounds, that Soviet Russia should remain a pariah. But the fault is hers, not ours; and the answer to M. Volkoff

NANKING'S CLAIM OR PEKING'S?

Dec. 18.

INFORMATION from Peking tells us that China's radical politicians are openly advocating the immediate abolition of "unequal treaties, no doubt under the influence of the U. S. S. R. Embassy. Unless, therefore, the more reasonable element—of which there is certainly no lack in China, though it appears at present to be less efficacious in Peking than elsewhere—can control the extremists, there appears a grave possibility that, if the International Conference on Extraterritoriality adopts recommendations unfavourable to the aspirations of these groups, the Peking Government will immediately denounce all foreign rights, and invite the Powers to negotiate new "equal treaties," the terms of which it will dictate according to its own ideas. Such action could hardly fail to lead to the cessation of diplomatic intercourse with Peking and the consequent withdrawal of recognition by the Powers. That would not mean any outbreak of hostilities against the Chinese nation, but it would mean an end of the Peking Government, and the probable withdrawal of Ministers to some Treaty Port.

But will China—we speak now of the reasonable, industrious and peace-loving Chinese nation—endorse such a dangerous step on the part of a government that by no means represents them? Furthermore, would the powerful combination of Tutchuns of Central China and the Yangtze Valley endorse a measure that must indirectly recoil upon them, in that it would place the control of the country in the hands of Marshal Feng Yuxiang? And lastly, will the Chinese merchants join with the ultra-radical elements, led by Moscow, in ruining the foreign trade of their country and submit to a doubtful communistic experiment on their own body? We have the best of reasons for believing that they will not. Such a policy on the part of Peking would not only cause deep distrust and even hostility on the part of the masses of the people; it would rouse all the best elements in the student body, the more organized merchant associations and those powerful tutchuns to whom we have referred, to make some amicable arrangement with the foreign Powers over the heads of Peking. Political combinations would tend to form which would refuse to recognize the validity of such an act, and it is conceivable that they might establish a Government at Nanking, an idea by no means new, and one that would leave the Manchu capital to its fate.

Would the Foreign Powers stand by Peking as they have done in the past, in such an event? Or would they consider that Nanking, the old capital of China and the more central one, had an equal claim to their recognition? As they must have withdrawn recognition from Peking before such events as we have imagined could take place, they might be driven to accept the new situation as the only solution of an impossible predicament much as the Legations dislike the idea of quitting Peking. And such might prove the straight road to the ending of China's troubles. The dubious politics of Peking have been endured over-long, and new influences are working within her which can never bring peace to China. The Republic was first established in Nanking. One wonders whether it may not have to go back there to be perfected.

It might be that material change will but partly improve her position, unless there is moral change as well.

CHINA'S NEED OF THE STUDENTS

Dec. 19.

WHEN we wrote a week ago about the recrudescence of labour troubles in Shanghai, we expressed confidence that these were not part of an organic movement to revive the disturbances of last summer; and that none of the best elements in the student movement and certainly no Chinese merchant had any wish for such a revival. To the latter part, at any rate, of this conviction we firmly adhere. On the other hand, the very regrettable fact of the arrest of seventeen students on Thursday, for inflammatory speeches and distribution of violent leaflets, gives a new colour to the question. It would be improper to comment on their case, while they still await trial. But it may be permissible to say that at any rate there was nothing to recall memories of the May 30 incident: the captives are very young, they appear to have surrendered to the police quite peaceably; there was never any suggestion of shooting, nor even of the need of it. But the fact that students are again found mixing themselves up in labour troubles can hardly fail to deepen the seriousness of them and to react with unfavourable effect on students in other centres.

Leaving aside for a moment the particular incident we have been discussing; looking only to the broad facts of the situation in China as a whole and the student body in particular; may we venture to suggest that it is time the best elements in the student movement came out strongly with some pronouncement of policy, some call to which all responsible men and organizations would react? How far it might be possible for the students' leaders to control their too ardent juniors, we do not know. Part of the trouble, we are told, arises from the fact that so many so-called universities are only associations of youths who band themselves together to employ teachers, themselves deciding entirely what course they will take and generally doing as they please. Such students are obviously difficult to manage, while the fact that they are students gives them considerable influence in other centres. Hitherto, unfortunately, it is the hotheds who have had the centre of the stage and all the limelight. Yet we know very well that they are altogether a minority. Mr. Rodney Gilbert to-day points out that only about a fifth of the students in Peking joined in the recent demonstration. Our Wuchang correspondent wrote a few days ago that the majority of the students were revolted by the ill-treatment of the Commissioner of Education by some of their number. The affair of May 30, as viewed by Chinese, was calculated to bring all classes together in protest. The situation to-day is totally different. But there is none the less a danger that the extremists will get all the attention and even sway things a little their own way—a very common phenomenon in times of upheaval—unless some effective counterpoise can be set up against them.

In saying this we are thinking of foreign interests only in a secondary degree. To some it may seem that we have no business to go beyond these and offer advice on Chinese affairs. But there is an old saying that lookers-on see most of the game and it may be permissible without offence to say what the looker-on sees just now. It cannot be gainsaid that China is in an infinitely serious state. In the political discords of the past, it has always been possible to range the principal parties under two banners and certain definite aims could be distinguished on either side. Whether they were good or bad was beside the point:

at least it was possible for men to know what they were committing themselves to, if they joined either side. But to-day the lines of cleavage run in every possible direction. There is a war in Manchuria, a war in Chihli, a war in Shantung; here they appear to touch; there to be totally unconnected; and how any or all of them fit in with events on the Yangtze, no man living could say. The reaction of this state of affairs on the youth of the country is terrible. Where all bonds of faith and discipline in the high affairs of state appear to have snapped, how can youth be expected to be orderly and loyal? And in the prevailing circumstances of the country what sort of future career do they see before them? If youth is capable of high endeavour, it is also susceptible to despondencies beyond the imagination of later years. That is unhappily the present mood of vast numbers of China's young men, and in it they fall an easy prey to the insidious agents of Moscow. We got into trouble the other day with one reader for saying that love of country was the basis of their discontent. But with all allowance for the unconsciously selfish motives, to which young men are prone in every age, we believe that it is. Mr. Rodney Gilbert says to-day that the students will accept teachers with alacrity, when bribes would but excite their fury. That at least is worth remarking. There are bad characters in every movement, without necessarily vitiating the character of the whole. More than half the student disorders probably arise from Orlando's frame of mind: "I will no longer endure it, though as yet I know no wise remedy how to avoid it." Any Westerner who feels impatient with what he reads about the students might ask himself what he would have felt and done under similar conditions in his own country.

Not only is the student movement in need of a strong lead from its best men, but we believe that the country as a whole is similarly looking to them. The Chinese people are just as reasonable and peaceable as they have ever been, but while they see no end to the Tutchun's warings and the chicanery of politicians has become well nigh intolerable, they find no leaders to point out any other road. The present state of affairs seems to be drifting to a massed revolution, which is just what Moscow is working for: Zinovieff said so publicly a few days ago. And in these circumstances, the prestige which the student body possesses and its tremendous power as the one compact and vocal organ of national opinion in China might be of incalculable value.

We have ventured to suggest that the best men in that body should come out boldly and give a lead to their countrymen, students or otherwise. We know they are working in many ways and they are, of course, entitled to reply that they will take action in the ripeness of time. The only question is whether time can ever be ripe when it is now; whether, if the present chaos be let grow much deeper, it will not be too late to stop destruction. If and when the students' leaders make a public move, it will be a question what foreigners can do to assist. Possibly they may not be able to do anything, except stand aside, with sympathy and forbearance. But it is worth while to recall the many speeches about China which have been made abroad during the past few months, all breathing the same desire, which is also the guiding spirit of the Tariff Conference, to help her and to contribute what may be to the solution of her tribulations. That is still the prevailing wish of Governments and individuals alike and her leaders of thought may be reminded of it.

Notes and Comments

Watch Your Girth

Fat men, and especially very fat men, who have for long been at such a general disadvantage to their slimmer brethren that even the gift of perpetual laughter and unalloyed enjoyment of life which is conceded them cannot altogether outweigh the other handicaps under which they exist, have to suffer yet another injustice, for Dr. Hugo Eckener, president of the famous Zeppelin works and pilot of the "Los Angeles" on her famous voyage from Friedrichshafen to Lakehurst, brings further sad tidings. In a paper recently presented to the Royal Aeronautical Society of London he foreshadows that passengers on airship lines of the future will be charged one pound sterling per pound of flesh for a trans-Atlantic journey, and that heavy men will suffer accordingly. The possibilities are appalling. If and when the prognostications of airship travel for all eventually come true, it will mean more than a new era of travel; more than the quickening of the time of a journey between any two distant points: it will be the beginning of a complete disintegration of the halcyonic life that constitutes, or should constitute, the bedrock of communal happiness. Imagine Shanghai, for instance, when airship travel to Europe and America is an accomplished and inevitable fact. It will probably be no uncommon thing, in the early mornings, to see sights such as some of our middle-aged, staid, dignified citizens and fellow-ratepayers of the heavier types puffing gracefully along the race-track, training for home leave, with no company besides others of their kind and the breeze that blows ahead of the dawn. This proposed system of weight for dollars as per scale has an infinity of possibilities and penalties, few of them pleasant to the contemplation of our "fleshy brethren"; and what it will lead to none can foresee entirely. It is certain in any case that in this matter the fat man's laugh will be with his attenuated brother. Incidentally, has anyone ever seen a really fat working journalist? Many years' residence in many lands has failed to show us one of the species, and it really would seem that "there ain't no such animal" or that, like Sarah Gamp's Mrs. Arris, it exists but is never seen.

The Soft Answer

It is easy, as "Z" does in his letter to-day, to point out any number of discouraging circumstances in the appearance of China to-day. The student body frequently seems more undisciplined than constructive; it appears to be led astray by its worst elements; and as yet there is no great evidence of its directing its forces against the most glaring evils from which the country suffers. But we have all been pessimistic a long time and it has not got us much further. The leader on which our correspondent comments was an attempt to suggest that we may all do very much better by trying to look for a possible bright side. That it exists, we already have evidence; for example, in the brilliant work of the Chinese doctors of the Manchurian Plague Service Bureau; in Mr. V. K. Ting's geological survey of China; in the low codification of Dr. Wang Chung-hui and the conscientious though sadly overburdened work of the Supreme Court in Peking, in the establishment in more than one city of model prisons; and even in the height of last summer's trouble, we know of one body of hospital students who went to their British teachers and said: "We do not want to join this anti-British student movement, but, if we keep out of it, we shall probably cause only more trouble; whereas if we join it, we may be able to keep it within bounds;" this they did with the good results they anticipated. People not infrequently behave as one would wish them to do, if one acts as if convinced that they would behave in that way. New forces, when they first come into operation, are almost invariably wild and eccentric; but by process of time and education they can be modelled and rendered useful. At the present time the prevailing

notion in the mind of Young China is that the British of Shanghai are wholly antagonistic to them. No good will ever come of that state of feeling and it is time to convince the better elements, which most certainly exist in the student movement, that we sympathize with them and would be their friends.

Dora in Shanghai

The British "Dora" of the war years, even in her hey-day, was not considered to be markedly efficient, though having qualities similar to those of the curate's egg. It is more than eight years since the time when Dora was considered to be a necessary help in the home, but, to bring in another simile, she has developed at least one of the characteristics of the cook of the comic papers, and the British simply cannot get rid of her. Before the war, people who bought or sold intoxicating liquors during certain hours were haled before a magistrate and severely punished. They get similar treatment now if they buy or sell grapes and bananas, because Dora says they must not. In Shanghai Dora came into the household during the June troubles and generally worked quite satisfactorily, but she is proving as difficult to get rid of as her older and more powerful sister, and the work she insists upon doing when the need for her activities is past is no less annoying. Shanghai's Dora allowed Mr. Macgregor's carefully tended grass lawns on the Bund foreshore and the approaches thereto to be used for the discharge and storage of oil and other commodities. Not a few protests have been heard lately about the continuance of the practice, but Dora at 3.30 p.m. yesterday had seven big motor lorries parked in the flagstaff intersection of the lawns, all the rest of the pathway was occupied by oil drums and there were even piles of the latter actually on the lawns. Two more lorries were parked on the path at the entrance to the Public Gardens and from the river to the roadway there was an unbroken breastwork of something done up in gunny sacks. Really the ratepayers are entitled to ask whether Shanghai's trade has so greatly increased, and whether its wharves are so congested that what used to be a pleasant parade for dazed citizens and supercilious puppy-dogs now must be utilized for the storage of merchandise. Also, does anybody pay anything for the use of this space, and how much?

Living Then and Now

Has any economist ever really worked out why living all over the world is so enormously dearer than it used to be? The question is suggested by reading in the "Manchester Guardian" Lord Apsley's description of Australia as "the poor man's paradise" and a correspondent of that paper writing of his own experiences in Australia some 15 years ago says:—

During most of my visit I stayed in Sydney, where my cost of living averaged 17 shillings a week. Desiring like Lord Apsley to find out for myself how the emigrant possessed of only the scantiest resources lived while trying to get a job, I took a small bedroom, scarcely large enough to hold my bed and a ramshackle dressing table, for five shillings a week. Sydney in those days boasted of a host of cheap restaurants, where one could obtain substantial meals for sixpence. The dinner could be made a very solid affair, if one kept to beef, mutton, or steak and kidney pudding. The vegetables were served with the meat, followed by a sweet which invariably took the form of boiled suet puddings containing dried or fresh fruit. I do not remember to have visited a restaurant where a cup of tea was not included in the price of the meal. The Australians are great tea-drinkers, and no eating-house proprietor would consider he was playing the game if any client of his had to go without his tea.

Fifty years ago in England a married couple could start life on £350 a year and do very comfortably. That (some years earlier) must have been approximately the income of Betsy Trotwood, plus the house at Dover—we get the broad outlines of her fortune at the scene of the unmasking of Uriah Heep—yet she could drive a pony trap, put David into Doctors' Commons and maintain him in a flat in London. To-day, production of all kinds and means of transport are out of all proportion greater and easier than when David Copperfield was running after Miss Shepherd, Miss Larkins and Dora but we can't do the things he and his friends did on the same income. Why is every thing so infernally dear?

Depreciated Coins

It is some time since public attention was called to the evils of depreciated subsidiary silver and Mr. Holdo Stromwall has done a public service by the letter he sends us to-day. Three or four years ago the Anhui Mint was the chief offender and in consequence of pressure by Chinese merchants, it was finally shut up. This left the field clear for the Canton Mint, which had hitherto been complaining that Anhui had absorbed its coins and returned them in depreciated form. The figures that Mr. Stromwall gives to-day show the real inwardness of Canton's complaint. Shanghai is now flooded with 20 cent. Kuangtung pieces, as anyone may see by examining what he carries in his pocket, and these exchange at six silver cents with a varying number of copper cents to the dollar. Meanwhile, 10 cent. pieces are rapidly going out of circulation. What this means to the poor classes of Chinese who are paid their daily wages in small silver and copper may easily be imagined. Undoubtedly it is at the root of all the labour unrest in Shanghai and assuredly no one can be surprised at the fact or withhold their sympathy from those who find that the purchasing power of their money has dropped by 25 per cent. in less than two years and by considerably more in the last six. No doubt in time, as Mr. Stromwall says, prices, wages, and money value, would adjust themselves; but while the greatest hardship prevails until this equilibrium is restored, we may be sure that directly it is, Canton will take advantage of the fact to make further raids on the coinage. The only remedy is to shut out the Canton coins. The suggestion has frequently been put forward that the Shanghai Municipal Council should institute its own coinage, but there appear to be many difficulties in the way; and although we believe it to be a perfectly practicable step, it would certainly cause political troubles. But why should not Kiangsu province step into the breach and produce a good coinage? The benefit would be inestimable throughout the province and as Kiangsu and Chekiang are apparently united under one government, it should be quite easy to put an embargo on the importation of coins from Canton. There is, of course, a certain amount of leakage by land, but if the existing depreciated silver were called in over the two provinces at the rate of the day and melted up the territory is big enough and compact enough to keep its new good coinage for the most part within its borders.

IN the course of an interview the Chinese press, one of the teachers who recently resigned from the Kuang Tai University of Canton because of Bolshevik interference said that there was gross mismanagement on the part of those in charge and constant endeavours to interfere with the work of the institution. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, he said, was not a Communist, nor were his men. Chiang was loyal, faithful, brave and straightforward, and it was wrong to accuse him of Bolshevism.

It may be that we shall have to revise our opinion of Chinese bandits. A Corsican confère the famous Micaeli, complains in the "Petit Marseillais" against the "unscrupulous" ways of the gendarmes who have been after him these 18 years. These officers, it seems, travesty themselves in civilian clothes and pretend to be peaceful tourists, which, Micaeli says, "may easily reflect on my courteous treatment of foreigners." He alleges that this dishonest manoeuvre was invented by the colonel of gendarmes, who refuses to understand that he, Micaeli, and no one else, has maintained law and order in that district. "The gendarmes," he continues, "are surprised that they have been unable to apprehend me for these 18 years. But that is very simple: I have a good, congenial character, and never mix in politics; the population feels gratitude to me for maintaining order; I have robbed nobody. After all this, I do feel sorry to lose my good name." As a respectable bandit, I warn the tourists: Do not let the gendarmes travel in tourist clothes, to which they are not entitled.

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

MARSHAL FENG TAKES CHARGE IN KANSU

Enter 15,000 Christian Soldiers: Last Resistance of Old Order:
New Style of Things All Round: Officials Who Live
on Their Pay and Little at That

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Lanchow, Kan., Nov. 26.

Kansu coming out of its seclusion. "Where is Kansu?" said one missionary in Central China to a missionary from that far-off province 20 years ago. "Is it in Kiangsu?" Now it is coming to the front, continually on the tongues of those interested in China, especially those who are watching the movements of that Marshal whose name now is world wide known; Feng Yu-hsiang. Even the Kansu people themselves are being aroused out of their lethargy to find some strange movement beginning in their midst.

Excitement ran high as day by day 1,000 soldiers arrived in the city from Ninghsia till their number reached 15,000. When about half the number had arrived the Acting Governor and His Chief-of-Staff came upon the scene riding in their motor-cars. Avoiding all show, they arrived in the early hours of the morning, ere the people were astir. Their presence was soon felt, for all the local soldiers had to clear out of the city to the camps on the east, and the new soldiers were in evidence everywhere. Moving backward and forward on their beat at the yamens, city and suburb gates.

A Dangerous Moment

A good deal of uneasiness was felt by the public owing to the uncertainty of Commander Li of the local troops, who had been acting in a very high-handed manner ere these troops came. He forced the old Governor to leave early and had the seals handed over to a Han'in much against the man's will. Then he asked for the keys of the Arsenal which were refused him, so he broke the locks and took out over 1,000,000 cartridges. When the Acting Governor came, Li presented himself at the yamen. As the days passed by, all kinds of rumours were about. No local soldier was allowed to enter the city with gun, pistol or sword. Li then made an attempt to get hold of the telegrams sent off. The tension was great, as it was rumoured that Commander Li was recruiting soldiers in the country. (He is a Kansu man, native of Hochow)

Trapped and Bound

Apparently something had to be done, so the Acting Governor sent his motor-car to the camp inviting Li into the city to see him. He arrived all unsuspecting. When he and his Chief of Staff got within the big gates, soldiers rushed out upon them, bound them, and put them under guard. This caused great excitement in the city. Strict guard was placed at all the entrances into the yamen and camp which is behind the yamen, and no one was allowed to go down the lane where the camp is for five days. Proclamations were posted every where detailing Commander Li's wrong-doings. It was he who ordered his soldiers to attack without warning the camp of Commander Huang on a Sunday afternoon after he had failed to seize Commander Huang on his return from escorting the late Governor. Over 100 soldiers were killed in the fray. He was jealous of Huang getting the highest position. Now both he, his Chief-of-Staff and a Battalion Commander are on their way as prisoners to Paotse to be dealt with by Marshal Feng. All the local soldiers have now been taken over. Commander Li's camp was surrounded by Marshal Feng's soldiers and all arms taken from them. They will be drafted off in groups to different parts of the province.

The city is now quiet once more. The additional troops equal to one-seventh of the population has produced a scarcity of grain. The natives have been interested in the squads of men with long poles, shovels, brooms etc., going out every day to clean the streets. They have brought with them Mongolian ponies, camels,

Honan carts, pack mules and horses. Lectures are given to the officers every day at noon. Both officers and men are kept busy. Discipline among them is splendid. It was a little startling for us coming home rather late one evening as we were drawing near the camp gate, to hear the cry "who goes there" though we had lanterns with us. It was a reminder that we were beginning to see a new China. A new order of things. What a change to 30 odd years ago. Orphanages, Blind Institutions, Homes for the old and infirm, for the deaf & dumb, for widows have already been established, and other methods of helping the poor and needy are in course of preparation. There is to be no more heaping up of millions by officials to be taken out of the province. All surplus money is to be devoted to helping the poor. The Chief-of-Staff publicly said that he had \$500 per month. That is a mite to what the Chief-of-Staff has been getting. He and the Acting Governor have dual control. It is gratifying to meet men who truly love their country and are devoting their lives for the people. We wish them every success. Truly a new spirit is abroad. Well does the writer remember telling the natives about China's war with Japan but it was of no interest to them. They said "That is the Emperor's business not ours." If this new spirit grasps the heart of the people, we may soon see a United China.

Motor Road from Pao-teo to Lanchow

This road will be completed in a few months and motors will be running. The 24 days journey by cart will be accomplished in eight days. Each car will be run for \$400. Supposing there are 10 passengers that will mean \$40 each person. From Pao-teo to Peking by train \$25—in all \$65. Via Sian—Cart to Sian \$30 Sian to Shanchow cart \$40. Train to Peking 2nd class \$18—in all \$148 or a saving by the Northern route of \$83 and saving of 15 days in time, 10 days via Paotse and 25 days via Sian. Soon from this far-off capital we shall be able to reach London in 22 days, compared with 120 days in 1898.

It will be a considerable time yet ere the railway reaches Lanchow, as the line at present is not very far west of Paotse. When it is finished we shall be able to reach London in 14 days.

Opium

Proclamations have all ready been posted up warning the people not to grow opium in the spring. This year the cultivation of the poppy was very extensive in the greater part of the province. The grain harvest has been so very poor that food is approaching famine prices, consequently there is much poverty.

Religious Activity of Troops

Five native pastors have accompanied the troops. Meetings are held every evening and the soldiers can be heard singing hymns in the camps. Two of the pastors have been pastors of Churches in Shantung over 20 years.

Postal Commissioner

Mr. and Mrs. N. V. Doodha have left here recently for furlough going by raft as far as Paotse. His services were very much appreciated when here, by all classes. He spared neither time nor effort in endeavouring to bring the administration to a high state of efficiency in the face of great obstacles caused by conditions of unrest in Honan and Shensi.

The Mayor of Peking in Lanchow

Our new Civil Governor, Hsueh Tu-pi, the late Mayor of Peking, arrived here very unexpectedly two days ago. It seems to be the policy of Marshal Feng's men to avoid publicity. To-day he gave a

very stirring address at the opening of several new institutions. He sought to rouse the people from their lethargy and come to the help of their country. In the Manchu days the officials were very conspicuous by their rich silk robes. Here was a young man not over 30 sitting in the audience. His attire was very simple, wearing a blueish grey cloth gown lined with white lamb-skin. A plain black macquak, that any ordinary teacher would wear, and an ordinary fur hat. This was the Civil Governor of Kansu.

It must have been a great surprise to the gentry to see this young man rise out of the audience and go to the platform when the Chief Constable called upon the Civil Governor to come forward and address the audience. Very modestly he made a bow to the audience. He had not spoken long ere we realized that we had before us a man who was in deep earnest, and carrying out in his own life what he was demanding of his hearers. The three addresses delivered to-day by the Acting Governor, Chief-of-Staff and the Civil Governor impressed us with the earnestness of the speakers. A new type of Chinese compared with these we have been accustomed to meet. They mean business. We wish them God-speed in all their undertakings for the benefit of the people and hope they will not be hindered by the curse of war.

SZECHUAN ENJOYS SOME CALM

But Bandits Said to Be Active:
Military Cadet School
and Its Work

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Mienchow, Sze., Nov. 27.

It is some weeks now since I sent any local news; the fact is that things are comparatively quiet. The prophets, however, say that there will be the usual trouble at the New Year. As our generals here are supposed to have thrown in their lot with Marshal Wu Peifu we may expect that the atmosphere will be determined by the state of his fortunes. The newspapers occasionally contain accounts of pious resolves on the part of leaders to clean up the bandits; and according to other items they give there is still as great need as ever.

Kintang is a county town about 80 li from Chengtu. The road is one along which salt travels. The markets of Kiaokiatu and especially Yaokiatu have ever been famous as bandit haunts. The salt authorities have requested Ten Hsieh-hou to make the road safe for travelling. Bandit chiefs are being enrolled as military leaders so there is no wonder that we get many accounts of robbery, violence and rapine on the part of quasi-soldiers.

Brigadier-General Sun of this city has a cadet school in hand. There are about 500 students, and they spend a lot of time at their work. If every student worked as hard there would not be so much time for unnecessary propaganda.

The West China Christian Educational Union is holding its annual meetings in Chengtu, beginning to-morrow (Nov. 28). Our two delegates have gone. They had to go the long way round as the stretch of road between Tehyang and Hanchow is as bad as ever. The bandits are bold, they do not respect the postmen, and a story comes from the Weicheng-Tsitong road of a similar attempt on the post.

THE Shanghai-Wushih long distance telephone service will be opened to the public use next spring.

THE headquarters of the Allied Chihli-Shantung Army, under the command of Gen. Li Ching-lin, in Tientsin, have issued a statement in connexion with the shelling of the Allied military train. They say that this would have been avoided had it not been for the fact that the train was closely followed by another armoured train belonging to Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, which was taking advantage of the cover and protection afforded by the Allied train. The Peking Government has ordered both Feng and Li to observe Peking as a neutral ground and take care not to violate the interests of foreigners.

COLLEGE PRINCIPAL DRIVEN OUT

Wuchang Students in Revolt Against a Too Searching Examination Paper

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Wuchang, Dec. 7.

Another big Government College in Wuchang has just got rid of its Principal. It looks as though there will soon be no principals left in the city, but only students. Not that it will make much difference to the schools, for the students do pretty much what they choose, in any case, and any principal who tries to be more than a figurehead is bound to go sooner or later.

Policy of Efficiency

The affair in question occurred at the Normal University, now better known as the Wuchang University. The Principal, Shih Yin, came from Peking to occupy this position less than 12 months ago, succeeding to an interregnum of nearly a year. Mr. Shih's position has been a thorny one from the first. His policy has been to try to increase both the efficiency of his staff and the educational standard of his students. His aim was to combine all the higher Government colleges in the city into one Wuchang University, and hence the change of name of the Normal College itself, which was intended to form the nucleus of the new scheme. At the commencement of his régime, Mr. Shih had trouble with his staff, some of whom resented his avowed purpose of weeding out the weaker members, and replacing them by better qualified men. He has naturally been "up against" his students more than once, and during the troubles of last summer he was compelled to retreat from his post before the close of the term and take refuge in Peking, where he spent the whole of the summer vacation. The present term opened with only 200 students instead of 450. Many of them, after finding that only about two months' of class work had been done in the whole of last year, have left the place in disgust.

What is an Exam?

The final trouble broke out over the question of examinations in the Attached Middle School. The final examinations of last summer had been postponed, on the condition that they were taken by the students this autumn. Now, the students are not much accustomed to submitting to examinations; but they are willing to do so, on the clear understanding that they are all to pass and receive their certificates. But Mr. Shih was determined that the examination should be of an adequate nature, and took measures accordingly. When the students sat down to their papers, they found before them, not the questions which their teachers had carefully drilled them beforehand to answer, but a set of unexpected and searching questions which they could not answer. The result was, a strike of the teachers and a rebellion raised by the students.

Soldiers Sent in

After this, it is a little difficult to ascertain exactly what happened. According to one newspaper account, Mr. Shih was dragged out, beaten, and tied up. Probably he suffered no more than a little pushing and rough handling. It is also said that he was forced to sign a paper, declaring his resignation, and promising that he would never attempt to come back to his post. Later in the day, Mr. Shih found his way to the Yamén, where he laid his complaint before the Tupan. A detachment of 100 soldiers was sent to the Attached Middle School, to drive out the students with their boxes and bedding and close the school. According to the latest report, Mr. Shih took the train on the following day for Peking.

Students and Principal

Dec. 9.

A few more details concerning the affair in the Normal University

have come to light. It seems that the Principal, Mr. Shih Yin, was actually bound with ropes by his refractory students, and also beaten pretty badly. The more sensible amongst the Normal Students have already issued a public circular, disclaiming all connexion with the business, and declaring that such an act committed by a group of students against their own teacher is nothing less than a disgrace. It is also said that Mr. Shih, when he visited the Yamén, reported the names of four teachers and four students as ringleaders in the rebellion.

This business is about the climax of the long series of students' strikes and rebellions that have disgraced the Government Schools of Wuchang for several years. If the authorities will now bestir themselves and take some drastic measures, they will have the approval of all the better elements among the students themselves, and perhaps the commencement of a more hopeful state of things might begin to dawn. The Commissioner of Education, Mr. Fan Chi-lu, having sent in his resignation many times during the last few weeks, has at last been allowed to resign from his post, and his successor is Mr. Kuo Chi-min.

Ringleaders Arrested by Police

Hankow, Dec. 11.

In view of the police of Wuchang having taken into custody a number of students on charges of instigating the rest of the students to create disturbances, students of secondary schools in Wuchang and Hankow held a joint mass-meeting to-day, with a view to making headway against the measures adopted by the police. The authorities concerned are taking elaborate precautions to prepare for any emergency.

Dec. 15.

Approximately 5,000 students, who have been excited by the arrest of two students in Wuchang last night, surrounded the Tupan's Yamén at noon to-day, crying for the release of the captives.

The situation is growing from bad to worse.

Attempt to Cross to Hankow

Dec. 16.

Students in Wuchang, in an attempt to stage a demonstration in Hankow this afternoon, endeavoured to secure the passage across the River, but to no avail owing to preventive measures taken by the police. Last night, the police authorities in Hankow took special precautions, for fear lest disturbances should be created by students.—Eastern News Agency.

HANGCHOW NOTES

Marshal Sun's Visit: Question of Civil Governor: Students' Examination Scheme

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hangchow, Dec. 16.

General Sun left us yesterday morning for Shanghai. While here he seemed to be very busy and had not much time to be fêted. As a matter of fact he was only entertained publicly by the Assembly and by the Civil Governor. He called on a great many of the people here. The fact that he kept all the Chékiang troops in the North and sent his own Northern troops here was not appreciated or approved of.

What he did here we do not quite know, but this we know, he certainly did everything very quietly. There is some talk about changing the Civil Governor, making the present one Tupan of the Province, and appointing a new Civil Governor. The Kiangsu and Chékiang gentry and merchants are planning to lay their heads together and think out some plan whereby all civil affairs shall be managed in the two provinces in the future without military interference.

The Students' Unions are up against the Education Association as they are planning to have all examinations carried out by a Central Examining Board, and the Diplomas issued by that body.

The Union Committee held its half yearly meeting yesterday, and reported progress and deplored its inability to secure a good Chinese General Secretary.

Weather still glorious but water terribly scarce.

WU PEI-FU'S PAPER MONEY

Merchants Strongly Opposed: Scheme to Make Them the Guarantors

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Wuchang, Dec. 7.

The idea that owing to the recent change in the military situation, the question of Wu Pei-fu's issue of military notes would be settled automatically, appears to have been premature. Wu Pei-fu still intends to issue the notes, and the merchants are still determined to resist the issue. Last Saturday, a combined meeting of the three Merchants' Guilds of Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang took place in the headquarters of the Hankow Guild. More than 120 representatives of the merchants of the three cities were present. It was reported at the meeting, that the proposed notes were already prepared, and samples of them have been sent to Mr. Chow Hain-tang, the Chairman of the Hankow Merchants' Guild. On the back of these notes, the printed statement is made that, in order to guarantee the issue, the certificates for \$30,000,000 of Government Real Estate have been deposited with the Chairman of the Hankow Merchants' Guild. Now, Mr. Chow declares that he has not received these certificates. The Real Estate referred to, is the property known as the Sheng Cheng-li at the back of the foreign concessions, which comprises the site of the Chinese Telegraph Office and Telephone Administration. The certificates in question are in the hands of the Natural Bureau of Communications and of Finance. What Wu Pei-fu has really done is to borrow money on the security of government property, making it trustee of its own property, and dragging in the Hankow Merchants as guarantors of the transaction!

Merchants Wholly Opposed

The merchants passed a unanimous resolution declaring that they would neither use nor countenance the use of these new notes. They also resolved by a unanimous vote, that if any one of their number should get into trouble by refusing to use the notes the whole merchant body will stand by him and give him all the support possible. Representatives of the three Guilds were chosen to go to the Tupan in Wuchang and make one more protest against the issue of the notes.

The strike of riehsha coolies in Hankow has been settled. After several days of negotiations, the owners gave way, and at a meeting last Saturday, it was agreed that the price charged to the coolie for the hire of a riehsha shall not be raised during the next five or six months. After that period, the hire of 800 cash shall not be increased by more than 80 cash. This settlement will enable the coolies to tide over the winter.

Dec. 9.

The sequel to the protest of the local merchants against the issue of military notes by Wu Pei-fu took place on Sunday. After meeting at the Wuchang Merchants' Guild, the whole body of delegates, numbering 120, proceeded to the Tupan's Yamén. They were joined by representatives of various other public bodies, including the Bankers' Association, the Money-Changers' Union, and so on. Altogether, seven important public bodies were represented, and at 3 p.m. more than 500 delegates waited upon Tupan Hsiao in his Yamén. The Tupan received this large deputation in person. He received a written petition from them, but informed them that Wu Pei-fu had already promised that the notes when issued should not be used locally to disturb the Hankow money-market. The delegates asked why, if this was the case, the new notes had "Hankow" stamped upon them. They also wanted to know why upon the backs of these notes, it is stated that certificates of real estate have been deposited as security for the issue with the Hankow Merchants' Guild, when, as a matter of fact, no such deposit has been made. They added that, in all probability, Wu Pei-fu himself was unaware of the real circumstances, and had been deceived by his underlings. Upon this, the Tupan gave way completely. He set his own hand to a written promise

that the notes shall not be put into circulation locally, and assured the merchants that they would have no reason to be apprehensive in the future, for Wu Pei-fu would certainly respect their wishes, and would no longer insist on forcing the notes into local use. After this the deputation retired, apparently satisfied, to a feast at the Wuchang Merchants' Guild.

It appears that the Hupeh forces, or some of them at least, are to have a share in the coming struggle after all. The latest report is that the Honan Tupan, Yué Wei-tsun, has telegraphed for assistance against the troops of Li Chin-lin, who are attacking the Kuominchun (People's Army) who are holding the northern border of his province. In response to this appeal, General K'io Ying-chieh with the 1st Division has been ordered to proceed northward from his position at Kuangshui; and one mixed brigade out of Seng Chien-yeh's division is also to move northward to assist.

RED INFLUENCE IN A CANTON COLLEGE

Three Thousand Students Resign from Kuang Tai University: Opposed to Bolshevism

Owing to its alleged extreme Bolshevistic tendencies, a large number of students and teachers of the Kuang Tai University (Kuangtung) have left the institution and some have come to Shanghai. They have issued a lengthy manifesto, in the course of which they say:—

"We, the 38 professors and 3,000 students of the Kuang Tai University, have been forced to resign as a protest against Red influence in the institution. It is a great pity when we see the sacrifice of our beloved Kuang Tai University into the hands of the Russians. The institution was excellently managed until it got into the hands of Borodin (the Soviet Commissioner in Kuangtung, who rules the province) and Wang Ching-wei (who was formerly personal secretary and confidential adviser to the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen). In view of its importance, the late Dr. Sun ordered the contribution of \$70,000 monthly for University's upkeep. This shows that it had a hopeful future.

"Much to our disappointment, as soon as Dr. Sun passed away, the Russians began to lay their hands on the 'fat meat.' In an address to the Canton Executive Administration, Borodin said that it was more essential to subscribe money to military purposes than for educational uses. He urged the militarists to seize all the possible revenues they could and in spite of protest, they seized our revenues under the pretext that the Government desired to reform its financial programme. So they refused to pay us for three months. Not satisfied with this, the Reds, taking advantage of Chao Lu's absence, attacked us for ignorance of the Kuomintang party principles and the Soviet system. An inspection of the University was ordered and it is for this reason that we have resigned. We are not members of any political party and our sole aim is to work for the education of our brothers, hence it is for the people to rise in opposition to the Bolshevists."

Writing from Peking to the "Times," Mrs. J. H. Alec Tweedie, the authoress, states that if only our people realized the curse and harbinger of disease mosquitoes can become they would eradicate every mosquito from our shores by next summer. Every village school child, she says, could be taught to do this, or her, share; every pond and water-butt should be layered with paraffin. In fact, the subject should be taken up scientifically by some of our great men, and anti-mosquito propaganda broadcast throughout the length and breadth of Britain, until there is not a single mosquito left upon her shores. She adds that in July and August the scourge of mosquitoes was horrible in Peking, combined with 15 in. of tropical rain in eight days. Verily, mosquitoes are the greatest trial in the Middle and Far East; but in our mild climate there is no reason why they should be allowed to start.

THE BOYCOTT OF HONGKONG

Forecast of the Cantonese Demands: Chinese Representation on Legislative Council

Canton, Dec. 7.

The General Chamber of Commerce of Canton and the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Kuangtung, in a joint statement to the Press dated December 4, explained that the Kuomintang Political Commission had asked the four principal trade guilds in Canton to appoint a representative to a responsible delegation to meet a similarly constituted body from Hongkong to open conversations with a view to end the boycott and strike now interfering with the trade and traffic between the two ports. The Chambers of Commerce went on to explain that they were genuine in their desire to promote the resumption of Hongkong-Canton traffic and that they hoped the Hongkong merchants would assist the Chinese workers to attain their aspirations.

While no formal demands have yet been presented by the Strike Committee in Canton to the merchants in Hongkong, they will include, in general, that (1) strikers shall be allowed to return to their former employment; (2) wages for the period on strike shall be paid as during employment; (3) Chinese shall be given the privilege of electing their own representatives to the Legislative Council of Hongkong; (4) Chinese shall have unconditional right to freedom of speech, publication, and assembly; (5) landlords in Hongkong shall reduce the rentals; and (6) no Chinese may be deported from Hongkong.

During the period between the overtures to conference and the final settlement of the difficulty, the boycott is expected to be much relaxed.

An Old Practice

The Chinese Merchants Association of Canton city has resolved, in future trade agreements or contracts with foreign firms in the city, to use the Chinese language only. In practice in the old days, especially in Shameen, ordinary documents and special contracts have invariably been in the English language. In the English language, the Chinese merchants contend, the English-speaking foreigners are decidedly at the advantage; and for better knowledge of the terms to be agreed upon as well as to popularize the Chinese language and uphold Chinese dignity, henceforth, the Canton Chinese merchants will insist on the use of Chinese commercial documents as the base of interpretation. The resolution has been accordingly transmitted to the proper authorities in Canton for general notification and publicity.

River Patrol Renewed

To prevent West River pirates from further using the Red flag as licence to plunder, the Kuomintang Navy in Canton waters has renewed the water patrol system. Patrol boats will be stationed at all the known dangerous points. With the return of better police protection, the Hongkong-Wuchow steamship owners are considering renewing West River traffic. The only problem before the West River shippers, according to the Sai Kong and Kwong Wing steamship companies, is how to dodge the strike pickets at Samshui, Ho-hou, and other calling ports on the way.

The Kuomintang Navy, while there to prevent the misuse of the Red flag by unauthorized terrorists, is not ready to interfere with the molestation of shipping by strike pickets, though they, like the pirates, have no legal standing. The strike pickets, claiming to be enforcing a patriotic movement, are receiving a certain amount of support from the people at large and are tolerated by the Kuomintang.

Commission on Commercial Paper

Canton merchants are regarding with disfavour the recent decision of the Hongkong Native Bankers' Guilds to impose a further commission of 30 cents for every \$1,000 worth of bills and commercial papers handled by its members.

Canton merchants are interested in the additional commission inasmuch as some \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000 are handled by the native banks of Hongkong monthly in the Canton-Hongkong Chinese transactions, purely.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

A NEW POWER IN SHANTUNG

General Pi Master of Eastern End of Province: Chefoo Now At His Command

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tsingtao, Dec. 5.

General Pi Shu-cheng, naval and military commander in the Kiaotung (Shantung) peninsula, apparently has strengthened his control over the eastern end of the province by his suppression of revolts at Chefoo, Chuchen, Kaomi and other places, and it now appears he has eliminated his rivals who sought to gain the upper hand and expel him from Tsingtao, happy hunting ground of rival militarists. Unless Tupan Chang Chung-chang sends a large force of soldiers here, or appears on the scene himself, General Pi should be able to hold his position in Eastern Shantung for some time to come.

General Pi is reported to have completely disarmed the rebellious soldiers at Chefoo who were formerly part of General Chang Hwai-ping's command. This leader, with General Ying Teh-san, former martial law commander here, who was sent to Kaomi with a regiment of gendarmes to help guard the Kiaotung Railway, sought to engineer a revolt, hoping to effect a union with Honan forces operating in Shantung. The act was ill-timed, however. General Pi and his forces, probably in the neighbourhood of 10,000, some of whom are here and others being scattered along the Kiaotung Railway and the Chefoo-Weihsien Motor Highway, still remain loyal to Fengtien.

General Pi gained considerable fame for himself last winter by his bold capture of the rebellious Commander Lu Su-wen, in the Tsaochow district of southwest Shantung. The mysterious behaviour of Lu, who ousted a divisional commander and assumed the command himself "in the name of the People's Army" was long a source of extreme embarrassment, as well as danger to the then Shantung administration, headed by Tupan Chen Shi-chi. The attending incidents were known as the "Tsaochow Affair" and received national-wide attention. It was General Pi who proceeded to Lu's camp and effected a capture of the rebel at the point of levelled revolvers. Lu's soldiers were unable to give aid to their commander as General Pi declared that if any attempt at rescue was made he would first kill their leader.

Commander Lu has been detained at Tsinan for a long time. He is supposed to have been acting 'on the part of Marshal Feng Yuh-shiang, who was then reported as trying to extend his sphere of control to include Shantung.

SHANTUNG'S STATE IMPROVED

After Honanese Invaders' Defeat: But Province Much Upset by Outlaw Bands

Tsingtao, Dec. 8.

The improvement of the state of affairs in Shantung due to the defeat of the Honan troops is described by our own correspondent above. Reuter gives some additional details as under.

The bandit menace is still the cause of general apprehension throughout the interior and outrages have occurred at dozens of points. The outlaws have become bold and strong enough to carry on their pernicious practices almost under the noses of the military at such important centres as Weihsien, Fangtze, Paoshan and Tsingchow. Many of the former "loyal" troops have found a life of brigandage more to their pleasure and profit. Fengtien rule in Shantung has failed utterly in ridding the province of its perennial bandits and bringing about a condition of peace and order in which the people may go about their daily tasks and live a normal life without being troubled by the terror of banditry.

General Pi, more secure in his position than ever before, declares he will devote his attention to the development of Tsingtao with its wealth of national advantages, also paying close attention to the furtherance of general education. In view of the fact that he has already al-

lowed his soldiers to deprive the Tsingtao University of six of its original seven buildings, permitting the students to be herded into one building, serving as dormitory and lecture hall, kitchen and dining room, office and laboratory, his statement in which he evinced keen interest in educational matters is largely discounted.

General Pi's proclamation forbidding the several departments under his control, including the Harbour Administration, the Finance Department, the Telephone Administration and the Waterworks Department from making any further disbursements until further notice, now that the situation from his standpoint has greatly improved, the order may be rescinded.—Reuter

TSINGTAO'S TRADE DWINDLING

Chinese Demand for Salvation in Executing Terms of Washington Treaty

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tsingtao, Dec. 6.

The local Chamber of Commerce will submit a petition to Tupan Chang Chung-chang, General Pi Shu-cheng, Commander of Military and Naval Forces in the Kiaotung Peninsula, Director Chao Chi, of the Tsingtao Administration and other bodies, urging that the provisions of the Washington Treaty affecting Tsingtao shall be carried out without further delay.

The failure to carry out such provisions, the petition asserts, will result in the deterioration of this port city. As a port possessing advantages superior to Tientsin and Shanghai, Tsingtao should have made rapid strides, whereas there has been little progress in a commercial way and facilities are becoming so impaired that before long the volume of trade here will be materially decreased.

Tsingtao, the petition goes on to say, has been the bone of contention of various greedy militarists who have fought for its spoils and meanwhile business, so to speak, has been going to the dogs, while the rich promise that the city held has not been realized. If such a condition long continues, Tsingtao will be a city of relatively small importance in a very few years and with its decline in a commercial way foreign as well as native firms will abandon the place.

To keep Tsingtao clear of political turmoil should be the ambition of its residents and therein lies the remedy for the present ills. The petition recommends the restoration of Tsingtao's former status as a Special Administrative Area, in which the people of all nationalities will have a voice in its affairs through a Municipal Council.

GOOD ORDER IN PAKHOI

Under a New Commander: Strike Committee's Activities: 'Boycott Not Too Apparent'

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Pakhoi, Dec. 5.

On the 1st instant Kuangsi troops under command of Chan Ming-ku took control of the Limchow-Pakhoi district. As the soldiers belonging to Sham Po-faan had already left, the new-comers did not meet with any resistance. Up to the present good order has been observed.

The advance guard of the Strike Committee have put up several posters, all having reference to the ways (real or imaginary) in which the Chinese are being "oppressed" at the present time. At the moment of writing the boycott of steamers to and from Hongkong, as well as the other activities of the Strike Committee, are not in evidence.

The military have issued the usual proclamation assuring the people that they need not be afraid, that the soldiers are their brothers, and that all must work unitedly for the country. In spite of this, reports from the interior show that many people are under considerable apprehension, and deduce more from their experiences in the past than the promises of the present.

Shen Po-faan has retreated towards Homchow, and some 3000 of the "Red" troops have been sent to unify that portion of the province.

CHINESE RULE AT TSINGTAO

Three Years' Review: Melancholy Admissions of Failure by Chinese Press

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tsingtao, Dec. 10.

To-day Tsingtao is celebrating, or rather officialdom is celebrating, the third anniversary of the restoration of this city and environs of the former Kiaochow leased territory to China. There is an emptiness and mockery in it all which is expressed in the failure of the anniversary to arouse any popular enthusiasm. True it is that hundreds gathered this morning at the yamen where the stereotyped ceremonies were gone through, but this was out of idle curiosity.

The true attitude of the Chinese here over such a celebration is far from one of exultation. This is reflected in to-day's leaders appearing in the various Chinese papers. There is a note of keen disappointment running through all of them. The consensus of opinion, even among these Chinese, is that China has failed miserably in what has been termed her "great experiment." Three years, or largely so, of misrule, maladministration, misuse of public moneys, with the attendant deterioration of the port and its facilities, public works and institutions—that is the thought uppermost among the thinking Chinese to-day! China has failed utterly they say, to measure up in her opportunity to show to the world an example of Chinese good government, which would justify the faith reposed in her by the great Powers in their efforts to protect and restore her territorial integrity.

A Failure

A local paper in this connexion declares:

"Three years is not a long time, but it is long enough for us to form a fairly correct appraisal of China's stewardship. We will not, however, take upon ourselves the unenviable task of enumerating the most glaring omissions and commissions made by the swiftly changing administrations, for it must be pretty well known to all who are interested in Tsingtao how it is being run."

"Its public utilities have not only remained in a state of arrested development, but have actually been deteriorating with an ever accelerating rate. In spite of its much vaunted advantages as a commercial port, being easily accessible by both land and water, there is little prospect that the long spell of business depression will soon be over. The administration has been in a chronic state of financial stringency, and its connexion with Tsinan authorities has not improved matters."

The Blight of Tsinanfu

In connexion with the latter statement, the petition drawn up by the local Chamber of Commerce and other civic organizations has a direct bearing on these odious Tsingtao-Tsinan relations. The petition asks that the Tupan of Shantung, the Director of the Port Administration and the local military and naval authorities shall exert every effort to restore the city's former status as a special administrative area, severing the ties which bind it to the provincial capital.

Comparatively speaking the most progressive period Tsingtao has yet enjoyed under Chinese administration, was during the régime of Governor Kao En-hung, when the city was divorced from Tsinan and its corrupting influences. During the rest of its history as a Chinese city it has been the prey of rapacious militarists and plundering politicians. This is not apparent on the surface of things; it is no less true. Tsingtao appears calm and peaceful, from a foreign point of view. It is still an attractive city and as a residential place is unsurpassed in the Far East. However, even in foreign circles the shoe is beginning to pinch—their pocketbooks are beginning to suffer. The rapid deterioration of harbour and terminal facilities and the paralyzing of freight traffic have had a most depressing effect on business, seriously affecting the volume of shipping. Just at this time, such a condition is very untimely because of the necessity of moving harvest crops.

The petition of the local bodies follows:

"The entire Tsingtao community begs that you will restore the port's status as a special district and will establish local self-government, with a view to maintenance of peace and order and to improve municipal administration."

"Tsingtao is situated between Tientsin and Shanghai, but it has advantages over the former in its ice-free harbour and over the latter in the depth of its water. But the comparative recency of its opening and the fact that it has been under foreign control have prevented its full development."

"When under the Washington Treaty, the port was constituted a special district under a Director General, this aimed directly at the improvement of the status of the port, but also at meeting diplomatic conditions. The intention of the Washington Conference was the establishment of a special district under a Director General, who should exercise a general control, with a municipal council, elected by the Municipal Assembly, to conduct the Administration. This furnishes an excellent system, and one calculated to keep the port free from politics and susceptible of development."

"Had Shanghai's neutrality been respected, the present struggle would not have occurred, and from this we should learn that if this city be neutralized by being made a special district, and if local self-government be developed on democratic lines, the politicians will not venture to molest us. Thus will our commerce be assured and peace guaranteed. Foreigners will not hesitate to come here and Chinese will feel secure in investing their money."

Autonomy Essential

"On careful consideration we are convinced that the best method of carrying out the Washington Treaty and meeting the present needs is to restore the status of a special district under a Director General, to organize the Municipal Assembly and to elect a mayor. We fully appreciated the object of the provincial authorities in reducing expenditure by reorganizing the administration of the port; but the real cause of Tsingtao's failure to develop during the three years that have elapsed since its restoration of China is not so much financial as our neglect to establish a municipal assembly. Moreover, the nominal reorganization of Tsingtao into the second commercial port of Shantung province has never been confirmed by the Central Government or communicated officially to the foreign powers, so that diplomatic correspondence is still being conducted as before—an ambiguous state of affairs, both internal and external, which leaves much to be desired."

"We therefore respectfully beg that our petition may be accepted and the Governor of Shantung moved to comply with our request."

TSINGTAO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION BUREAU.
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.
EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.
BAR ASSOCIATION.
PRESS ASSOCIATION."

JAPAN'S INTERESTS IN MANCHURIA

Policy of Non-Interference Only While Her Subjects Remain Unmolested

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, Dec. 6.

The new developments in China, namely the sudden change of the situation for the warlord of Mukden in consequence of the revolt of his trusted lieutenants Kuo Sung-ling and Li Ching-lin, are naturally attracting a good deal of attention, but not so much as they might have done a few years ago. Absolute non-interference in that domestic affairs of China has now become an established policy of the Empire, even the militarist element having been persuaded, at last, to abandon its traditional propensity to side with one faction or another. The sole policy of the Empire now is to win over the confidence of the young Republic by befriending it in all possible ways and to disperse the suspicions of other Powers, especially of America.

There is however, unquestionably, a feeling that the downfall of Chang Tso-lin may be a great blow to the Japanese interests in Manchuria.

The Foreign Minister himself in an interview with "Little Hsu" the other day, said that happen what may in Mukden or in Peking, Japan will not go back on her policy of absolute non-interference in the domestic affairs of China, as long as the Japanese lives, property and interests remain unmolested. In saying this Baron Shidehara voiced the mind of the country. Thus it is that the country is watching with perfect calmness what appears to be the approaching end of Chang Tso-lin.

JAPANESE BUDGET PROPOSALS

Comprehensive Programme of Tax Reform Main Issue at Next Diet Session

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, Dec. 2.

The Imperial Diet meets for its 51st session, a session of special significance to the Kenseikai Government, on December 25. This session will be marked by opposition's efforts to take the Government to task for commitments made by the Kenseikai while in opposition.

The main issue will be the reform of the system of taxation, on which rock the late coalition Government was split last August, the Seiyukai being driven into the opposition. The principal reforms the Government propose are the abolition of a progressive tax on the income of corporations or juridical persons, as they are called in the Japanese law, and the assessment of a uniform rate of 5 per cent. the reassessment of the land tax according to the current rate of rent; the assessment of a business tax according to net profits; the raising of exemption from income tax to Y.1,000 from the present Y.800; the increase of the succession tax; the abolition of cotton goods consumption tax, transit tax, soy excise tax, patent medicine stamp tax, etc.; the increase of the beer tax; the creation of an aerated water tax and also of capital tax; the revision of customs tariff and so on.

The above mentioned changes are in connexion with the direct national taxes, and reforms are also to be effected in local rates and taxes, such as the creation of a house tax, the readjustment of the miscellaneous business tax, the creation of a special land levy, the raise of local rates on land, business, and income-taxes. Each of the principal opposition parties has its own plan of tax reform, which more or less clashes with the Government proposition, though not so much in the case of the Seiyu Honto as that of the Seiyukai. The last-named party's leading plank is the transfer of land tax revenue from the central national coffers to the local treasuries.

Politics and Prefectures

The next question that may prove a stumbling block to the Government is the abolition of the "gun" or "kori" which is an intermediate political division of the country between prefectures and villages—not the abolition of the long established "gun" or "kori" nomenclature, but that of "gun" offices, for which purpose the government asks considerable appropriations in the Budget. The Seiyu Honto is absolutely opposed and will again oppose it. Besides influential bodies in the House of Peers are strongly against the measure, and even now the Minister of Home Affairs is negotiating, informally, with the leaders of Kenseikai and other groups of that House to win them over for the changes the Government proposes. It is not impossible that it may turn out to be a very serious matter for the Government.

A Trade Union Law

The third nut to crack is the Trade Union Law and Labour Disputes Arbitration Law Bills, which the Government intends to introduce in the Diet. With manhood suffrage in operation, laws of this nature assume special importance and no party, at least in the Lower House is likely to show anything like open hostility to them. Nevertheless it is true that the capitalists in general and especially the employer class are pretty determinedly opposed to them, and inasmuch as all the parties in existence represent the interests of these classes, there is no telling that they may not assume an unexpected attitude in the matter.

NAME DAY OF JAPAN'S NEW PRINCESS

Tokyo, Dec. 12.

With great ceremony this morning the Prince Regent's daughter was named Shigeo Terunomiya; typifying "prosperity and brightness."

All Japan is on holiday, and en fête in honour of the "Naming Day."—Reuter's Pacific Service.

MUKDEN UNBENDS THE BOW

Even in Midst of War's Alarm
Plenty of Space for
Local Talent

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Mukden, Dec. 6

A most successful variety entertainment was given by local amateur artists in the Mukden Club on Saturday night, revealing a wealth of talent surprising to find in such a small foreign community. Needless to say the large audience enjoyed it to the full and felt like Oliver Twist when he presented his platter to the master of the work-house. A stranger would not have been much enlightened as to the identity of the artists by the printed programme which follows:

- 1 Kieer Asa Bell
- Margarine Nearbuter and Full Orchestra
- 2 Kat Bergler
- 3 Margarine Nearbuter and her piano
- 4 How Dux Eno
- 5 Kieer Asa Bell
- 6 Eneue Fugaces Arcades Ambo Interval
- 1 Should a Worm Turn? with Will E. Muffit
- Ida Bisque
- Sisters Golightly
- Margarine Nearbuter and Kieer Asa Bell
- 3 Totti Featherweight
- 4 Titus Canby
- 5 Finale

As it might be deemed unkind to disclose certain identities the writer will not refer to the artists in the order in which they appear above. Even at the risk of being considered ungallant, the writer will make reference firstly to Mr. R. C. Revill who played several roles and played them well. Not only was he responsible for the "posh" designing of the posters and their humorous contents, but his stage appearances were extremely ludicrous and clever, paradoxical though these terms may sound. In his striking feminine make up Mr. R. M. Castle made one of the hits of the evening, especially in his original song "Just a little bit." His costumes might well have been the envy of the ladies. Mr. W. Clifford was very happy in his part and was loudly cheered for his two songs "Tripe" and "Oh, how she lied." The robust voice of Mr. A. Hobday was heard to advantage in his two selections, particularly in his song of the gallant skipper who was the idol of the ladies and the envy of the men. Major Clarke produced a very enjoyable sketch, in which he was sometimes caustic, occasionally kind, but invariably clever in his local references. Several of his quips and jests struck the audience as a joke is reputed to strike a Scotsman. In the performance he was ably assisted by Mr. F. A. King. Mrs. Edgar was in perfect voice and gave delightful renderings of several numbers, demonstrating that her cognomen was well chosen. Mrs. Clarke in her singing and in her companions bore the burden of the evening with characteristic artistic skill in which dash and style were certainly not lacking. Though not the last in order nor in merit comes the sketch "Fun in a Toyshop" disguised in the programme under the title of "Should a worm turn?" In this Mr. Revill, aforementioned, took the principal part and made full use of his opportunities for introducing ideas of the moment. He was fittingly partnered by Mrs. Revill, and was well supported by the Misses Greenfield, who emerged from boxes on the stage and danced gracefully as fairies, and by Messrs Enderby and Clifford, who posed as gollywogs acting under clockwork. The programme, which opened with an appropriate chorus, ended in a closing chorus, amid thunders of applause.

Before closing this account of the entertainment reference should be made to the work of those who did not appear on the boards. Mr. and Mrs. Howie were responsible for the stage effects which added no little to the success of the evening.

Mr. R. M. Castle certainly deserves an additional mead of praise for the hard work which he put into the organization of the entertainment, and Mrs. Revill is to be complimented upon the designing of the costumes.

The orchestral accompaniments was an undoubted enhancement to the programme.

It is probable that the entertainment may be repeated elsewhere, circumstances permitting.

MARTIAL LAW IN HARBIN

Small Inconvenience Except for
Newspapers and Anyone
Holding Meetings

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Harbin, Dec. 4.

Following in Mukden's footsteps, martial law has been proclaimed in the C.E.R. area. The Chinese authorities have merely taken a precautionary step and the Proclamation will not affect the ordinary trend of life here. Actually nobody will be inconvenienced and there are no restrictions as to the closing hours of theatres, cabarets and restaurants. People may still roll home with the milk-cart and unhampered by military patrols.

Of course there is a military censor and the Russian newspapers have all to be passed by him before they can go to print. There are likewise censors at the Post and Telegraph Offices, but foreign correspondence and wires are not affected.

Making Soldiers Pay

The C.E.R. General Manager, has just issued a new Order to the effect that all military units and military goods that are carried on the railway must pay cash. Hitherto all military travelled on railway passes issued by the Headquarters staff, and the Chinese Government was debited with the cost of transportation. The same procedure was followed with military stores. As the Chinese Government have not footed this bill for several years the amount now runs into millions.

I have not yet been able to confirm the report that Comrade Ivanoff first secured the consent of the Chinese authorities before issuing the order, but an incident took place at Ando after it had been published. A detachment of troops which were being dispatched from Heilungkiang province to Mukden entered an ordinary train at Ando with military passes only, and when the ticket controller tried to argue with the men that these passes were not valid, he was set on by the soldiers and severely beaten. Needless to say the soldiers did not get out of the train and that they were duly brought to Harbin. Some 3500 of the Tschun's best troops are being transferred from Heilungkiang to Mukden including two brigades of cavalry. The latter are being transferred by the Tsitsihar Seepingkai Railway.

Ruined by Revolution

A Russian business man who formerly was extremely wealthy, owning several mills and factories in Siberia and well known in Russian industrial circles, has committed suicide by taking a heavy dose of strychnine after taking his breakfast. A doctor living in the same house was at once called, but could do nothing to save the unfortunate man. He leaves a wife and a grown up daughter who arrived with him and other refugees from Russia when the revolution started. The loss of his property and the severe conditions of life here caused him much worry, although no one suspected the possibility of his taking his life.

The Municipal Charity Commission is preparing a project for organizing a so-called people's House with restaurant, tea room, reading room, employment bureau, lecture hall library and theatre all to be built on a large scale. The cost will be over \$100,000 and \$10,000 is to be set aside by the City every month for this project.

17 MOROS KILLED NEAR LAKE LANAO

Battle with Philippines Police:
Attempt to Arrest Murderers
of School-Teacher

Manila, Dec. 12.

Seventeen Moros were killed in the Lake Lanao region and three constabulary men: wounded in a battle resulting from an attempt to arrest the murderers of a Christian Filipino school-teacher.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Moscow, Dec. 15.—Seven people were killed and 42 injured here today in the derailment of a tramway, which smashed into and wrecked a house.—Reuter.

SHIP ON FIRE IN YANGTZE

Hundred and Ninety-two Pass-
engers Taken Off by Jardine
Str.: Midnight Rescue

An exciting rescue of the passengers of a ship on fire on a dark winter's night in the Yangtze was performed by an I.C.S.N. steamer on the night of Friday.

About 100 miles above Wuhu the Japanese str. Yohyang Maru was steaming down river ahead of the I.C. str. Kutwo, commanded by Capt. Pettigrew. At about 10.30, with Fitzroy Island to starboard, Capt. Pettigrew heard frantic blasts from the siren of the vessel ahead, accompanied by signals of distress, while between the blasts of the whistle were audible the screams of Asiatic passengers in a panic. On standing by two cables from the Japanese steamer those on board the Kutwo saw that the other vessel as well as being on fire had run on the Low Island Bank. It appeared that the outbreak had occurred under two of the hatches, from which smoke was issuing.

Passengers Taken Off

Those in the Yohyang Maru requested that they might transfer their passengers, numbering 192 souls, to the Kutwo, as a precautionary measure as it afterwards proved, for the Yohyang's crew later succeeded in getting the fire under. As luck would have it Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's tug Minwo happened to be in the vicinity salving a lighter. It was found possible to get all the frightened passengers with their belongings into her and thence on board the Kutwo, which stood by until 1.45 a.m. on Saturday.

During Saturday the crew of the Yohyang Maru got the fire under control, floated off the bank, and came up with the Kutwo that day near Nanking, but at 6 a.m. the next day again went ashore at Cooper Bank Crossing. She was signalled by the Kutwo, but replied that she wanted no further assistance.

MANILA WEATHER BUREAU

Resignation of Father Algue
and Appointment of
Successor

Manila, Dec. 4.

Father Jose Algue, S.J., who for last 30 years has been director of the Philippine Weather Bureau, has resigned on account of health and to-day Governor General Wood appointed Father Miguel Selga, S.J., as director.

Some two years ago Father Algue returned to Spain on account of failing eyesight and is now living in Sarria, a suburb of Barcelona. In addition to being an astronomer of some note Father Algue is the inventor of a number of instruments used in connexion with weather forecasting, notably the barocyclonometer, an instrument used for ascertaining the direction, distance and movement of tropical hurricanes. Under his direction the Philippine Weather Bureau has been built up to a degree of efficiency which has been of inestimable service to shipping interests through the forecasting of typhoons in the region of the Philippine Archipelago.

He was born in Manresa, Spain, in 1856, was educated in Spain and France, and spent two years at the Georgetown University observatory, District of Columbia, before coming to Manila in 1894.

Father Selga, the new director, was born in Barcelona, Spain, in 1879, was educated in Spain and when a young man went to the United States where he spent some ten years at various institutions, including Georgetown University, and Harvard. He was also a member of the staff at the Lowell, Arizona, observatory and at Mt. Hamilton, California, for two years. Ten years ago he came to Manila where he has been connected with the Weather Bureau, for the last two years as acting director. He is a member of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, the Astronomical Society of America, the Astronomical Society of France and the Astronomical Society of Spain and America.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE SALT GABELLE INCIDENT

Threats Largely Bluff by An
Irresponsible Individual
from Hankow

Ichang, Dec. 5.

The "Salt Gabelle Incident" story appears to have been greatly exaggerated. The official who threatened the American in charge of the Gabelle proves to be a more or less irresponsible individual from Hankow, and the threat largely bluff. The American family returned to their home after two days on the gunboat, and no further trouble has been experienced.

The str. Meiren has been released from Chungking and is now lying at anchor here.

The str. Kwellee has returned from Hankow with a large number of soldiers.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

AN ARDUOUS SEA TRIP

Vessel for Upper Yangtze Service
Makes Voyage From Home:
Ten Weeks at Sea

With the arrival in Hongkong at 11.30 a.m. on December 6 of the little river steamer Fushun from Southampton, Messrs. J. I. Thorneycroft and Co. practically completed their contract for delivery of the vessel to her new owners and added yet one more example to the long list of creditable achievements of British shipbuilders and British seafarers.

The Fushun is intended for service in the Upper Yangtze and has been built to specifications which provide for navigation of the reaches, when the water in the northern river is at its lowest during the winter season. Her normal draft on service will be approximately five feet, but for the voyage out, she was specially ballasted to bring her down to six feet six inches, her load line certificate for this draft expiring on arrival at Hongkong.

Her dimensions are, length 144 feet, beam 28 feet, draft five feet, gross tonnage 577, registered 326. The vessel is a coal burner equipped with convertible furnaces for the consumption of oil, with a full speed at load of 14 knots.

Foreign Personnel

For the trip out from Home, she was officered by Captain J. E. Blay, R.N.R. (master), Mr. L. L. Lawrence (mate), Mr. F. Hewlett (second officer), Mr. G. Gair (chief engineer), Mr. V. Almey (engineer for Messrs. Thorneycrofts) and Mr. Macfarlane, an oil fuel expert. In addition the vessel carried a crew of 17.

Leaving Southampton in the latter part of September, the Fushun completed the voyage to Hongkong in 73 days, only 17 of which were spent in harbour. At full speed, the trip could have been accomplished in a much shorter time, but in view of the need for conserving fuel on the longer legs, and the difficulties to be overcome in the matter of adverse weather conditions and shallow draft, excellent progress was made and the master and crew are to be congratulated on a fine feat of seamanship, as are the builders on the seaworthiness of the craft.

An Inauspicious Start

The trip commenced by no means auspiciously, as once the English Channel was left and the Atlantic rollers of the Bay of Biscay were encountered, the Fushun showed what she could do in the matter of movement. Further south better conditions were experienced, but between Malta and Port Said she once more became a "wet" ship. Followed another calm spell as far as Aden. The trip across the Indian Ocean to Colombo brought more discomfort, with cyclones and storms throughout, but to Singapore passage was smooth. Monsoon conditions prevailing, it was decided that the better route to Hongkong would be via Palawan Island and accordingly this course was taken, although the last stage of the journey between Luzon and Hongkong was done in heavy weather.

Captain Blay was thoroughly satisfied with the behaviour of the Fushun throughout the perilous voyage. When opportunity occurred,

ON THE WAY BACK TO CHINA

Charms of a Voyage by C. P. R.
Canada Hit by Weather:
Japan, Korea, China

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Fakumen, Man., Dec. 1.

The Canadian Pacific route from England to China is faster than the Red Sea route; it is also pleasanter for those who suffer from *mal de mer*, because of the break in the long sea journey. But compared with the Siberian railway the Canadian trip is both longer and much more expensive.

Exactly one month after leaving Belfast, Ireland, I arrived in Mukden, the only delay being a day and a night when the "Empress of Australia" stopped at Yokohama. Time was gained by taking the express from Kobe to Shimonoeki, crossing the channel by an excellent steamer, and then boarding the Chosen express at Fusan for Manchuria.

Of the long C. P. R. journey by sea and land from Liverpool to Kobe it may be said that the Atlantic monoclase ships give the best value for those who are not prepared to spend high prices for their cabins. The str. Montairn, formerly the Kronprinz Friedrich Wilhelm, is a beautiful vessel, a credit to her builders and her present owners alike. It was pathetic to meet ex-officers in the British Army now occupying such posts as waiter at table and ship's bugler. The efficient servant of the Company who filled this double position had been a Major in the War.

Whether on shore or afloat, the C. P. R. lives up to its reputation for courtesy and consideration towards the travelling public. We were fortunate in having on the Pacific a steamer of the size and steadiness of the Empress of Australia, hardly perturbed by a gale of more than 70 miles per hour. Here again the Germans deserve credit, for this great vessel, oil machinery and all, came into existence as the Von Tirpitz.

A Study in Contrasts

The central prairies of Canada have had a very bad autumn. For a month the gathering of the wheat harvest has been held up first by rain and afterwards by snow. Nothing like it had been experienced in some places for a generation. The crop, moreover, had been a splendid one. Towards the end of October snow was falling heavily in Winnipeg.

How different a scene two weeks later in Japan! A fairland of autumnal colouring on the wooded hillsides; the rice ears suspended to dry in the mellow sun; the primitive plough turning up the damp sod for the next sowing; apart from the cities, beauty everywhere.

Again the shock of contrast in Korea: bare stony hills, poverty-stricken thatched cottages huddled together as if to keep one another warm, the relief to the eye provided by the garments of the people, white flowing robes at times surmounted by the quaint black hat still worn by men, who seem to have stepped out of the past.

At Antung on the Yalu we enter the land of the blue gown and find ourselves in the midst of intelligible speech. After the succession of hills along the railway route we emerge upon the well-known features of central and western Manchuria, the broad cultivated plains. Now that winter has swept the landscape bare, almost nothing relieves the monotony of brown earth colour in fields and villages, on hillsides and roads. The leafless willows lend a darker shade, and an occasional tiled roof of temple or prosperous farm house adds the welcome variety of dull blue grey. For the long winter the one compensation is the almost daily flood of sunshine, without which the lot of the residents would be very much harder to bear.

she was tested in various departmental capabilities, while the conditions met with amply demonstrated her stability to withstand the worst that the gorges of the Yangtze will provide.

Mr. R. Roxburgh, the Far Eastern representative of Messrs. Thorneycroft, who is at present at Hongkong, will supervise a speed trial and certain other formalities prior to handing over the vessel to her new owners.

THE TUPANSHIP OF ANHUI

Kiukiang General Obligated to Give Way Before Sun Chuan-fang's Choice

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kiukiang, Dec. 8.

Gen. Teng Ju-tso suddenly arrived here in the afternoon of the 3rd instant, much to everyone's surprise. Although he had received a mandate from Peking to be Tupan of Anhui, he was forced to quit Anking by Gen. Wong Pu, the Defence Commissioner of Southern Anhui, who has Gen. Sun Chuang-fang at the back of him. All Gen. Teng's men and troops will return here in a few days and station at different places around Kiukiang. Gen. Wu Chin-piao, the Defence Commissioner of eastern Kiangsi, who is reported to be transferred to Kiukiang, will not be able to come.

Officials here gave a banquet to welcome Gen. Teng back on the day after his arrival.

Official's Son Kidnapped

At midnight on the 5th instant a group of armed bandits, numbering more than 100 and with some 80 rifles, suddenly appeared at Chowchiapao, 20 li from Shaho which is the first station from Kiukiang on the Nanchang-Kiukiang line. They broke into the house of Mr. Chow who is now the Chief Secretary of Gen. Teng Ju-tso. After firing several shots to intimidate the men in the house, they ransacked the whole building, captured Mr. Chow's son, and escaped into the neighbouring hills with their loot and the boy. Before they left, they asked for \$12,000 for the ransom of the boy, or said they would shoot him. A servant of Mr. Chow's family came here the next day and reported the whole story to Mr. Chow and Gen. Teng. Gen. Teng got extremely angry and immediately sent 200 soldiers from Kiukiang to Chowchiapao. He also wired to his troops at Tehan to dispatch some 200 soldiers to Chowchiapao from the other side so as to surround the place and try to capture all the bandits at once. No result has been reached yet.

Judiciary Investigated

Under instructions from Peking, Wong Yin, Chief of the High Court of Justice at Nanchang, came here the day before yesterday to investigate both the Court of Justice and the local procuratorate. He was warmly welcomed by the Chiefs of the two courts and judges and attorneys at the railway station, and a banquet was given in his honour yesterday. He also paid a visit to the Model Prison at the east gate which has not completed working yet. Mr. Wong expressed his satisfaction with the conditions here in Kiukiang, before he leaves this morning.

BANDIT HUNTING IN Kiangsi

Gen. Tung of Kiukiang Resolved to Hunt Them Out

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kiukiang, Dec. 13.

The fact of the house and family of Mr. Chow, one of Gen. Tung's secretary staff, being looted by a large gang of armed bandits at Shaho, has made Gen. Tung extremely angry and he is determined to clear out the bandits in northern Kiangsi. Another 100 soldiers have been to Shaho to help in the chase.

News from Tehan, a place midway between the Nanchang and Kiukiang railway stations, is to the effect that a group of bandits have killed a number of police there and that they then took out their hearts and ate them. Fortunately the chief of the bandits was caught in one of the teashops in the city and will be put to death in due time.

Another \$2,000 have been raised in Foutian and Lopin for the fund for building the new public park here.

Kiangsi is well prepared for the investigation of the courts of justice and the judiciary by the Committee to be formed by the Powers.

CIVIC IMPROVEMENT IN KIANGSI

Drastic Road Widening in Kanchow: New Trunk Road into Kuangtung

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kanchow, Kiangsi, Nov. 30.

The city has been undergoing some marked changes. A Commissioner arrived from the capital with sudden orders to widen the streets, and has established an Office of Works here to superintend this task. Without any warning the work suddenly began, and now nearly every street of any consequence in the city, and outside the walls, is being widened to 18 feet. All shop counters have been, or are being, removed; and it is stated that when this is complete, a survey will be made with a view to straightening the street lines on both sides, and all projections into the lines will have to be drawn in. The immediate intention is to institute richas in the city and it is stated that motor cars will follow. There are already some richas here.

A greater difficulty has been the removing of some projecting shop-fronts, especially some which have just been erected at great cost. Some of these have been torn down, and re-erected, and some more are to go. While this it a distinct improvement in the city, yet it does not go quite far enough, as the widened streets are scarcely yet wide enough. Some of the smaller shops have suffered by this cutting off of a portion of their front space, and will not stand much more encroachment, or there will be no shop left.

A New Motor Road

A larger undertaking is the intended road to the Kuangtung border at Nananfu, a distance of about 150 miles. At present it is the intention of the authorities to construct a military road to this place, and it is stated that the work will shortly be commenced. If it is, motors will be run on this sector, thus connecting South Kiangsi with Kuangtung. There are further rumours of the governor constructing roads from Nanchang in this direction, linking up with the north of the province; but there is no certain news of this yet.

OBITUARY

M. Paul Kremer

We regret to record the death of M. Paul Kremer, Acting French Consul in Hankow, which occurred at the International Hospital at eight o'clock on December 9, after many days of battle against an attack of typhoid fever.

M. Jean Baptist Paul Kremer, who was 49 last May, was an old foreign resident in China. His experience in the Consular Service in China dated from May of 1899 and since then most of his time has been devoted to Hongkong. On his return to China from Home leave he went to Hankow to relieve M. Lecomte. It was while on his way to Hankow that news was received that M. Kremer had been made a Chevalier du Legion d'Honneur. He leaves a widow and four young children to mourn his loss.

MARSHAL Feng Yu-hsiang, has circulated a telegram in the course of which he demands the suppression of opium in China. He urges that a commission should be appointed to look into the matter.

"THE Chinese Theatres Handbook," a booklet by Mr. B. S. Allen, has just been published in Peking by "La Librairie Française." The originality and interest of this work, which has been expressly written to enable foreigners to understand the Chinese stage will make it popular both with the general public and the lovers of Chinese art; for, up to the present very little attention has been paid to drama of this country and very little information can be obtained on the subject from foreign literature. Mr. Allen explains also many of the conventions and symbols of this art, such as the waving of a tasseled wand to show that the actor is on horseback and the mounting of a chair to secure invisibility.

RAISING THE BANKS OF THE HAN

Tupan Takes the Lead in Quaint Old Ceremony to Guard Against Floods

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Changsha, Dec. 5.

In order to guard against the periodical flooding of the Han over its banks, it has become necessary to repair and strengthen one of the embankments near to Hanyang, known as the Ch'eng Kung Yuen. The opening of the work was performed on December 1 by the Tupan Hsiao Yao-nan in person. The evening before, after an inspection of the embankment in company with the contractor and the clerk of works, the Tupan spent the night at the manager's office. Early the next morning the ceremony was performed.

The Tupan performed sacrifice to the gods of the embankment, and read a prayer for their help and protection. Then, with his own hand he took a hoe and broke the first sod, after which he exhorted the people to be at one in their undertaking for the common good, and to work until it was brought to completion. It is expected that the work will be finished by next February.

A strike of richas-men is going on in Hankow at present, owing to the raising of the hire for richas on the part of the owners. Formerly, the price of hire which the coolies had to pay for the privilege of pulling a richa for one day was 800 cash. Of this amount, 200 goes to the head-coolies who manage the business, and 600 to the owner. Owing to the rapid rise of silver exchange, the owners profess that they can no longer make a sufficient profit on this rate, and so they propose raising the hire to 960 cash for each richa. But the poor coolies have found it difficult enough to make a living when they had to pay 800, and they declare that if the price is raised they will not be able to live. The negotiations between the two parties are being carried on at the Chinese police-station, where the representatives of the richa coolies and of the owners meet on neutral ground. The coolies are pressing for a delay in the raising of the rate. The owners insist that they cannot afford it. So far, the strike has been on for three days, and matters are still at a deadlock.

MISSIONARY TAKEN BY BANDITS

Threatened With Death Unless His Captors are Admitted into Kansu Army

The Assistant Procurator of the Missions Belge tells us that he has just received news from the Right Rev. Monsignor Frederix, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ninghsiafu, Kansu, that on November 24 one of his missionaries was taken prisoner by the brigands.

Mgr. Frederix writes as follows: Ninghsia, Nov. 25.

A gang of 30 bandits have taken Rev. Father Mevis one of the Belgian Missionaries of my vicariate, in his residence at Chengkiaingtzse (Lingho Hsien) in the neighbourhood of Paotow. They went with their captive to Santakkomiao. Their intention was to be enrolled in the army and if the Tutung of Suiyuan gave his promise to follow their request, they would release Father Mevis.

The other fathers of the vicariate of Ninghsia are made responsible for the sincerity of that big mandarin, and the brigands said they would not trust themselves any more to the local mandarin named Chen Lin-chang, who had enrolled many old bandits but had them shot once they were soldiers.

"If the regular soldiers of the vicinity dare to move and pursue us, we shall shoot Father Mevis dead on the spot," such was the kind advice of the chief bandit. The same gang captured also a prominent Mongol woman for ransom.

Thus far the letter of Mgr. Frederix. This is the fourth

DROUGHT IN SOUTH HUNAN

High Prices for Water and Food: How to Make the City Pay for Beggars

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hiangtan, Hunan, Dec. 7.

The unusually fine weather has brought drought and in many places ponds, wells and water supplies have all dried up. There are places in the country where unheard of prices are paid for water. Sometimes it must be carried for several li. This has also affected the prices of rice and vegetables, so that living is high and there is suffering in many places.

The poor-house here in the city was so hard put recently that the management said they could not run it any longer. So they gave each occupant 400 cash and told them to go. The streets were literally blocked with these poor people all one day, though they were allowed to return to the poor-house to sleep. Some reported that this was only a device that had been used before, to get the merchants and other people to make more generous subscriptions for the upkeep of the institution. If so, it must have had the required effect for the beggars were not seen on the streets after a few days.

Students Resisted by Merchants

The Students Union here has come in for a good deal of very harsh criticism from the Chamber of Commerce and the business people in general. It was created, of course, to boycott Japanese and British goods, but they could not keep going without money so the Union in order to raise funds, decided to put a tax on all imported goods, British or Japanese. Drygoods were taxed at six dollars per large case and sea-weed coming from Japan was taxed 60 cents per bundle, and as much as was desired could be introduced when these taxes were paid.

Naturally the Chamber of Commerce raised a strenuous opposition. The Presbyterian Boys school was accused of being implicated, but it was pointed out that the students who were wearing I Chi uniforms were old students and had no present relations with the school. As a protest, I Chi withdrew from the Union and put an announcement to this effect in the "Siangtan Daily." This has had a good influence on all concerned.

Prosperous Motor Co.

The two motor companies running cars from Siangtan to Changsha and Siangtan to Siang-Siang are doing a very prosperous business. The low water in the river caused all the best launches to stop running and it became necessary to ferry over so many places between here and Changsha that the trip by river is very long and tedious. As a consequence, all who can afford the extra amount charged by the Motor Co. go by motor. The new regulations which were introduced a couple of months ago, announcing a regular service of four cars each way during the day, irrespective of passengers had to be stopped, for there were so many passengers that regulations became useless. So the buses now fill up as soon as they arrive and often crowds are waiting for every car. Some good cars are now in operation, though some of the old ones are in bad shape.

SENT by H. M. Consulate-General of Shanghai, Mr. Lee Kwok, an architect of Shanghai, arrived in Kobe by the R. M. S. Empress of Australia to inspect the site for the new building of the British Consulate. The "Japan Times" says that the preliminary drawings have already been prepared and that work on the structure will probably be started within the next six months or a year. The building will be located on the Bund at Naniwamachi.

Belgian Missionary who has been captured in two years. One was shot dead, another died one month after he was released, a third was kept during 90 days and escaped only because he was exceptionally strong and a first class horseman. Father Mevis was born in 1836 and has been in China since 1911.

KASHING NOTES

Old Order Students and New

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kashing, Che., Dec. 15.

At a recent meeting of a community service group there were present eight "Hsin Tai" and one "Han Lin" scholar of the old order. They are less excitable than the younger students but all interested in the real uplifting of China.

The crops are all in, country people are busy buying what they need for the winter. There is considerable tobacco leaf being exported.

At the Custom House, a branch of Hangchow, the assistant in charge, Mr. T. Y. Hsia, is soon to be transferred to Shanghai. Mr. K. Y. Li comes to succeed him.

For a week or more Dr. Mary Stone and her party of voluntary evangelistic workers have been in Kashing. Work among the students and church members found considerable response.

Mr. Charles Montague Ede, of Peak Road, Victoria, Hongkong, late of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., left property in England and Hongkong of the net value of £185,775, of which £152,837 is in Hongkong and £32,938 is in England. He was largely interested in the China Sugar Refining Co., the Hongkong Exploration and Pile Driving Co., and Dairy Farm Ice & Cold Storage Co., of Hongkong. His will is a document of three lines, made at Yokohama on August 4, 1920, and thereby he left all of his property to his wife.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Hassan Burhan, J.P., of Taiping, one of the oldest and best known inhabitants of Perak. In the old post-cart days, says the "Penang Gazette," he held the contract for the mails from Prai to Ipoh, and had many exciting adventures. He established the well-known soda and mineral water manufactory at Taiping about 20 years ago. In the boom he bought land and planted rubber. He is best known perhaps as the proprietor and editor of the first newspaper ever produced in the Malay States, the Perak Pioneer of Taiping, which, after a fairly successful run of about 20 years came to an end in or about the year 1913. At the time of his death he was a member of the Taiping Sanitary Board. Personally, Mr. Burhan was very much liked. He was a remarkably well-read man, a great favourite with the old Sultan of Perak.

Get A Bottle To-day!



The breathable character of the PEPs medicine accounts for its great value for Throat and Chest. Peps tablets clear air-passages of mischievous germs, remove all soreness and inflammation and keep dangerous colds, chills and throat troubles at bay. Of medicine dealers everywhere.

SHANGHAI NEWS

LABOUR TROUBLES REVIVING

More Inflammatory Speeches and Pamphlets in Mill Districts:
Students Arrested: Labour Union Again Checked: Merchants and Agitation: The Unemployment Problem

MARSHAL SUN AND STUDENT ASSEMBLIES

SATURDAY.

Once more the martial law commander, Gen. Yen Chun-yang, has issued an order forbidding assemblies of students and labourers. He says that, in view of the cold weather and the fact that martial law is still being enforced it is absolutely necessary that peace and order should be maintained. He has issued orders forbidding meetings and demonstrations, but now, he says, to his surprise, he learns that some rascals have been distributing handbills containing inflammatory words, such as "overthrow the militarists," "organize dare-to-die" corps to fight the police and the troops," etc. It is evident, he says, that some unscrupulous persons are working for their own selfish ends and personal aggrandizement at the expense of public peace and order.

"As it is my duty," says Gen. Yen, "to maintain the peace and protect the welfare of the people, I cannot permit this to continue with impunity. Under such circumstances, let all be warned. Parents must warn and order their children and teachers not to take part in unlawful gatherings and demonstrations."

Once more the National Students' Union has issued a lengthy manifesto in which they demand the resignation of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, the Chief Executive, and urge the students throughout the country to hold a big demonstration to enforce this demand. Among their other demands are the establishment of a real representative government, the assembly of a National Citizens' Conference, the punishment of all national traitors, and the abrogation of all unequal treaties, which, they say, is a piece of important work upon which the life of China depends.

In a circular telegram to its members, the General Union says:—"Fellow workers, if we do not have a union, our rights and liberty will constantly be jeopardized and we will lose our leadership. Judging from past experience we can clearly foresee what will happen in the future if we do not fight desperately for our Union, and so the Executive Committee will fight at all costs. Beginning from to-day our programme will be carried into execution, as follows: 1. Continue our May 30 patriotic movement and fight for the abrogation of unequal treaties and attain Customs Autonomy, 2. take part in the struggle against Tuan Chi-jui and Chang Tao-lin; and 3. establish a representative form of government. Our other aims will be 1. to forbid all persons to interfere with our union, 2. to force managers of factories to accede to our demands and to carry out those already agreed upon, 3. to sweep out all fellow workers who betray us, 4. to develop and improve the education of the labourers; 5. to devise means and a way to relieve the unemployed, and 6. to effect the release of those in custody."

ANOTHER CHECK TO LABOUR UNION

Order to Chapei Police to Restrain Them: Ready to Break Up Meetings

MONDAY.

The Chapei police have received instructions from headquarters to take strict measures to restrain the activities of all labour organizations. It will be interesting to see what they do. The Students' Union and the General Labour Union, which are known to be operating from an address in Chunghuang Road, Chapei. It was said that the police took steps to prevent a meeting in the General Labour Union offices on Thursday, but they had little to do, because the people who were expected did not put in an appearance.

The local Chinese authorities, acting upon instruction of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, have suppressed and sealed the General Labour Union in Chapei. It was this union which conducted the strikes after May 30 and which was suppressed during September by General Shing Shi-lien, the Fengtien commander, but which was recently reopened.

The local strikes are sporadic and according to Chinese information, rise out of differences in the interpretation of the various strike settlement agreements. They could undoubtedly be settled without much difficulty, were not outside forces at hand to interfere. The Ewo strike was settled on Friday and the workers returned to their jobs, but a new strike was started at the Oriental Cotton Mill.

Purely Political

The outside forces are the same which made the trouble here immediately after the May 30 affair. There are two political groups in China which have for their objective the fomenting of labour troubles as a revolutionary means of destroying the existent form of Government and of affecting the general political situation so as to bring about a complete and radical change of conditions. One of these is the Communist Party, which has direct affiliations with the Third International and which has organized local parties, directed by paid secretaries, throughout the country. The other is known as the Communist Youth and is a student body. These organizations have affiliations with the Canton Government but that relationship is through the Communist organization rather than directly through the Kuomintang.

The methods of the party are in reality simple and are not unlike those used by the I.W.W. in the United States. When trouble of any nature arises in an industry, the party agents appear on the scene as the sympathizers of the workers. In a well-organized industry, it would be impossible for these people to operate because the union leaders would drive them out. But in a country like China where the labourers are unorganized and to a very large extent illiterate, sympathy and friendship from any group or individuals is welcomed. Most of these men and women are not students but have been students in their youth and they pass as intellectuals which gives them an additional excuse for interesting themselves in the cause of the workers. The result is that they are consulted and immediately assume leadership. They pen the demands for the workers and send notices to the newspapers. It might be said that they act as clerks for the workers.

The Old and New

The labourers, if left to themselves, would probably follow such courses as they did for years before the Communist Party came on the scene. They would present their demands which would not be extortionate and there would be the usual settlement based upon equity. That condition has existed here for 30 years. But the difference between those days and these is that now discussion always involves outsiders, men and women not interested in industry generally or in the particular industry involved, but whose particular task is to keep the strikes going, to prevent a period of peace and reconstruction.

In order to secure the assistance of the Chinese press the General Labour Union on Saturday invited Chinese newspaper reporters to tea.

Liu Kuan-chi, the chairman, gave a brief account of the history of the Union in the course of which

he said that since the sealing of the Union by Gen. Shing Shi-lien, 2,000 labourers had been discharged by their managers, while others had been arrested. The Union he said must be re-opened if the labourers were to be supported and in order to do this funds were necessary. At present there was a shortage of money and an appeal would be made to the public for assistance, and so he hoped that the Chinese press would make an appeal on their behalf.

Strike Demands

The following demands by the strikers at the Oriental Cotton Mill have been published. They are the same as in the case of the Ewo Mills but there is no evidence that they have actually been presented:—

1. That Liu Hsu, the Bolshevik labour leader, should be released;
2. That an increase of 10 per cent. should be granted;
3. That there should be equal treatment of male and female workers;
4. That the workers and their representatives must not be discharged or threatened with imprisonment;
5. That discharged labourers should be reinstated;
6. That the factory management must not interfere with labourers or the collection of funds from and for the upkeep of labourers;
7. That selfish labour heads should be discharged; and
8. That full pay shall be granted for the period of the strike.

LOCAL INDUSTRIAL UNREST

Professional Agitators Still at Work Fomenting Unrest: Some Anti-Industrial Speeches

TUESDAY.

The labour situation is daily assuming a more serious aspect in Shanghai, and those in authority look forward to many petty affairs. As long as the disturbance does not become general, it is believed that the crisis may be passed with no great cause for alarm.

That the agitators and professional delegates are bent on fomenting trouble is evident from numerous meetings that have taken place more or less secretly in Chinese territory. The general tenor of the speeches is rabidly anti-industrial. They hope to bring about an impasse, which cannot be surmounted by peaceful means. For instance on Saturday afternoon a large number of workers and certain leaders met at the Labourers' School at 4647 Robison Road. Orators launched into tirades against the Japanese mills and urged an immediate strike. It was agreed to cease work immediately. What their efforts came to is the question.

Yesterday an investigation of the premises of the Nagai Wata Kaisha revealed that most of the workers were present, apparently in a peaceful frame of mind, although it was noticed that agitators had been and were working among them, trying to foment dissatisfaction. They tried to stir up a sympathy for the 17 agitators, who were arrested on Friday after the trouble at the Dong Shing mill at 181 Gordon Road.

On Sunday the strike-inciters had a small success, which was short-lived. They managed to keep about 200 operators away from the Dong Shing mill, but most of these came back yesterday, only 15 being missing.

The trouble at the Oriental Cotton mill came to a close yesterday, when the day shift, 1,750 strong, returned to work. It was expected that the night shift of a similar strength would also be on hand to resume. Under the agreement of settlement, it was decided that the mill should grant an increase of 10 per cent. from January 1, 1926, that there would be no dismissals without just reason and that there would be no interference with payment of fees to the labour association by the workers.

At the Poo Yih mill (Chinese) all operatives had returned. Two women workers alleged to have incited the strike came before the Mixed Court yesterday. Mr. Maitland, police prosecutor, outlined the case to Messrs. Martin and Kuan, stating that the women incited the others to strike and further threatened them if they refused. The manager of the mill, he went on to say, was in Court, but did not wish to press the charge. The manager, Yin Tsung-zung, told the

Court that as the strike was finished, and the whole matter settled, he did not wish to go further. The women accordingly were bound over to keep the peace.

It is reported in official circles that 20 painters who met at the Painters' Guild on Saturday were arrested by the Woosung-Shanghai Constabulary. They are to be charged in the Chinese Courts with inciting strikers to continue firm. Meanwhile most painters are still on strike.

CHINESE AND LABOUR ASSEMBLIES

Marshal Sun Said to Have Given Permission for Meetings:

Denied by Authorities

TUESDAY.

Yesterday the Chinese newspapers published a report of which the following is a general rendering:—

An important decision has been given out by Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, the Chékiang commander, in connexion with the activities of the students and labourers. In an order to Gen. Yen Chun-yang, Commissioner of Shanghai and Woosung Police and Martial Law Commander, Marshal Sun said that, with reference to meetings and assemblies of students and labourers, these should be allowed to take place peacefully and no force should be employed to suppress them. With reference to speeches, says Marshal Sun, these also may be permitted provided the speakers abide by the law and keep the peace. No force whatever should be used in dealing with them.

Gen. Yen, who has ordered his men to observe this order, has forbidden meetings by the General Labour Union. He says that those who propose to hold meetings must first secure his approval or he does not intend that they shall open. He understands what sufferings the labourers are undergoing but, he says, these are to a great extent, due to their own fault. If the peace is not kept he will punish the offenders.

The Report Denied

The local Chinese authorities have denied that any order has been issued by the Chinese police authorizing the holding of public meetings by the labourers. Mr. Hsu Yuan, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, confirmed that the Commissioner of Police of Shanghai and Woosung had denied the reports to that effect published in the Chinese newspapers yesterday morning.

According to the Commissioner, the labourers had petitioned for permits for the meeting and the petition had been rejected. It is understood that the whole matter will be taken up with Marshal Sun upon his arrival in Shanghai and that a decision will be given at that time which will be in the nature of a statement of fixed policy.

Chamber of Commerce Views

A representative of the "North-China Daily News" yesterday interviewed a number of Chinese merchants including members of the Chamber of Commerce on the labour situation. A summary of the opinions expressed is as follows:

There is no object in allowing the unions to open or the students and labourers to hold meetings and make speeches. The situation is now quiet except for small and unimportant strikes which may be regarded as normal. Chinese and foreigners alike are seeking to establish permanent peaceful conditions to undo the mistakes on both sides following the May 30 episode. The Chinese realize that mistakes were made on both sides and they are pleased that the end has come to disorder and the disturbance of business. To allow the unions to open and the students to begin their general agitation is to invite trouble. Nobody of any responsibility supports such a proposal and the officials have been advised to that effect.

A Period of Recovery

There are elements in Shanghai which are not indigenous and which endanger its peace. The merchants and responsible people cannot encourage these elements to upset a conciliatory attitude which has developed on both sides and which is the result of huge sacrifices made by Chinese and foreign merchants. The Chinese merchants must have a period peace to recover from the losses of the strike period which were greater with them than with the foreigners. The Chinese labourer must have peace to make up for his losses, for while there

was a strike fund, it was not the same as when men and women worked regularly in their trades. The outsiders want to create trouble for "outside reasons," that is, for purposes unrelated to conditions in Shanghai. The responsible Chinese here do not want them to have encouragement.

Unfortunately some smaller officials may want to gain a "good name" for patriotism and liberality by showing a lenient attitude toward the labourers and students who are in agitational movements. The fallacy of such a viewpoint lies in the fact that when disturbances come they will suffer as much as the genuine merchant and labourer.

This view seems to be so general that it is given without reference to the variations of it as expressed by the different individuals.

OUR UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

Unrest Said to be Due More to Lack of Work Than Bolshevism

WEDNESDAY.

An effort is being made by the local Chinese officials and the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce to deal with the question of the unemployed in Shanghai which is now becoming so serious a problem. It is difficult to estimate the number of unemployed in the two foreign settlements and the native cities but it is believed that it must reach beyond 50,000. Because of the large sums which would be involved in doles and the danger that such a system would encourage rather than decrease unemployment, the Chamber of Commerce is said to be reluctant to handle the problem. On the other hand, all parties realize that because of this large number of unemployed, there is always liable to be trouble in the city.

Chinese in authority seem to emphasize the problem of unemployment rather than Bolshevism in explaining the causes for the present disturbances. They say that when so large a number of people are out of work, it is natural that they should undertake agitation as well as other work, all of which they would consider in the day's work. Some of these men are disbanded troops but many of them are the driftwood that comes to a large city during the winter and have not found anything to do this year. During the summer, they go back to the country to till the soil.

Whether any such plans as special road building could be devised to give these men employment, but prominent Chinese are giving a number of plans careful consideration.

Cotton Workers Returning

The Oriental Cotton Mill was working as usual yesterday, the night shift, numbering 1,750, having gone back.

Work is also going on satisfactorily at the Dong Shing Mill (a Japanese concern) in Gordon Road.

Similar reports were received from other mills despite the pasting out outside the Naga Wata Kwai-sha mills of inflammatory pamphlets concerning the alleged inhuman treatment of their employees by the Japanese owners.

Alleged "Terrorism"

The bill is headed: "Important Information," to wit:—

"Japanese detectives resorted to the use of knives and axes. More than 20 workers were stabbed."

"Six were seriously wounded. Some received broken heads and others broken legs."

"The factory has been closed and wire entanglements charged with electricity have been placed round the wall."

"Arrest of 18 workers."

MANY STUDENTS ARRESTED

Charged With Delivering Inflammatory Speeches in the Mill District

FRIDAY.

Seventeen students, 16 male and one female, were arrested by the police of Pootoo Road station for

making inflammatory speeches and distributing thousands of threatening pamphlets yesterday.

Their activities appear to have been meant to coincide with the trial of the 17 rioters at the Mixed Court from the Dong Shing Cotton Mill. But it is rather thought that they were more interested in the recent arrest of the noted agitator Liu Hua, who was handed over to the Chapei police.

The students, arrested in many different sections of the district, came into the station very peacefully. Representative of five or six different colleges, the delegates took themselves to various roads used by workers and frequented by the small business man, gathered their crowds and began their speeches. The first signs of the movement were noticed at 4.30 p.m., but by six o'clock the police had put a stop to it. Similar demonstration took place in Chapei also.

Hardly had they been arrested when some of their comrades began to spread the report that shooting had taken place, and that at least two had been killed and several wounded. This is absolutely untrue. The arrests were made quite peacefully and without resistance by those taken.

The students will appear at the Mixed Court this morning at which time a demand will be asked for.

SAVED BY A TEN-DOLLAR BILL

Tragi-Comedy on the Bund: Suicide Averted

Shanghai's Bund will soon achieve the reputation of the famous suicides' bridge in Paris. Again on Tuesday a destitute Russian attempted to take his life, but the circumstances of his case if they were not so pathetic would almost be laughable.

The unfortunate man waited until high tide. He divested himself of part of his clothing, then dived into the Huangpu. Chief Det.-Insp. Givens, who happened to be passing, thought of a novel but highly effective method of rescuing the drowning man. The Inspector waved a \$10-note. Immediately the would-be suicide began frantically to swim towards the bunding. In a state of almost complete exhaustion, due to the bitter cold, his efforts to ascend the coping looked as if they would be unavailing.

New Use for Turbans

Fortunately the heads of Shanghai's C.I.D. are men of imagination. Inspector Givens again showed his resourcefulness by summoning a Sikh constable whom he divested of his turban. Using the turban as a life-line Inspector and constable landed their man.

He was hurried off to the police-station, where restoratives were applied. It is not stated whether he was arrested for attempted suicide.

In order to improve its public services, says the Chinese press, the Chapei municipality is endeavouring to obtain a loan of Tls. 200,000.

A large number of opium smokers and keepers of opium dens were brought before Messrs. Martin and Kuan at the Mixed Court on 'Wednesday morning charged with contravention of the law. Evidence of the raids was given by Major F. L. Wainwright, assistant Commissioner of Police and Registrar of the Mixed Court, Insprs. Coghlan and Hermitage, all testifying to having raided the places where accused were arrested on information received. They were fined \$2 each, the keepers being fined \$30 each. The Court ordered the confiscation of the opium and paraphernalia seized. Another batch was charged with gambling, 48 altogether having been arrested but only 21 appearing in Court. Various excuses were given, that some had gone to see their long-lost friends, that their mother was sick and so they had gone to get the medicine, etc., but these were so common to the Bench that it was decided not to forgive them. The prisoners were fined \$1 each, and the one in charge of the den was ordered to pay \$20. Altogether, 54 persons were charged, including several women.

THE MISSION TO RICSHA MEN

Some Pardonable Boasting About the Men Who Stood Firm During the Strike: Impressive Evidence of a Year's Good Work: New Mission Hall Promised for Next Year

Mr. George Matheson, without whom quite possibly there never would have been a Shanghai Mission to Ricsha Men, has been a very proud man since the strikes of last summer and some of his pride has shown itself in the almost pretentious annual report of the Mission which he now is engaged in distributing. There has been nothing exceptional about the ordinary work of the mission calling for a report double the usual size, with a photograph on every second page, but it happened that during the great strike the ricsha coolies, who one would have thought could have been most easily intimidated, as a body stood firm. They were threatened, boycotted by their own people, cajoled and eventually subjected to much violence, but they stuck to their work, and it is to be hoped that Shanghai will not forget them this Christmas.

Some extracts from Mr. Matheson's report follow:—
The Mission was founded in June, 1913, by Mr. George Matheson, as the outcome of profound sympathy evoked by close observation of the hardships of the ricsha man's life. The object of the Mission, is to uplift and help the coolies generally, and to ameliorate, as far as possible, the condition of the sick and destitute among them. With the view to obtaining, at least in a measure, the desired results the work is organized on the lines of relief work, combined with evangelistic effort and elementary education. The destitute are fed and clothed. The homeless are given shelter. The sick and injured receive medical treatment. Pauperizing is carefully avoided. The Mission relies for support upon voluntary contributions.

Relief Work

If in some former years the happy monotony of the peaceful routine of the Mission's work has tended somewhat to a measure of repetition in the annual report, this year, with its attendant political and social upheavals and unrest, has provided a sufficiency of alarms and menaces to the peace and safety of the work to provide quite sensational writing if considered desirable, but having weathered it all successfully, it seems more fitting to dwell gratefully on what has been avoided. In the early spring of 1925 life was very hard for the majority of ricsha men and their class, and needless to say, the warm, brightly lighted Mission halls, where food, clothing, and shelter by day and night could be obtained by destitute men, were very popular resorts, and the Mission workers had hard work to meet all the requirements of the relief work, in the Mission and outside. In the overcrowded conditions prevailing in streets and alleyways, visiting homes, lodging houses, tea-shops, etc., is arduous, but very necessary work. The constant fluctuation among the coolie classes is always accountable for the presence of large numbers of inexperienced and ignorant men who have been lured from country homes by tales of the wealth to be easily gained in the rich city of Shanghai, and have found instead, poverty, friendlessness, and often sickness. Such men are sought and found by the Mission workers, and every year many are helped to gain a place in the industrial world and have become cheerful hard-working members of the genuine ricsha coolie fraternity. In this connexion it is well to note that as "all is not gold that glitters," neither is every man who may pull a ricsha, a genuine ricsha man. It is an indisputable fact that evilly intentioned individuals pose as ricsha coolies when it suits their nefarious projects to do so, it being unfortunately only too easy to hire a ricsha from a puller or native owner, merely paying the hire and no questions asked. Such men, naturally shunning light on their evil practices, avoid the Mission.

The ricsha man as a type is hard working and uncomplaining, generally cheerful and obliging even under trying circumstances. Large numbers are always present at all gatherings, filling all the seats, crowding round doors and windows,

and forming intelligent interested audiences for the most part quick to avail themselves of the instruction and advice given them.

In addition to that in the halls, the Mission work is carried on in the open air, lodging and tea houses, homes, etc., all over Shanghai. The value of instructive work being fully proved, and more than justified by results in past years, and the industrial disturbances, beginning early in the Spring of this year, seeming to call for very special efforts on these lines, several men were added to the staff for this purpose. They are specially employed in instructing the men verbally and by means of suitable literature, in the halls and open air, lodging and tea houses and homes in every district of Shanghai.

It is realized that in order to really benefit the men, all instructions given must be sufficiently comprehensive to meet in a simple practical manner the vital points in the daily lives of the men of the classes dealt with, and it is encouraging to find that the assimilation by the men of the instructions given has proved an important factor in the maintenance of law and order on the part of those for whom the work exists, as evinced by their good conduct and abstention from strikes during the recent disturbances. Practical instructions in traffic and other municipal regulations are special features at the meetings in halls, and also at open air gatherings, etc. Details are carefully explained, and the necessity for good behaviour, civility and honesty in the men's dealings with the public, strongly emphasized. Police Regulations are very specially impressed upon the attention of the pullers. The men respond well, and many ricsha passengers, foreign and Chinese, ill or incapacitated, are daily and nightly being conveyed by ricsha men to the various Police Stations for assistance, and doubtless many lives are saved by this action, also valuable property. Police Regulation No. 5 insists that all property left in rishas be at once taken to Police Stations, and this regulation is also strongly emphasized by the Mission and in hundreds of cases it is well carried out by the men.

The homes, shelters and other places of resort have been visited regularly and assistance given where needed. In visiting and open air work large numbers of men, women, and children are reached who would otherwise remain unknown, and in the course of this itinerant work large quantities of suitable literature are distributed, including Scripture portions and leaflets, Health Department Instructions, and Municipal and Police Regulations, etc.

The Strike

May 30 was a day memorable in the history of Shanghai as the beginning of the general strike which most seriously affected all the industrial sections of the city for over three months except the ricsha pullers who alone stood untouched by the strike movement, although most determined efforts were made to induce the men to stop work. Strike promoters tried all methods at their command to attain their aim, intimidation, actual violence, inflammatory literature, promises of money and support, etc., but all failed. The ricsha man refused to be threatened or cajoled.

To counteract the pernicious efforts of the agitators, the Mission staff under the direct supervision of the Hon. Director, Mr. George Matheson, worked unceasingly during the strike, addressing great crowds in the Mission halls, open air, lodging and tea houses and homes, urging the preservation of law and order, and distributing the Municipal Council's propaganda leaflets, "Read the Truth," of which about 24,000 were circulated by the Mission staff along with an abridged account of 12 years' work of the Ricsha Mission, which it was hoped might convey a favourable impression of the good feeling towards Chinese on the part of the foreign community.

The counter propaganda work was attended by considerable risk to the

distributors, who were threatened with violence by the strike promoters, but happily it had the desired effect, for the ricsha men struck cheerfully and manfully to their shafts, thereby earning the gratitude of many foreigners to whom the absence of rishas would have been a great inconvenience. The general opinion of the public during the strike was that the conduct of the ricsha men was admirable, in consideration of which the majority of foreign users of rishas treated them with sympathetic kindness.

Purchase of Building Site

The long-talked-of and urgently needed new building has assumed a more solid aspect, inasmuch as that May 19, 1925, saw the completion of the purchase of Lot No. B.C. 11252, as a site for the new Mission premises. Situated in Sing Ming Road, Chapei, a densely populated coolie district, the position is considered most suitable. In consequence of local disturbances building operations had to be postponed, but plans and estimates are now completed with the kind co-operation of Mr. A. C. Wheeler, of the Municipal Council's Public Works Department, who has also most generously consented to supervise the construction of the building, which will be in simple Chinese style and will accommodate in the hall about 700. Completion will depend upon conditions prevailing in Shanghai. The land is registered at the British Consulate General, Shanghai.

The Christmas Fund

For the seventh year in succession the "North-China Daily News" made its appeal to the community on behalf of the ricsha men and, as on all former occasions, the appeal met with a sympathetic and generous response. The benefit accruing to the Mission from this Fund cannot be too warmly acknowledged and most grateful thanks are tendered to the promoters and the contributors.

The greatly outstanding celebration at the Mission is the Christmas one, which, beginning on December 20, lasts to January 2. Many thousands of men, women, and children receive gifts of food, clothing and other comforts. It is considered a great event and eagerly looked for by the classes for which the Mission works. During the entire year an average of 220 meals per day are supplied to men in need, also garments and other assistance.

Evangelistic and School Work

Although less prominently public than the relief work and other departments, the Church supplies a goodly proportion of the Mission's working power. From its membership some of the valuable evangelistic and social workers who this year specially, in conjunction with the staff, did yeoman service under trying and even dangerous conditions. The native Pastor and staff have also been most loyal to the Mission and faithful in execution of their duties in difficult circumstances.

The Sunday Schools are in session throughout the year and are very largely attended by boys and girls. Work among women is carried on through native Bible women, who are constantly at work teaching and visiting the homes; meetings for women are held in the halls and are always well attended. A considerable number of women are faithful members of the church and exercise a markedly good influence in the Church and homes. The elementary schools for boys and girls, under the tuition of well trained native teachers, provide a sound elementary education, on completion of which very many pupils have during past years secured good positions.

JEWISH FANCY DRESS BALL

Enjoyable Time at Carlton: An Annual Function

The Zionist organization Kadimah held its annual fancy dress ball on Wednesday evening at the Carlton, which was attended by a large number of the Jewish community and their friends and guests. An evening devoted to entertainment and fellowship, was the result of hard work on the part of the officials and committee.

An honoured guest of the ball was Rabbi Cahlis, D.D., whose home is in Richmond Virginia, who is on a round-the-world tour, with his ultimate destination, Palestine. While the orchestra played the Jewish national anthem, Rabbi Cahlis, escorted by Mr. S. Chafetz, went to the stage, and at the conclusion of the anthem was introduced. In a few short words the guest expressed his pleasure at being present on the occasion. On his return from Hangchow, Rabbi Cahlis, before he leaves for the Near East, will be honoured with a banquet, at which time he will give an address on the aspirations of the Jews.

A specially prepared programme by the Carlton entertainers was a feature of the evening.

A number of skilled workers formerly in the employ of the Shanghai Arsenal who went to Mukden and Tehchow following the closing of the local munition factory have returned to Shanghai, the machinery at Tehchow having been removed to Mukden by order of Marshal Chang Tso-lin and the Mukden Arsenal having suspended operations in view of the war.

INCREASED lawlessness outside the Settlement and a consequent further inroad of armed robbers may be expected as a result of the decision of the Commander of Martial Law to reduce the number of inspectors and detectives in the Shanghai and Woesung Constabulary. As from Monday a 50 per cent. "cut" has been made, the number of these officers being reduced from 108 to 54.

S.V.C. ORDERS

By Colonel W.F.L. Gordon, C.M.G., D.S.O., Commandant S.V.C. December 17.

No. 130.—Municipal Gazette.—The following extract from the Municipal Gazette, dated December 17, is published for information:—"Japanese Company.—Lieutenant I. Kurahara, Medical Officer, resigns his commission. 2nd Lieutenant M. R. Sasada to be Lieutenant, dated December 11, 1925."

No. 131.—Long Service Medals.—Application for Long Service Medals will be considered by a Board of Officers, which will sit during the first week in January.

Claims from members of the Corps, with full details attached, should be sent to Headquarters not later than December 31, 1925.

No. 132.—Musketry Classification.—Trained Men's Course.—In view of the abnormal conditions prevailing in the Musketry Year 1925/26, Corps Headquarters will attend the Rifle Range for Musketry Classification on dates set out below. O. C. Units will arrange for details from their Units to attend on dates specified: the table shows the strength of each detail and the date allotted.

Date and Number of men to be detailed

	January, 1926	February, 1926
	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28
Light Horse	30	60
American Troop	30	20
F. A. Battery	30	30
L. G. Battery	30	30
Engineer Coy	30	30
Machine Gun Coy	30	30
Maritime Coy	30	30
Italian Coy	30	30
"A" Coy	30	20
"B" Coy British	30	20
Customs Coy	30	20
American Coy	30	50
Portuguese Coy	20	30
Japanese Coy	30	30
Chinese Coy	30	30
Shanghai Scottish	30	30
Reserve Coy	30	30

CHARGE OF SELLING MORPHIA

A Czecho-Slovak Arrested by Chapei Police: Suspicious Negative of Banknote

A negative of a photograph of a \$10 note of the Bank of China (Kiangsu Branch) and 20 tins of what is thought to be morphine as well as a pair of chemical scales, were seized by members of the Yunchiangsiang Village (Chapei) police on Saturday night during a raid on the house of a foreigner, claiming Czecho-Slovak nationality, in Chapei.

Information had been received to the effect that the arrested man, named Berakaya, had been selling morphia in large quantities and so a posse of detectives under the district police chief, Col. Meng Chuan-sun, surrounded the house, a semi-foreign building in a small road off Dixwell Road. A civilian was asked by Col. Meng to accompany the party to act as interpreter to the supposed buyer.

Knocking at the door, the latter and a police officer were admitted by a foreigner and immediately opened the question of purchase of the drug, saying that they had been recommended by a former buyer and could sell large quantities. The foreigner was asked to bring a tin down as a sample. This was brought out and the visitors asked whether he any more, to which the foreigner replied in the affirmative. He was about to go upstairs to get more when the civilian drew a pistol he had been provided with by the police and called on Berakaya to surrender. The blowing of a police whistle brought the other police, who had been surrounding the house at a distance. Berakaya surrendered without a struggle and after being searched, was taken to the police station.

He admitted that he had sold large quantities of the drug and said that the intending purchasers would have no fear in selling it. Later he denied that the stuff of the tins was morphine, but said that it was only Chinese flour. The label on the tin, however, showed that the contents was morphia, as well as several small labels marked "poison." The latter word was also accompanied with a picture of a human skull.

Questioned as to the negative of the bank note, Berakaya denied that it was used for forgery purposes, and said that it had been left at his house by a fellow countryman who had gone to Europe.

Another foreigner, who was arrested at the same time on suspicion, said that he was at the house only to get some photographs of himself which had been taken by the other man. These he produced.

Col. Meng ordered the two men to be detained in custody and handed over to the Shanghai and Woosung Police Department.

SHANGHAI AND WOOSUNG POLICE IMPROVEMENT

Residents Invited to Register Any Complaint

With a view to improving the Shanghai and Woosung police force, Gen. Yen Chun-yang, the new Commissioner, has issued another proclamation in the course of which he says:

"It has long been my intention to improve the police administration in order that the local people should be benefited. There are many police under my charge, some efficient and good, some undoubtedly bad. It is impossible for me to determine and find out which are the good and which are the bad without making a careful study. With this in view, I have placed boxes in front of the police bureaux and anyone with grievances against the police may put in writing these grievances and place it in these boxes. The petitioner must give his real name, address, and occupation and give the name of a shop which shall stand as his guarantor. If the police are found guilty they will be severely dealt with, but if on the other hand the petitioner makes a false charge he will be punished according to law."

POWERS OF TAOYIN OF SHANGHAI

Marshal Sun's Plans for Civil Administration: Troops to Be Withdrawn Gradually

Information has been received from Nanking that, as Marshal Sun Shuan-fang has decided to take personal charge of civil affairs in Kiangsu province, which will throw on him an enormous amount of work, the Taoyin (Lieutenant governors, or super-magistrates) of the various districts will be entrusted with power to deal more with these matters than hitherto. This will leave the district magistrates responsible to the Taoyins and the taoyins to the Governor.

Shanghai, accordingly, will come under the personal charge of the Taoyin of the Hu-Hai Districts, Mr. Fu Chiang, so far as civil matters are concerned. Mr. Fu, who was chief secretary to Marshal Sun and was formerly chief of the bureau of public affairs in the Kiangsu Civil Governor's yamen, is considered by Marshal Sun to be the most suitable man for the post in view of his high qualifications and his experience in dealing with civil matters.

In the course of an interview, Mr. Fu says that there is no truth in the suggestion that a pacification commissioner will be appointed to govern Shanghai. Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, he said, had never even considered such an idea. In view of Shanghai's commercial and central importance, it was of little use as a military or strategic position, so there was no need of a pacification commissioner. As regards the quartering of troops in Shanghai, it was Marshal Sun's hope that these would be withdrawn in the near future, but he deemed it unsafe to withdraw them too suddenly.

Marshal Sun Chuan-fang has issued a proclamation to the effect that no subordinates of his are to take money from the provincial treasuries or "squeeze" the people. From his calculations, he says, he estimates that Kiangsu Province has a debt of some \$400,000,000, and this must be wiped off as soon as possible. No more new loans are to be contracted, he orders, and a general retrenchment must be made.

TRAMWAY SCHEME FOR CHAPEI

Movement to Keep Pace With Other Local Services

The Chapei Municipal Council are taking up the question of establishing a tramway service for their district and are considering several tenders. The following points were brought to the notice of those in charge:—

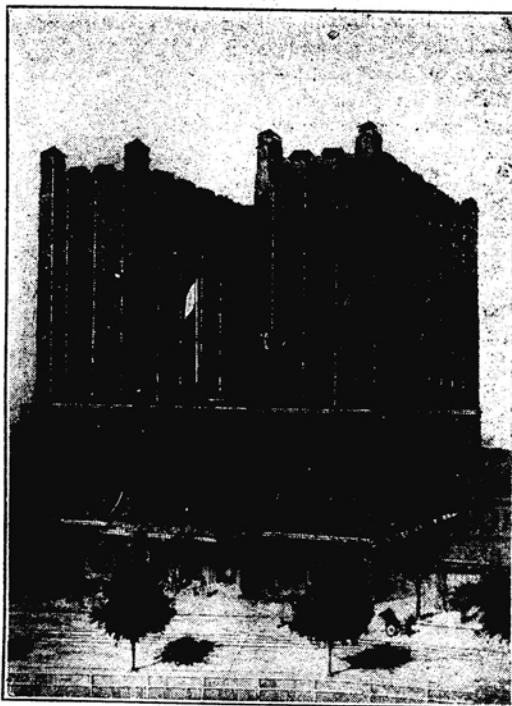
1. During the past 10 years, the Settlement has improved its means of communications first from ordinary cable trams to railless trams and then from railless trams to motor buses, while Chapei has remained stagnant; ;

2. In view of the enormous amount of profit obtained by the Nantao company there is no reason why Chapei should not have its tramway and make profits;

3. With the laying of trammelines, these will serve as important boundary lines and serve as a good method to prevent road extension by the Shanghai Municipal Council;

4. It is known that the Chapei electricity supply is not strong enough and that Chapei had hitherto had to depend on the Municipal Council's power, but the establishment of a tramway company would alleviate this difficulty and increase the electricity supply of Chapei. A good illustration of this was shown after the May 30 tragedy when the Settlement refused to supply Chapei with electricity and so the time has come when we must improve ours; and

5. Profits derived from the trams may be used to improve other public undertakings and to introduce new ones: this would be beneficial not only to the provincial authorities but the local self-government leaders and the people.



COMING FOREIGN Y.M.C.A. BUILDING

The new Foreign Y.M.C.A., construction of which was started on December 7, the day of letting the contract, will without question be the best building of its kind on the continent of Asia. Made possible by the generosity of Shanghai and munificent gifts from America, the new structure, it is believed, will fill a long-felt want for the men and boys of Shanghai. It combines social rooms, with athletics for those of all ages, a large swimming pool and 192 sleeping rooms. The architects hope to open the building to the public in July, 1927. Messrs. Andersen, Meyer & Co. are consulting engineers and Mr. Elliott Hazzard consulting architect.

ALLEGED GAMBLING RESORT

Charge Against American: French Police Raid

Following upon a raid by the French police on 19 Avenue Edward VII. late last Friday night an American citizen was arrested on a charge brought against him under the French municipal by-laws of keeping a gambling establishment. He was E. J. Beardsley, who appeared at the U. S. Commissioner's Court on Saturday, before Mr. J. E. Lorton, who admitted the accused to \$100 bail and adjourned the case for a week.

It is understood that the French police, under Mr. Xavier, assistant chief of the Garde Municipal, entered the Avenue Edward VII premises shortly after midnight last Friday. They found what they allege to have been a roulette game in progress. It is stated that several Shanghai residents, including ladies, were at play. In Court was exhibited a wheel, a large number of chips and other paraphernalia. It is said that \$1,475 in cash, seized on the premises, was being used for gambling.

FOREIGN RESIDENCE BURGLED

Singular Indications of Knowledge by the Thieves

The house of Mr. P. H. Millard, 685 Rue Ratard, was broken into on Saturday night last, by burglars who obtained entrance from the bedroom window. Mr. and Mrs. Millard have recently returned from Home and on the way out, stayed for a few weeks in the Straits, sending their baggage on to Shanghai to the residence which was in the charge of Chinese servants. In this baggage were five large trunks containing personal effects and valuable securities. The burglars appeared to have been aware of the existence of these trunks for nothing else in the house was touched, although there was a considerable amount of silver visible. They ripped open the trunks, which

CHASE AND ESCAPE DRAMA

Heroic Pursuit by Chinese of Armed Highway Robber

After bravely pursuing the armed man of the party, who was subsequently arrested, a victim of two highway robbers who stole from him \$500 on Monday, failed to recover his money.

The actual robbery was committed in North Shansee Road shortly before 9 p.m. When asked what was in his parcel the Chinese replied, "Cigarettes." One of the two robbers then drew a pistol and snatched away the package containing the money. The pair immediately darted off down an alleyway, courageously pursued by their victim who could see one of the robbers brandishing a pistol. This man fired a shot which fortunately missed his pursuer. The latter continued the chase until the armed desperado ran into a congee shop. Two police watchmen in the vicinity, equally undaunted, entered the premises, only however to find that the fugitive had again eluded capture, slipping out of the back door. Eventually he was hunted down in a barber's shop in Tientsin Road, where the watchmen effected his arrest.

A search of his person revealed neither arms nor the loot, the man having handed the money over to his accomplice during their flight. Later the gun used in the outrage was discovered hidden in a bag of flour at 132 Tientsin Road.

The prisoner appeared at the Mixed Court on Tuesday and was remanded.

TWO-HUNDRED additional workers have been engaged by the Lunghua section of the Kiangnan Arsenal, for the repair of damaged rifles and field pieces.

were locked, and thoroughly rifled them.

Mr. and Mrs. Millard returned to Shanghai yesterday on the "Macedonia" and were apprised of the above events which had occurred during their trip up. The matter is in the hands of the Police who are using every effort to apprehend the perpetrators of this rather remarkable burglary.

AMAZING "ARMS" SWINDLE

Cases Containing Bricks and Straw: Escape of Principals in Hungjao Road

Details are now available of an amazing alleged swindle of Chinese by foreigners who pretended to sell them arms, purported to be in cases which were found to contain bricks and straw. The cases are now in the hands of the police.

It appears that at 5.30 on the evening of the 9th instant a lorry and four coolies were ordered to proceed to an address in North Honan Road. The lorry was met by a tall foreigner and some Chinese standing on the footpath outside the house. From the rear entrance of an alleyway house near at hand the coolies removed on to the lorry 12 wooden cases. The coolies' services were then dispensed with.

The driver was told to go to Hasckell Road. Here another foreigner, aged about 40 years, of small stature and with a moustache, got into a small covered car. The two vehicles, with the lorry in front, drove off in the direction of Jessfield railway-station. When just past Nanyang University gate, the driver of the lorry was told to stop, while the motor-car went on, pulling up further down Sicawei Road.

At this point apparently all would have gone well had it not been for the loquacity of the Chinese clients. The foreigner held a noisy consultation with them. Eventually the driver was told to go on to Hungjao. As he was turning into Hungjao Road from Avenue Haig, the foreign passenger and his Chinese friends jumped off the lorry. Whether they got into the motor-car "or were chasing it," the lorry driver was subsequently unable to say. The lorry returned to its garage. When employees of the garage opened the cargo it was found to consist of bricks and straw, tightly packed.

It is believed that when the foreigner on board the lorry jumped off it he was endeavouring to escape to the car, in order that the Chinese might not ill-treat him on discovering that they had been swindled.

THE BLIND BOYS OF SHANGHAI

Musical Entertainment and Exhibit of Work at A. W. C.

It is a great affliction to be blind but to be idle and dependent as well increases the affliction many times. It is the removal of this curse of idleness and dependence that is the great work of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Fryer at the Blind School for Chinese. The accomplishments the students have and the work they do is sufficient testimony of their industry. A programme was arranged by them and presented at the American Women's Club rooms on Tuesday afternoon and some of their work was exhibited.

One felt that the training of these lads was very thorough indeed and that it was accompanied by a great and loving interest. There were senior and junior choruses of from 10 to 15 boys who sang Christmas and other songs. The junior chorus sang a clever song in which the sounds of the barnyard were imitated. Three small lads danced the "Dance of the Swallows" and two more senior ones played a piano duet. An interesting exhibition was given of the new method used in gymnastic work, that of imitation. Several actions were imitated such as rowing a boat, pulling a ricksha, riding a horse, working the shuttle and treadle and pile driving, all of which were good imitations as well as good exercises.

One of the students played an old Chinese musical instrument made of pipes and played like a mouth organ. On this instrument he played a Chinese tune "The Festival of the Plum Blossoms" and two English ones as well to show that the instrument can be adapted to our songs. Four students gave an exhibition of what music can be got out of ordinary pieces of hollow bamboo.

Some of the things that the blind boys make at the school were exhibited, which included basket work, dolls' furniture made with beads, rugs, and so on.

NEW SHANGHAI CUSTOMS HOUSE

Foundation Stone Laid by the Superintendent of Customs
Before a Distinguished Gathering: Shanghai's
Future Trade and Its Requirements

SPECIAL MENTION OF HARBOUR NECESSITIES

In the presence of a large and representative gathering of Chinese and foreigners and in weather that should certainly be a good augury for the future prosperity of the building, the foundation stone of the new Customs House was "well and truly laid" on Tuesday morning by Mr. Chu Yu-chi, the Superintendent of Customs. In a casket beneath the stone were deposited copies of all Shanghai papers of the day, coins of the period and banknotes from practically all the banks of Shanghai.

The guests included members of the Consular Body and the leading Chinese Officials, etc., the legal profession and the Church, Chairmen of the various Chambers of Commerce, the Bankers, Engineer-in-Chief of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board and the Senior Naval Officers of the various Powers. The Statistical Secretary, the Ningpo, Hangchow and Soochow Commissioners of Customs, and members of the local Revenue, Marine and Works Departments of the Customs were also present.

The Commissioner's Speech

In opening the proceedings Mr. Maze spoke as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:
I wish in the first instance to express my regret that their Excellencies, the Minister of Finance and the Minister of the Shui Wu Chu, and Sir Francis Aglen are unable to be present to-day, but unfortunately they could not leave Peking at this juncture. I should mention that the Superintendent has been instructed by the Government to represent the Minister of Finance and Admiral Tsai Ting-kan and I should also like to say that I have received a telegram from Sir Francis conveying his felicitations on this historic and auspicious occasion and at the same time expressing the hope that the new foundation may be an emblem of the foundation of a new era of prosperity for China.

The new building under construction here will be the third home of the Maritime Customs in Shanghai—the first was in an adopted Chinese compound, which served its purpose well for about four decades when expansion of trade rendered larger accommodation necessary and a new Custom House was opened in 1893. In course of time this building, in turn, proved too small for present-day requirements and some time back, the Government decided that the time had come to provide a modern establishment large enough to meet the needs of the Customs and the public.

Some Striking Facts

Since the Maritime Customs was first established here some 65 years ago great changes have taken place and Shanghai has since developed into one of the best known and most celebrated cities in the world, and has become the largest emporium of trade in the Far East. It is the natural distributing centre for the commerce of the basin of the Yangtze comprising some 750,000 square miles, with a population of about 180,000,000,—one-tenth of the world's inhabitants,—and with such an extensive and rich hinterland it follows that, given safe and improved communications, there must be vast potentialities for the future prosperity of Shanghai as the leading port on the Chinese sea-board.

In no other part of the globe does such a region so densely populated depend for its commercial intercourse upon one distributing port. The annual value of its trade has increased from some HK. \$75,000,000 to close upon HK. \$1,200,000,000, while the revenue collection has risen from about HK. \$1,200,000 to over HK. \$27,000,000 or about one-third of the total Maritime Customs revenue of China. Turning to shipping, the progress of Shanghai during the same period is even more remarkable. In the early sixties the annual tonnage controlled by the Customs was considerably less than 1,000,000 tons, while last year the tonnage

decreased including the rearrangement of the existing berthing accommodation for steamers, and the reservation of a suitable area for the

fruit in some form or other and that the future interests of trade and shipping here will be adequately safeguarded.

Compliments to Architects

Before closing my remarks, Ladies and Gentlemen, I should like to render a tribute to Messrs. Palmer Turner, the architects of the building, and to congratulate them upon the excellence of the design, which is at once dignified and representative of the largest trade centre of the largest country in Asia. I trust that Customs work will continue in the future, as in the past, to be useful to China and to general public interest; and that the reputation of the Service will be maintained. I have now much pleasure in inviting my colleague, the Superintendent, to lay the stone.

Laying the Stone

The speech was then translated into Chinese by Mr. Yang, of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs. After this Mr. Chu Yu-chi was presented with a silver trowel with which he laid a bed of mortar and the founda-

guests of distinction and eminence. In my official capacity, I have the honour to represent the Minister of Finance and the Tupan of Shui Wu Chu to extend to you our hearty welcome and say a few words about the commercial development and the future prospects of Shanghai in consequence of the completion of this new building. As the historical survey and the present situation of the Maritime Customs in Shanghai have been exhaustively treated by the Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Maze, I deem it better not to attempt to tire you with unnecessary repetition.

A Deeper Harbour Needed

But, being entrusted with the duty of Superintendent I should like to offer my viewpoint. Shanghai is one of the largest seaports in the Far East, so the Customs question is of great importance. But I still believe it has not yet reached its fullest attainment: this is due to the fact that our harbour is not deep enough and has not been equipped with all modern facilities.

Four years ago, as stated by Mr. Maze, the Commission of Experts submitted a report that the river can further be deepened to very great advantage. I strongly hope this project will soon be realized. And the means of transportation can still be bettered by constructing a high suspension bridge or an efficient ferry connecting Pootung and Shanghai.

I am sure the result of this scheme will ensure the prosperity of trade and eventually a bigger and a more wonderful city. Of course, the receipts of the Maritime Customs will be correspondingly increased as well.

However, the success of its being carried out depends upon the assistance and the co-operation of the business interests in Shanghai as well as the efforts of the Government. Therefore, I wish to express my sincere hope that this new building is a symbolic start of an excellent scheme which, I predict, is coming soon.

In concluding my speech, permit me to convey to you our gratitude for your presence and your participation.

The Health of the Guests

Mr. Maze then proposed the health of the guests, saying:—
The Superintendent and I am very glad to have the opportunity of meeting so many distinguished guests to-day, including so many leading Chinese, the Consular Body of Shanghai, and the ex-Danish Minister, Mr. Olesen, our former colleague, and we extend a hearty welcome to each and all. I desire to invite my colleagues to join with us in drinking the health of the guests, coupled with the names of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and the Senior Consul.

Mr. Hsu Yuan Replies

The Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hsu Yuan, speaking first in Chinese, then in English, replied as follows:—

On behalf of the Chinese guests present here to-day I wish to thank Mr. Chu and Mr. Maze for their kind invitation on this memorable occasion of laying the corner-stone of the New Customs House, and to express our sincere hope that the new building will mark a new period in the history of the commercial development in Shanghai, thereby cementing the cordial relations between China and other nations in the world.

The Senior Consul

Cav. de Rossi then rose to return thanks for the foreign guests. In so doing he said:—

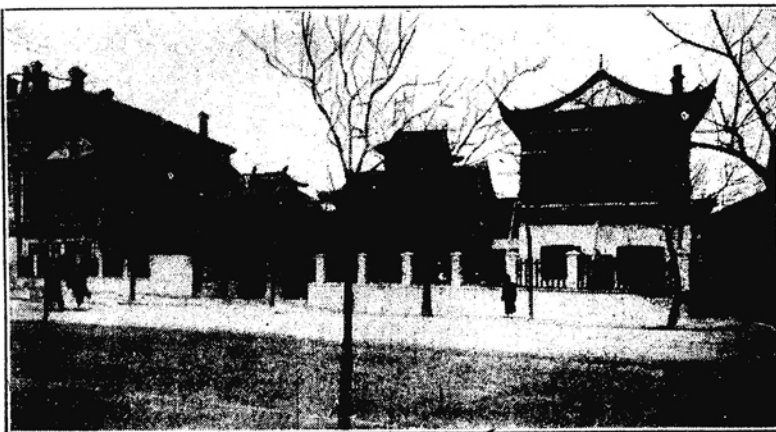
Mr. Chu, Mr. Maze, in the name of the foreign guests I thank you most sincerely for your cordial reception and for the privilege accorded us of being present at the laying of the foundation stone of the new Custom House. In wishing all success to your enterprise, I beg to add that we are looking forward to the day when the fine and imposing building, which is going to be erected, will add to the majesty and beauty of Shanghai's waterfront and we shall hear once more the familiar chimes from the Customs clock.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Mr. Maze has given us an all too brief account of the expansion of the trade of this port and has modestly omitted to mention the great services rendered to China's trade by the Chinese Maritime Customs. He might have reminded us, for instance, that it is to the Chinese

China, it is necessary to provide in progressive measure for larger vessels as well as for expanding business. In other words, the facilities of the port should keep pace with modern requirements and the approaches to Shanghai should be further deepened, better wharfage and other public harbour utilities should be introduced. As you all know a strong committee of eminent engineers was invited in 1921 to investigate the future requirements of the port, and a comprehensive scheme was drawn up for the development of the harbour on the most modern lines. It is to be hoped that the recommendations of this Committee will bear

tion stone was then duly lowered into its bed. After testing its position with a level Mr. Chu said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have the great pleasure to be here this morning in the participation of the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of this new building. I deeply appreciate the presence of so many



THE ORIGINAL CUSTOMS HOUSE. NOTE THE YAMEN TYPE OF ARCHITECTURE. IT SERVED THE PURPOSES OF THE CUSTOMS WELL ENOUGH TO OVERLAP THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK BUILDING WHICH PRECEDED THE PRESENT ONE, AND THE END OF WHICH MAY BE SEEN IN THE ABOVE PICTURE. THE SECOND BUILDING WAS ERECTED IN 1893

Maritime Customs that are due, the creation and development of the Postal Service, the establishment of a Marine Department, thanks to which the whole coast of China is provided with fine light-houses, her great rivers are supplied with efficient aids to navigation and vessels of all classes can visit her ports in all security.

If the expansion of trade has necessitated the building of a larger Customs House, it must not be forgotten that the activities of the Chinese Customs Service in all directions have greatly collaborated in achieving this expansion.

Vital Importance

Mr. Maze has referred to that very important body, the Whangpoo Conservancy Board; in a few words he has sketched out the admirable work performed and has alluded to the importance of the work still to be done. It is no exaggeration to say that the question is one of vital importance for this port and that the prosperity of Shanghai is largely dependent on what has been and what remains to be accomplished by the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, and I feel confident that you will all agree with me in seconding most heartily the hopes expressed in this connexion by the Shanghai Commissioner.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I will now conclude by asking you to join me in renewing the expression of our good wishes for success and prosperity to Shanghai's new Custom House.

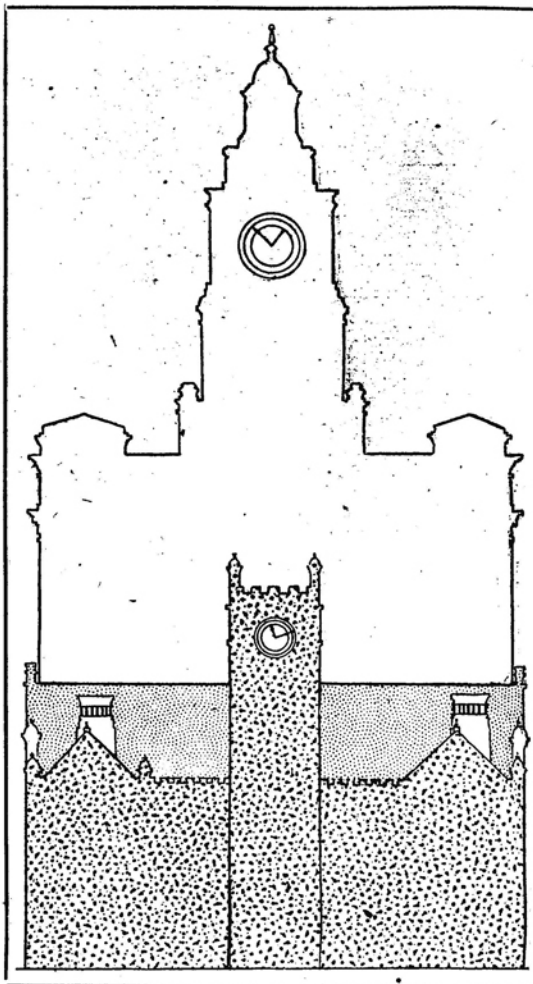
Refreshments were then served, for which part of the ceremony the old firm of Messrs. Calbeck Macgregor was responsible with its usual efficiency.

HOW THE BUILDING HAS BEEN PLANNED

The elevations to the Hankow and Szechuan Roads will be treated with stone dressings and red bricks of a distinctive colour and texture now being burnt specially for this contract by the Kailan Mining Administration. It is intended not only to provide a most durable facing but it is hoped also that a little variety and colour may be infused into these somewhat dull and crowded thoroughfares. All the windows throughout the building will be of metal, those on the Bund will be of bronze, and all will have specially designed outside blinds.

The building is planned around a long central courtyard entered from the Hankow and Szechuan Roads by carriage-ways and giving access not only to the many godowns, stores, boiler and machinery rooms situated on the ground floor, but also to the several service staircases and cargo lifts. The principal entrance to the administrative offices is from the portico on the Bund, through a fine bronze screen and a marble entrance hall leading to the central staircase and elevator lobby containing 6 elevators; some of the latter will be slow running so that stops can be made at each of the lower floors, and others express to serve the upper storeys only. There is another public entrance, stairway and more elevators from the Hankow Road. A description of the general arrangements of the building has already appeared in these columns. It is therefore only necessary to explain that there are 8 storeys of offices and public rooms in the Bund block surmounted by two floors of flats for certain officials on the Coast Inspector's staff and several further floors for storage purposes, signalling apparatus, wireless plant and the machinery of the great clock. Six storeys of offices, public rooms, sample and examination rooms, tiffin rooms, kitchens, etc. fill the central and back blocks. Those offices open to the public are treated with mosaic floors, tiled walls and marble counters with glass tops so that it may be possible to keep these vast areas spotlessly clean, at the same time confining the cost of maintenance of the building within reasonable limits. The Commissioner's and the Superintendent's suites of offices will be panelled and have fine ornamental plaster ceiling and the offices of the other senior officials will also be treated decoratively.

Needless for us to write that no pains are being spared in the endeavour to provide this building with the most modern mechanical equipment yet devised. There will



A BIG DIFFERENCE IN SIZE
COMPARISON OF THE DIMENSIONS OF THE OLD AND NEW BUILDINGS

be an electrically driven forced draught system of ventilation supplied in four separate sections; the air will be drawn from four sources and delivered to all parts of the main offices. The fresh air, treated on the "ozonair" principle, will be pumped automatically into the building. The boilers for the low-pressure hot water heating system and the hot water services to the lavatories, will be fed with oil fuel. A new device known as the "Horden-Ljungstrom Patent Air Pre-heater" will be employed to ensure fuel economy and, more important still to the general public in Shanghai at the present time, this system will control the smoke evil usually attendant upon an installation of this size. One can only express a wish that other building owners and shipping companies would consider some such means of dealing with the smoke clouds which enshroud our daily activities.

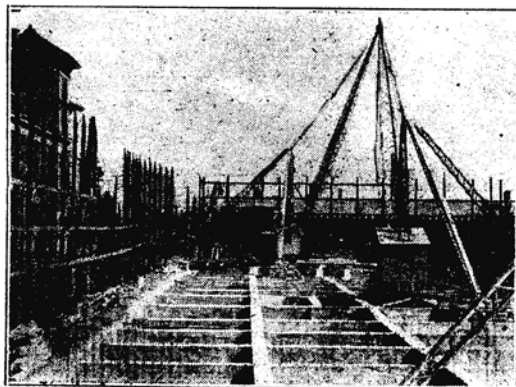
CHEN Hua-chi and Chu Ah-san, who were found guilty by the military authorities of armed robbery and maliciously wounding a human being early in November, were executed on Saturday afternoon at West Gate.

EXTENSION OF TELEPHONE SERVICE

Semi-official Statement of Agreement Nearing Completion

It was semi-officially stated on Wednesday that an agreement is nearing conclusion between the Chinese native telephone companies and the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., by which a mutual service arrangement is entered, Settlement 'phone users being able to connect with Chinese territory and vice versa.

WHEN on his way from Tatung Road to the French Bund, to meet his wife on her return from Ningpo, a Chinese early yesterday morning was robbed of \$31 in an alleyway. The man, who when seen by the police appeared to be too frightened to disclose the full details of the robbery, said he had been confronted by two men who demanded \$200. He gave them all he had—\$31. As the light was bad he was unable to describe them accurately. A pistol had been pointed at him, but whether it was a toy one or not he did not know.



A PICTURE OF THE HUGE CONCRETE RAFT

AMERICAN WOMAN'S SUICIDE

Despondent and "Just Tired of Living": Lady Friend's Tragic Discovery

Mrs. Alice Bowen, resident in Shanghai for several years and employed at the American Consulate, was found dead on her bed at the Astor House on Sunday morning at 11.20 o'clock.

At the inquest held by the American authorities, Mr. N. E. Lurton, sitting as Coroner, and Messrs. W. I. Eisler, J. Haggeman, R. E. Posner, F. W. McIntyre, L. K. Stone and J. A. Laifer, the jury, it was found that she came to her death through an indetermined poison, administered by her own hand.

Among the papers and letters which deceased and written prior to taking the drug was found a note addressed to the public of Shanghai as follows, "I am just tired of living. Life has been so, so disappointing. Alice Bowen. Dr. Reiss is my physician."

In giving evidence Dr. Frederick Reiss, who was called in, stated that in his opinion she died from taking veronal or a solution of crushed aspirin. A bottle, found in the room among the ashes in the fire place, which the jury inspected, smelled of peach stones or almonds. In reply to the Coroner, witness stated that it would be necessary to make a chemical analysis of the stomach before he could state exactly what Mrs. Bowen had taken.

Miss Evelyn Varley, close friend of deceased, told the jury that she occupied the adjoining room to Mrs. Bowen. She saw her at 7.45 o'clock on Saturday night. At that time she was dressed, though when the body was found, she had prepared to retire. Mrs. Bowen, witness continued, seemed despondent, and had cried, said she was tired of living, but made no mention of taking her life. For a time several months ago, deceased had told her that she would commit suicide, but not recently. Witness at 11.20 on Sunday morning went to her room through the bath room, and found a large envelope addressed to her. Within were several letters, one for herself (stating how her belongings should be disposed of) one to Mr. E. S. Cunningham and one to her brother. The outside door was locked.

A hotel boy said that his subordinate told him that the door was locked and the light out just before 9 o'clock on Saturday night.

It is believed that the body, according to the wishes of deceased, will be cremated. A brother is living at San Fernando P. I.

The Funeral

The last rites were said on Monday. As at the Union Church at 3 o'clock, so did the Rev. C. M. Drury conduct the funeral services at Bubbling Well Chapel, shortly after. The pallbearers were:—Messrs. P. L. Gross, J. Kreis, W. Rea, W. J. Grande, A. G. Jurgensen and A. J. Harris. Mr. L. Perry, soloist at the ceremony, sang "Lead kindly Light." Probably the most pathetic part of the whole ceremony and by the request of the deceased was the rendering of the selection "Aloha" ("Farewell to thee.") Among the following were those who sent wreaths:—

Mr. and Mrs. V. H. W. Watton, Dr. W. T. Findley, Mr. McChesney, Mr. Shields, Mrs. Jess Prentice, Mr. H. G. Robinson, Dr. F. Reiss, Mr. Roscoe L. Hamblen, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Rea, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Hamilton, Capt. and Mrs. W. I. Eisler, Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Williams, Jr., Miss Vivian Mize, American University Club, Mr. and Mrs. August J. Jurgensen, Miss Priscilla Coe and Mr. Earl F. Townsend, Miss Hope Hardy, American Consulate General Staff, Miss Frances Kelley and Mr. W. J. Dexter, Mr. and Mrs. Chiatt, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Cunningham, Miss Lillian Mae Wilkinson, Mrs. Ruth Sullivan, Miss Eugenia Pavlovski, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Vida, Miss June Coleman, Miss Amy Mazer, Mr. W. J. Grande, Miss Evelyn K. Varley and Miss L. B. Wilson.

As an explanation of the sad act of deceased it is not without interest to her many friends in Shanghai to learn that she was in an apparently unbalanced mood on Saturday night, for, according to the story of those who lived near her in the Astor House, she showed unmistakable signs of a hysterical condition shortly before midnight on Saturday.

THE RED FLAG IN WHANGPOO ROAD

Disappearance Said to Be Due to High Wind: Are Comrades Going to Chapel?

It has been rumoured for some days past that the Bolsheviks intend to vacate their Consulate in Whangpoo Road, removing into premises in Chinese territory. Also it seems to have been widely believed that the Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., had bought the Consulate for half a million dollars.

"There is absolutely no truth in it," said Mr. C. A. Skinner, local secretary of the hotel company, on Tuesday, when approached regarding the reported deal. He added that the idea had never for one moment been entertained by the company.

Inquiries elsewhere elicited the information that the Bolshevik consular premises have for some time been in the market. This fact coupled with the disappearance a few days ago of the Red Flag which has been flying over the roof since the advent of the U.S.S.R. representatives in Shanghai, has given the impression to some minds that the Red consular authorities are apparently agreeable to a change of quarters.

Well-informed circles, however, credit the report that smaller premises have already been engaged by the Bolsheviks in Chapei, whither their most important archives have been removed from Whangpoo Road.

With regard to the disappearance of the Red Flag the official reason for this is stated in White and Bolshevik journals to be as follows:—During the high wind the other day, the pulley by which it is hoisted was carried away by the flag. Owing to the unsafe state of the mast it has been impossible as yet to repair the damage. Within the U.S.S.R. Consulate on Tuesday there were little signs of an impending moving day. Behind red curtains the big staff were working as usual. On the plea that he was too busy, M. Ozornin, the Consul, refused to see the "North-China" representative.

TWO NASTY FIRES IN SHANGHAI

Outbreak in Ward Road Cotton Mill

A nasty fire broke out in the Tokwa Cotton Mill, 99 Ward Road, last Friday evening, which required the full attention of all the equipment at Yangtzepoo station. At the time of going to press, the engines were still at work dampening down. As far as could be ascertained the origin of the fire is unknown, although by its nature it might have been caused either by spontaneous combustion or from careless workmen with cigarettes.

The flames were first noticed at a few minutes after 8.30 p.m., in three cotton bins in the ginning room. Fortunately efficient work on the part of the firemen held the fire to these three, though water and smoke did some damage in the surrounding parts. The cotton made it a difficult task and large quantities of water were required to put the fire out.

Just before 11 p.m. another fire broke out in the premises on Shan-tung Road adjacent to the Shan-tung Road Hospital. Notified by the hospital staff, the machines from Central station responded and found the upper storeys of a small shop well alight. One person was inside, but he got out safely, due in the main to the frantic cries and attempts of a person who seemed to be his son. While a part of the personnel fought the flames the remainder placed salvage sheets over the contents of the lower floor, to protect the goods from water.

ACCORDING to a report in the Chinese press, at about 8.30 p.m. last Thursday a gang of eight armed men raided No. 1220 Rue Lafayette, in the French Concession, the residence of Tseng Sen-san, commander of the Chinese man-of-war Hai Yoong, and forcibly abducted his 10-year-old son. The party drove away in a black-painted motor car and up to the present have not been traced.

BANK MESSENGER SHOT DEAD

Outrage by Armed Robber in Broad Daylight After Chase in Honan Road

An armed robber shot and killed a native bank messenger on Saturday just after 12 o'clock and robbed him of \$8,000, which he was carrying to his employers, a native bank. Near the corner of Honan Road and Peking Road the armed man came upon his victim, who had left the Bank of China with the notes wrapped up in a blue cloth, and demanded the money. The messenger, although the murderer had the pistol pointed at him, most bravely refused to hand over his package, and began to run, the robber after him. His shouts for help brought him no assistance and he ran into the shop at 323 Honan Road. Not to be balked of his spoil the robber followed his victim inside, seized him by the neck and fired point blank. With the third shot the messenger fell dead. The robber seized the package and made off and has not been seen since.

Unfortunately the dead man's shouts were not heard by the many watchmen in the vicinity, where a large number of native banks do business. At the sound of the pistol many armed men came to the scene, but the assassin had made off into the thick crowd.

The police are not clear whether this was what is known as an "inside job," that is by an employee of the company, or not. It is certain, however, that the murderer had thought out his mode of action very clearly, and, it is believed that he followed his victim from his employer's premises to the Bank of China, awaited his man, and then followed him to the place he had chosen for the assault.

The pistol was a .32 calibre weapon, not a revolver. An inquest will be held this morning. In the meanwhile detectives are following every possible clue in the hope of tracking down the murderer.

Last Friday night a police search party exchanged shots with what is thought to have been an armed robber or kidnapper. While the party was walking in Shina Road 200 yards from Wenchow Road they noticed the man. About the same moment he saw them and began to run. After running some distance the robber drew his pistol and began firing. The police returned the compliment. The police were not injured, and it would seem that the criminal got off unscathed, as he dashed through an alleyway. Two .32 calibre spent cartridges were found at the scene of the shooting.

THE WHITE COLLARED PROLETARIAT

Chinese Clerks In Arms Against Increased Luncheon Costs

An interesting problem is facing the office clerks, shopfrogs and members of what would be called the "white collared" proletariat in Europe. The monthly price of tiffins has been increased from \$3.50 a month to \$4 because of the high price of rice, vegetables, etc. The increase is to take effect on the 16th and is causing anxiety among those who will have to pay the bill.

Contract tiffins are served in rice shops on the basis of five meals a week, Saturday and Sunday not being included. Dinners if required doubles the cost. If the customer has no family and has to have all his food at the rice shop, his bill is increased *pro rata*. A meal usually consists of two bowls of rice and four or five warm dishes and a few cold dishes, such as salted duck's eggs, salted fish, and pickled bean curd.

RECEPTION FOR GEN. HSU SHU-TSENG

Anfu Leader Feted at Majestic Hotel

A reception in honour of General Hsu Shu-tseng was given by Mr. Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, at the Majestic Hotel on Monday afternoon. Prominent Chinese and foreigners were

PERSONAL NOTES

Mr. S. Barton, H. M. Consul-General, paid an official call upon Mr. Fu Chiang, Shanghai District Taoyin, last Friday morning.

Among the passengers leaving by the Blue Funnel str. *Patroclus* last Saturday are Sir Edward and Lady Pearce and Mr. R. B. Moorhead.

Det. Supt. Burnside, of the Criminal Investigation Department, returned from England on Monday by the R. M. S. *Empress of Canada*.

Lt.-Col. John B. Spurgin, who is relieving Lt.-Col. N. R. Peopie in command of H. M. S. *Gnat*, arrived by the P. & O. S. *Macedonia*.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Kermode arrived in Kobe on December 5. Mr. Kermode is attached to the British Consulate-General as Local Vice-Consul.

Mr. Kare Wied of the Erfordid Shoe-Manufacturing Association left by the str. *Saikio Maru* on Tuesday for Manchuria, on a short business trip.

Mr. J. C. Gamble, assistant architect in H. M. Legation, Peking, who arrived in Shanghai by the str. *Morea*, from England, is leaving for Peking shortly to assume his duties.

Mrs. H. S. Harvey was among the passengers arriving in the Blue Funnel str. *Antenor*. She will spend Christmas and New Year with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Harris.

Mr. A. Carpi, the well-known impresario, left on Thursday for Japan to make final arrangements for the new Italian Grand Opera opening at the Imperial Theatre in Tokyo.

Mrs. Frances Parkinson Keyes, with her son, Mr. Henry Wilder Keyes, Jr., and his friend, Mr. Lawrence G. Knowles, were among the passengers who left for the South by the str. *President McKinley*.

As a result of a rich accident last Friday, we regret to learn that Mr. Edgar E. Strother, General Secretary of the China Christian Endeavour Union, is laid up with an injured knee in the General Hospital.

Mr. Paul S. Crawley, general manager of the Velvet Ice Co., has received information that 11 of the principal ice cream manufacturing companies in Washington and Oregon have been consolidated, with Mr. S. H. Berch, formerly president of the Velvet Co., in active charge.

"America's living Christ" is the phrase applied to Dr. John R. Mott in the "Yushin's" announcement of his sixth trip to Japan. In comment thereon the "Japan Chronicle" says: Presumably the reference to Dr. Mott as the "living Christ" is only an adaptation of the much-abused "living Buddha" applied to high-priests promiscuously.

Among those who returned to Shanghai on Tuesday by the *Empress* liner were Lt.-Col. P. A. Cox O.B.E., Mr. George Coutts, and Mr. and Mrs. Frenchard Savie, while other well-known residents who arrived by the *Antenor* were Mr. and Mrs. Ronald G. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Wells and Mrs. McNeil.

The death, under very tragic circumstances, of Mr. David Alfred Morris, third engineer of the str. *Mausang*, was reported to the Hongkong Police, Hongkong, on December 5, when the body was discovered floating in the No. 1 Dock, at Kowloon. It is believed that Mr. Morris slipped and fell into the water. His body was found at 11 p.m. by two sailors of the Portuguese gunboat *Patria*. The deceased, who was 37 years of age, was a native of Cardiff, South Wales.

present, including all of the local Chinese officials and most of the members of the Consular Body. General Hsu welcomed the guests in the Winter Garden and surprised everyone by expressing his welcome in the English language. No speeches were made.

Mr. Lewis W. Gannett, Associate Editor of the New York "Nation," left on Thursday for Peking.

Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead, Editor of the "Peking & Tientsin Times," returned from England by the str. *Empress of Canada*.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Commissioner of the Hongkong section at Wembley, has returned to Hongkong.

Gen. Chen Chiung-ming, Commander of the Cantonese forces, is expected to arrive in Shanghai in the near future.

Mr. Sun Fo, son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and Commissioner of Reconstruction in Canton, returned to Shanghai from Nanking on Friday.

The Right Rev. Bishop Hind, of Foochow, accompanied by Miss Hind, arrived in Hongkong, by the P. & O. S. *Macedonia*. He is returning from a visit to England.

FRIENDS of Mr. H. F. Meyer, C.E., of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, will be glad to learn that he is convalescing satisfactorily from his recent attack of fever.

MAJOR A. L. Cruickshank, D.S.O., and Mrs. Cruickshank, Captain L. W. Bennett, Lieut. F. J. Richards and Lieut. F. A. Henslow, O.B.E., have left Hongkong for India. Captain and Mrs. C. E. Lugard, East Surrey Regiment, Major A. L. Littlejohns, D.S.O., R.A.M.C., and the Rev. R. J. Northcott and Mrs. Northcott have left for Home.

On the departure on Sunday morning of Judge Sir Skinner Turner, British delegate to the Extraterritoriality Commission, and Lady Skinner Turner, Mr. G. W. King, Registrar and Police Magistrate, has assumed charge of H. M. Supreme Court. His many friends will be glad to learn that Judge Peter Grain, Assistant Judge of the Court, is returning to Shanghai in the *Malwa* from sick leave.

The "Japan Chronicle" has received news of the death of Dr. Clay MacCauley, the veteran Unitarian missionary, in his 83rd year. Dr. MacCauley resided in Japan for a number of years and was a clever Japanese scholar. He translated the "Hyakunin-issu" and also contributed to the study of Japanese by an introduction to colloquial Japanese.

Mr. Charles E. Worman, chancellor in the American Embassy, Tokyo, will sail for the United States on the steamer *President Taft*. Mr. Worman has been in Japan for the last two years, having come out shortly after the earthquake of 1923. He expects to be in the State Department for several months prior to his next assignment in the American Diplomatic Service.

FRIENDS of Mr. William Buckley, of Leeds, who was for some time manager of Messrs. J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd., will be delighted to hear that he has been successful in the final examination, held recently, of the Royal College of Surgeons and Royal College of Physicians, London. Dr. Buckley returned from China five years ago, and since then has studied at the largest hospital in London—the London Hospital, Whitechapel. He was formerly a student at Hulme Grammar School, Oldham, and Manchester Grammar School.

Among the passengers for Shanghai on the str. *President Jackson* were Reverend Father F. K. Ford, of the Maryknoll Missions, on his way from Hongkong to attend a conference of the Society at Peking. Mr. H. H. Hezel, the assistant export manager of the Amalgamated Photographic Manufacturers, Ltd., of London, who has taken many official photographs for the British Government; Mr. H. Webb, the managing director of Arnhold Bros., making a business trip to Shanghai; and Mr. C. F. Wolsiffer, manager in the Far East for the B.A.T. Co., returning with Mrs. Wolsiffer from a trip to Hongkong.

MME. Wu Pei-fu is reported by the Chinese press to have passed away in Hankow.

A public garden in memory of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen is to be established in Swatow.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Mr. George Jeremiah Johnston, of the International Bank, Hongkong, to Miss A. James, of Peking.

Mr. Wu Hou-chi has been elected as president of the Associated Street Unions, and Messrs. Wang Han-liang and Yu Hua-lung vice-presidents.

Mrs. Cheng Chien, the Fengtien Civil Governor of Kiangsu, has secretly arrived in Shanghai from Dairen. He is said to be staying in a Japanese hotel in Hongkew.

The engagement is announced of Miss Kathleen Gwyneth Thomas, daughter Mrs. H. J. Everall, to Claude Trenchard Davis M.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Trenchard Davis.

A Municipal Notification states that as Mr. W. P. Lambie was the only nominee of registered landowners, he is considered to be elected Land Commissioner for the remainder of the Municipal year.

Mr. Mo Teh-wei, former Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, having tendered his resignation, will arrive here from Peking in a few days on his way to Europe and America as Special High Industrial Commissioner.

CAV. Chieri, of the Chinese Post Office, accompanied by Signora Chieri, and their daughters, the Misses Laura, Matilda and Itala Chieri, returned to Shanghai on Wednesday from Italy, having travelled *via* Siberia.

Among the passengers on the P. & O. S. *Macedonia*, returning to Shanghai, were Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Rutherford and son; Insp. I. C. Kiloh, of the S. M. Police, with Mrs. Kiloh, Capt. J. L. Crompton, and Mr. W. R. Lemarchand.

Gen. Lin Fu, commander of the 2nd Anti-Red Army in Canton under Gen. Chen Chiung-ming and an associate of the late Gen. Hung Chao-lin, who was shot on board the str. *President Pierce* several days ago, has come to Shanghai and left for Soochow.

The Bishop of London proposes to visit the Far East next year, travelling out by way of Canada. He hopes to be present at the consecration of the Cathedral which the Christian community are erecting in Korea.

We regret to learn that Mrs. N. W. Hickling is confined to her bed with concussion of the brain, due to a fall from her horse last week, and that Mr. Wentworth is suffering from a broken collar bone. We trust there were no more unchronicled hunting casualties.

THE "Gazette," Hongkong, notifies that Sir Henry Gollan, Chief Justice, has appointed Mr. Edward L. Agassiz, Official Receiver, to be a commissioner to administer oaths and take declarations, affirmations and attestations of honour in the Court.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornell S. Franklin and children are returning to Shanghai by the str. *President Wilson* today, after a holiday in America. Mr. Malcolm Franklin, formerly Collector of Internal Revenue in Hawaii, and more recently resident in Columbus, Ohio, is accompanying them.

THE Rev. Dr. Edward N. Calisch, of Richmond, Virginia, accompanied by his eldest son, has arrived in Shanghai and is staying at the Astor House. Rabbi Calisch has been granted a Sabbatical year by his congregation and is taking a trip in the Far East. After spending a brief time in China, he will go to the Philippine Islands, Burnah, India and Egypt, spending some time in Palestine. Dr. Calisch, who is said to be a powerful speaker, has been invited by the local Jewish community to deliver an address on Jewish aspirations before his departure and we understand that a meeting is being organized for Monday, December 23, at the Jewish Country Club.

Mr. F. Jordan of the B. A. T. Co., Nanking, with Mrs. Jordan, is staying for a short time at the Astor House Hotel.

His many friends will be glad to learn that Mr. H. S. Honigsberg is now convalescing in the General Hospital after a severe illness and expects to be able to be out in a short time.

LTS. C. P. Clarke and C. L. Robertson, who arrived in Shanghai by the P. & O. S. *Macedonia*, have been detailed respectively to H. M. S. *Durban* and H. M. S. *Despatch*.

Among the well known Shanghai residents returning by the P. & O. S. *Macedonia* were Mr. and Mrs. G. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Richard, Mr. and Mrs. P. Gaunt, and Mrs. C. D. Pearson.

Mr. Frederick W. Stevens, formerly the American representative in the Chinese Consortium, will be the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Fearn, at 30 Route Pichon, until after New Year.

We regret to record the death at St. Andrews, on November 10, of Mr. Thomas Shaw Forrest, late of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, & Co., Hongkong, and son of Mr. Thomas Forrest, of Glasgow.

Gen. Wang Kuei-lin, Commissioner-General of Kiangsu Provincial Police, has tendered his resignation and come to Shanghai. It is reported that he will be succeeded by the Fukien Commissioner-General, Chang Pao-tsen.

SIR Gershom Stewart, K.B.E., of Hoylake, the former Conservative M.P. for Wirral (for many years a resident of Hongkong and now President of the China Association in London) has been presented with his portrait in oils, painted by Mr. F. T. Coppall, who exhibited it at the Liverpool Autumn Exhibition. Lady Stewart received a beautiful jewelled watch. The gifts were subscribed to by over 800 of Sir Gershom Stewart's former constituents—both Conservative and Liberal.

NOTICE

TO OWNERS OF SUMMER RESORTS

BEING one of the leading Property Agents in Shanghai, we are constantly approached by holiday makers to secure for them accommodations in the Summer Resorts during the vacation season.

Owing to the yearly increasing demands upon us by the public, a large number of whom being our tenants, we have decided to make such arrangements as to be able to offer them the facilities they require. These will be offered at the usual remuneration.

Owners having properties in the various resorts in China are invited to forward us full particulars at the earliest opportunity as to rents, term, accommodations and other useful information, accompanied by photographs.

GUMINE & CO., LTD.,
Estate Agents,
38 Kiangle Road, Shanghai.
Tel. Address: "COLUMNA"
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., Bentley's.

Cuticura Baths Comfort Baby's Skin



The absolute purity and delicate medication of Cuticura Soap make it ideal for baby's tender skin. Used daily, with touches of Ointment to little skin troubles, it keeps the skin smooth, clear and healthy. Cuticura-Talcum is soothing and cooling, ideal for baby after a bath.

Soap, Ointment, Talcum sold throughout the world. British Depot: F. W. Stewart & Sons, Ltd., 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

OFFICIAL RATES

Dec. 18.

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for £1 at 3/1 1/2 = Tls. 6.47 at 72 = \$8.99	
Bank's Demand Selling Rate for G. \$100 at 74 1/2 = Tls. 133.56 at 72 = \$185.50	
Chinese Dollars, market rate	72.2
Native Interest	10
Copper Cash	342,000
Bar Silver	31 1/2
Bank rate of Discount	4 per cent.
New York on London	G. \$4.85 1/2

BANK'S OPENING SELLING RATES

LONDON—	Per Tael
Telegraphic Transfer	3/1
Demand	3/1 1/2
NEW YORK—	
Telegraphic Transfer	74 1/2
Demand	74 1/2

PARIS—

Demand 2060

INDIA—

Demand 203 1/2

HONGKONG—

Demand 77

YOKOHAMA—

Demand 58

BATAVIA—

Demand 184

SINGAPORE—

Demand 76 1/2

BANK'S OPENING BUYING RATES

LONDON—	
Demand	3/13
4 m/s. credits	3/23
4 m/s. Docs.	3/23
6 m/s. credits	3/23
6 m/s. Docs.	3/23

NEW YORK—

Demand 76 1/2

4 m/s. credits 77 1/2

4 m/s. Docs. 77 1/2

PARIS—

4 m/s. Docs. 2150 nom.

Closing business done at

London T.T. 3/12

New York T.T. 75 1/2

CUSTOMS EXCHANGE RATES FOR DEC.

Hk. Tls. 5/74	\$1
" 1	Frs. 21.28
" 1.18	Gold \$1
" 1	Yen 2.30
" 1	Rupees 2.00
" 1	Mex. \$1.50
" 1	It. Lire 20.97

AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANK

Bank Opening Rates

Dec. 18.

U.S. G. \$100.00 = Mex. \$183.95	
Stg. \$1.00 = " 8.91	
Frs. 100.00 = " 6.80	
Yen 100.00 = " 80.21	

BUYING DEMAND DRAFT

U.S. G. \$100.00 = Mex. \$180.55	
Stg. \$1.00 = " 8.72	
Frs. 100.00 = " 6.64	
Yen 100.00 = " 78.72	

ITALIAN BANK FOR CHINA

Selling Rates, Dec. 18—

It. Lire 18.45	Tl. 1
Swiss Frs. 3.85	Tl. 1
It. Lire 10.51	Y. 1
It. Lire 13.26	Mex. \$1

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

Dec. 10.

(At the close of business on the 17th instant the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 48,605,000 and \$68,450,000.

These figures include Tls. 16,510,000 and \$47,390,000 in Chinese banks in which there were 1,176 bars.

BAR SILVER

Arrivals:—

929 bars from America.

Shipments:—

1,000 bars to Hangchow.

125 " " Hankow.

84 " " Hongkong.

1,209 bars.

SYCEE

Arrivals:—

Nil.

Shipments:—

Tls. 300,000 to Hangchow.

DOLLARS

Arrivals:—

\$1,600,000 from Hangchow.

250,000 " Chinkiang.

\$1,850,000

\$1,850,000

\$1,850,000

\$1,850,000

\$1,850,000

\$1,850,000

\$1,850,000

\$1,850,000

Shipments:—	
\$300,000 to Chefoo.	
230,000 " Tsingtao.	
150,000 " Hongkong.	
150,000 " Tungklow.	
100,000 " Soochow.	
100,000 " Dairen.	

\$1,000,000

Silver

London silver on Thursday was

3 1/2 d. lower for spot and 1 d. for forward

changed than last week, the price being

31 1/2 d. ready and forward as against

32 d. spot and 31 1/2 d. forward.

China has been a seller most days

but yesterday operated both ways.

India also was a buyer yesterday.

The market closed steady with

more buyers than sellers.

Exchange

The week opened with the official

rate at 3/13 d. and this was un-

changed until Wednesday when

3/1 d. was quoted, at which level it

was on Thursday.

The tendency was easy all the

week except for a short time on

Thursday afternoon when the

speculators, who have been strong

buyers of yen, started selling

heavily on rumours that Japan was

sending a large number of troops

to Manchuria.

There was some demand for

Rupees.

There are cash sellers of T.T. at

3/13 d. and U. S. \$75 1/2.

Quoted Rates are T.T. selling

3/13 d. and U. S. \$75 1/2. 4 m/c L/C

buying 3/2 1/2 d. and U. S. \$77.

SHANGHAI MARKET

REPORT

Most Markets Still Slow, with

Silk the Steadiest Depart-

ment during the Week

Dec. 19.

Again there is little better to

report concerning the local markets.

The tea season is to all intents

and purposes finished and only a

small business has taken place during

the week. In other export lines

comparatively little has been done

with the exception of silk in which

a moderate activity has been shown,

principally for America.

Chinese cotton is dull and a lower

price has been registered. Yarn has

again fallen, and business is flat.

Piece goods have been quiet, but

in some respects the situation shows

a slight improvement compared to

a week ago.

Piece Goods

As against the comparative

stagnation of a week ago, the period

under review gives evidence of

rather more interest in business.

For one thing Szechuan has re-

commenced buying, although her

purchases of Whites show a

recession of between two and three

mace, and it is believed that this

lower rate has become general. The

northern merchants are also show-

ing a certain amount of optimism,

and are making small purchases on

an obviously speculative basis. A

better tone is evident in the Yangtze

markets, Hankow taking a moderate

quantity of Whites, while a larger

demand for Greys has been noted

from Ningpo.

The above remarks refer princi-

pally to cargo of the auction variety,

and so far as private business is

concerned the demand continues very

small. Business with Manchester,

where prices are still on the easy

side, is largely confined to a few

orders by way of replacing stocks.

Dealers apparently do not feel

tempted by present prices, and

desire to see their stocks going into

consumption before making further

commitments.

It is reported that one Chinese

dealer has put his business into

liquidation, and that he is involved

to the extent of 2,500 packages.

Owing to the very indifferent state

of business recently, it is feared

that this will be the precursor of

several other failures, as it has

been obvious that some of the

smaller dealers have been badly

situated for some time past.

Cotton, Yarn, etc.

Chinese Cotton—With all other markets showing a decline during the week, it is only natural that Chinese cotton should have reached a new low level for the present season. While arrivals have been fair, the offtake by the mills has been comparatively small. The reason for this is not only the slack demand for local yarn but also that, buying on a decline some time ago when it was anticipated that cotton had reached bottom, although this proved to be anything but the case, some mills now find themselves stocked with comparatively high-priced material, and are holding off in the hope of finding an opportunity to equalize their buying price by still cheaper purchases. Spot quotations are:—Tungchow 35; Shanghai 32 1/2; Shensi 32 1/2; Ningpo 31 1/2. On the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange yesterday morning's quotations were:—December 31.95; January 32.45; February 33; March 33.20; April 33.20; May 33.20.

Local Yarn—On the week yarn has dropped about Tls. 3. In view of recent downward developments in the yarn situation coupled with the uncertain political situation dealers have shown a strong inclination to refrain from buying, and apparently hope for cheaper prices. At the same time the quotations for future months on the Cotton Goods Exchange are higher, but this position is due solely to speculative influences. A moderate movement of cargo has taken place during the week, and clearances have been better than what the general situation would have led one to expect. Spot prices for yarn are as follows: 10's 140/144; 12's 141/146; 16's 142/156; 20's 157/167. On the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange yesterday morning's closing quotations were:—December 146.50; January 147.70; February 148.60; March 148.99; April 148.80; May 148.80.

American Cotton—The American cotton market has registered a decline of about 10 points as compared with the previous day, while Liverpool is also lower. New York quotations:—January 18.54; March 18.77; May 18.55; July 18.25; October 17.83; spot 19.35; highest January 18.63; lowest January 18.44. Liverpool quotations:—March 9.54; October 9.42; spot 9.74.

Egyptian Cotton—The Egyptian market shows a decline of about 55 points compared with Thursday's quotation. Sakellariadis, spot, 16.75.

Indian Cotton—The Bombay opened weak on New York advices, and declined further on European exporters selling. As compared with the previous day the decline has been a severe one, amounting to about 10 rupees. Quotations:—F. G. Bengal December/January 284; Fine Oomra December/January 329; F. G. Broach April/May 356.

Sampin—Thursday afternoon's closing:—December 266.40; January 267.70; February 267.30; March 267; April 267.70; May 267.30; June 266.80. Yesterday morning's closing:—December 265.60; January 265.20; February 265.20; March 265.40; April 265.10; May 264; June 264.10.

Silk

The local silk market remains fairly steady, and a moderate amount of business, principally in Steam Filatures, Tussahs, Taslees and Yellow Filature, has been done for America. Only a small business has been transacted with Lyons.

The markets in America and Europe are again quiet, while Japan reports a weak and declining market.

In Canton silk there has been a very quiet week. Following the recent small spurt of activity prices have been fairly steady, but how long they will continue to be so is doubtful. At the moment there is absolutely no demand either from Europe or America.

Tea

The week's business has consisted in a small amount of locally packed Chunmees at prices between Tls. 40 and Tls. 50.

Produce

Practically no change can be reported from a week ago. Inquiry for goatskins continues, but otherwise there is no sign of life.

MUNICIPAL GAZETTE NEWS

Volunteer Corps.

Japanese Company.—Lieutenant I. Kurahara, Medical Officer, resigns his commission.

2nd Lieutenant M. R. Sasada to be Lieutenant, dated December 11, 1925.

Machine Gun Company.—On the completion of Captain W. C. Bond's course in armoured car training, to which reference was made in the Gazette of April 9, the British War Office has forwarded to the Council the report thereon of the Commandant of the Royal Tank Corps Centre. The letter in question is appended, with the Council's reply:—

The War Office, London,

October 27, 1925.

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 3984 dated March 21, and in continuation of War Office letter dated May 12, 1925, I am commanded by the Army Council to inform you that the following report has been received from the Commandant, Royal Tank Corps Centre on Captain W. C. Bond, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, who attended a one month's Peerless Armoured Car Course at the Central Schools, Royal Tank Corps, commencing September 7, 1925.

"This officer took a great interest in the course and worked very hard. Though his previous mechanical experience was very slight he has gained a very good knowledge of the Peerless Armoured Car and drives both 'Peerless' and Rolls-Royce very well.

"He is a very capable Armoured Car Officer."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

B. B. CUBITT.

E. S. B. ROWE, Esq.,

Secretary,

Municipal Council.

Fire Floats.

It has been decided to purchase from the British Admiralty two motor launches, with a full range of spare parts, at a total cost of Tls. 1,787.50, to be fitted up as fire floats. These vessels were purchased by the Admiralty in 1917 and 1918, as part of an order for some hundreds, at G. \$80,000 each. The length is 80 feet, beam 13 feet, draft 5 feet and height above water line 5 feet, and the construction is sound throughout. The engines in each are two "Standard" 220 h.p., using a mixture of kerosene and gasoline, and there is also a 35-40 h.p. electric generator, lighting set, and compressor for easy starting. The space on board is ample for gear and crew's quarters, and there is also plenty of room for installing pumps.

In every respect the boats are considered to be admirably adapted for conversion into fire floats and capable of long and efficient service. The estimated cost of the pumps and necessary fittings is from Tls. 5,000 to Tls. 6,000 each, so that the total expenditure will be only a fraction of the original cost of the vessels. Moreover, it is estimated that new boats specially bought and fitted up as fire floats would cost not less than Tls. 120,000 each.

The small motor boat recently purchased will be sold at cost price, and the two small pumps which were also purchased will be utilised on land equipment.

Fire Brigade Report for October.

The total number of calls received during the month was 49, of which 46 were genuine fires, 38 occurring within the Settlement limits and 8 outside. The remaining 3 were either false alarms, or else not traced.

The damage on assessed property within the Settlement was estimated at Tls. 126,2

MEETINGS

THE ALMA ESTATES

A Good Year and Satisfactory Position: Explanation of New Export Rule

The proceedings at the annual meeting of the Alma Estates, Ltd., at the offices of Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co., secretaries and general managers, on Tuesday, acquired an unusual interest by reason of an explanation by Mr. E. T. Byrne, the chairman, regarding the re-assessment of estates and the new rule as to the percentage of standard production in British Colonies allowable for export. The Chairman was supported by Messrs. N. G. Maitland, A. J. Welch and Dr. R. S. Ivy (directors) and 11,600 shares were represented. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman said:—

The report and accounts having been in your hands for some days, I propose, with your permission, to follow the usual custom and to take them as read. The report gives you very full particulars about the year's working, which leaves comparatively little for me to say, except to enlarge upon one or two points.

The profit for the year was Tls. 110,579.85, which I think may be considered very satisfactory when it is remembered that it was earned on a crop of only 265,000 lb. and an average selling price of 2s. 2.40d. per lb. net. At the end of September, there was an unsold stock of rubber amounting to 47,655 lb., but as only about half of this stock was exportable during October, it was considered advisable to place a value upon it in the accounts now before you of only the bare cost of production, that is to say, Tls. 9,832.13, so that it is obvious that, in realization, there will be a very large surplus to go towards swelling the profits for the current financial year.

Export 100 Per Cent.

The standard production for the new restriction year, which started on November 1, has been increased to 450,000 lb. and you may have noticed an announcement in the papers a few days ago to the effect that, from February 1, 1926, estates in British Colonies will be allowed to export 100 per cent. of their standard production. This announcement I have heard interpreted in several places to mean that from February 1 estates will be permitted to export the full amount that they are capable of producing and I would like to take this opportunity of emphasizing the fact that this is not the case.

On November 1, 1925, every estate was re-assessed and given a definite standard production for the ensuing year. Some can produce more than the allowance given to them, always provided that tapping labour is available, others cannot, in any circumstances, produce their quota, but as the export rights are not transferable the prolific producer cannot purchase export rights from his less fortunate confrère and each estate is definitely tied down not to export more than the exact amount of the standard production assigned to it. In the case of this company, the exportable allowance for the current financial year can now be definitely stated at 422,640 lb., or 157,640 lb. more than the exportable allowance for the year just behind us, and we are informed that this quantity can be produced.

Since the report was issued, your directors have sold forward a further 18 tons of rubber, for delivery in equal monthly lots from January to June, 1926, at \$1.71 per lb. ex-gedown, Singapore. The total forward sales that will affect the current year's working are therefore different from those stated in the report and amount to 203,840 lb. at an average price of \$1.144 per lb., or 53d. per lb. higher than the average price realized for the year under review and leaves us with 212,800 lb. to sell as and when considered desirable.

Future Requirements

As regards the near future of rubber prices, I can at best quote from a recent speech made by Mr. H. Eric Miller, the chairman of

Harrisons & Crosfield, who said:—"Without being hypercritical, the price movements of rubber during the past two years indicate very clearly that the manufacturers themselves have not, in the main, accurately gauged their future requirements. The strength of the position at the present time prompts one of my somewhat conservative temperament to search for causes which may bring about a reaction, but I candidly confess that it is not easy to conjure them up. On dead reckoning, however, it is well to be prepared for some natural reaction in the course of next year, but, when supplies become available in excess of immediate needs, the wise manufacturer will increase his holding of crude rubber."

Turning now to planting matters, you will have seen from the report that your directors have sanctioned the opening up and planting of 150 acres of the reserve land this year and it is estimated that this area can be brought into bearing at a cost not exceeding \$110 per acre. There will still remain about 350 acres that are suitable for planting and these will be taken in hand gradually as labour and planting material become available. A certain amount of silt pitting or contour draining was done during the year, with most beneficial results to the health and growth of the trees, and this work will be continued where necessary during the current year. The labour force was ample for all requirements throughout the year and its health was excellent and, speaking generally, we gather from reports recently received that the estate is in first class condition.

If you pass the recommendations now made by your directors for the allocation of the balance standing to the credit of profit and loss account, the company will start the new year with a surplus of liquid assets over cash liabilities of Tls. 29,635.33, to which must be added, until the next distribution of profits, any surplus realized on the stock of rubber that was unsold at the end of the year. You will have noticed that in the proposed appropriations a sum of Tls. 20,000 is set aside for the creation of a reserve fund and it is the intention of your directors to continue building up this fund from time to time as opportunities offer, since they take the view that in these times of prosperity every rubber company should do its utmost to accumulate a substantial nest-egg in case the industry should once more fall upon evil days. If you pass this appropriation, one-half of it will be invested in Straits dollar securities and the other half in taels.

A Special Bonus

In conclusion, I would like to give voice to a few words of appreciation and thanks to the manager and his staff and to the agents in the Straits for the good and hard work that they have put in on our behalf. It is the intention of your directors to give the administrative staff on the estate a special bonus as a tangible expression of their appreciation of their efforts, the amount of which will be debited to the sum that it is now proposed to carry forward to next year.

That is all I have to say, but if there are any questions that you would like to ask I shall be glad to answer to the best of my ability. No questions were asked and the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

"That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended September 30, 1925, as presented, be adopted and passed."—Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. N. G. Maitland.

"That a final dividend of Tael 1 per share on the issued capital of the company be declared, making Tls. 1.40 per share for the year."—Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Dr. R. S. Ivy.

"That the appointment of Mr. A. J. Welch as a director of the company be confirmed."—Proposed by Mr. N. G. Maitland and seconded by Mr. C. S. Yang.

"That Mr. E. T. Byrne be re-elected a director of the company."—Proposed by Dr. R. S. Ivy and seconded by Mr. A. J. Welch.

"That Messrs. Thomson & Co. be elected auditors to the company for

SHANGHAI COTTON MFG. CO., LD.

"Chaotic, Unremitting Upheavals" Cooperation Between all Nationalities

The 6th ordinary general meeting of the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., was held at the head office, 49 Szechuen Road, on Thursday Mr. M. Nodaira (Chairman) presiding, supported by Mr. K. Otani, Mr. K. Kuroda, Mr. K. Gonno, Mr. Woo Ling-shu, and Mr. Y. Mayeda. Shares to the number of 68,941 were represented.

The Chairman said: The alterations in the articles of association passed at the last meeting necessitated the financial term under review to be only four months, i.e., from July to October. During the first half of this term, your mills, owing to the general strike, were compelled to cease operating. Consequently the result of the term has been far from satisfactory.

Upkeep and maintenance of your property have received most careful attention and the mills are in excellent condition. The working of the mills, etc., are stated fully in the report. As to depreciating, no doubt you will readily understand I have to repeat our regrets that we are still unable to provide a fund for the purpose of writing down your assets.

Under the chaotic, unremitting upheavals, of which we have had quite enough, we cannot help but take a pessimistic view of industrial enterprise in China, but I am inclined to feel that this state of impasse is bound to happen during a transitional period, more especially with such a huge nation as China, with its millions of inhabitants, before it can place its political and economic conditions on a sound footing, and we have to wait with resignation and patience for the prosperous future to come.

Co-operation Between all Nationalities

Meanwhile no endeavour should be spared toward development of this important industry, and I am glad to say that following the formation of a Japanese mill-owners' Association in China, another powerful body under the name of the Indian Cotton Importers' Association was inaugurated here three weeks ago among several mills and cotton dealers, irrespective of their different nationalities. The initial object of this body is to reduce charges on Indian cotton coming to this port, but a very gratifying fact is the spirit that has brought several different mill-owners to join the scheme, disregarding their small differences, in order to take joint and united action for the betterment of the common object, and it is earnestly hoped that such spirit should not only be limited to one problem, but further extended to various matters, some of which require very serious consideration, especially at the present juncture.

I am told that there is a movement among mill-owners to devise ways and means for combating the bad habit of watering raw Chinese Cotton, and I sincerely wish them every success in carrying out this object in the same spirit of co-operation which is now prevailing. Before closing my remarks I wish to state that the very large loan account appearing among the liabilities was as reported, due to disorganization of business by the general strike, but with the resumption of more normal conditions, I am glad to say that this figure is fast diminishing.

The following resolutions were passed:—

That the report, balance sheet, general inventory of assets and profit and loss account for the financial term ended October 31, 1925, be adopted and passed.—Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. K. Otani.

That the directors' suggestion in dealing with the balance at debit of profit and loss account be sanctioned and passed.—Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. K. Otani.

The ensuing year.—Proposed by Mr. C. S. Yang and seconded by Mr. A. J. Welch.

The Chairman announced that dividend warrants would be issued immediately.

SHANGHAI KEDAH PLANTATIONS

Shareholders' Annual Meeting: Dividend of 20 Per Cent.: New Producing Area

The annual meeting of shareholders in the Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd., was held on Wednesday at the offices of Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons, secretaries. Mr. C. R. Burkill presided, supported by Messrs. G. M. W. Hummel, E. E. Parsons (directors) and E. A. Prince (representing the secretaries) and 81,801 shares were represented. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman said:—

The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, I will, with your permission, follow the usual course and take them as read.

Since the last report, there has been no change in the planted area of the company's properties. At Riverside 50 acres were brought into tapping, bringing the producing area of both estates up to 1,090 acres. At the last meeting you were informed that certain reserve areas were let out to Chinese for tapia planting. Altogether, 270 acres were let out for this purpose, the conditions being that the Chinese were to clear all the jungle and plant up the whole area with rubber, the company to pay at the rate of \$5 per acre per annum for two years and to allow two crops of tapia to be taken from the ground. Although it was known that growth of rubber is retarded by inter-planting with tapia, the arrangements suited the company very well, as we were able to increase the planted area at Riverside at a time when finances did not permit of the company undertaking the work themselves. Conditions have now changed and we have recently been advised by our Penang agents that it would be possible to buy out the Chinese contractor after he has cleared his first crop and, at the price named, not only will the company have saved a considerable sum of money on the extensions, but it will now be able to bring the young rubber into bearing much sooner than if the tapia were to remain in the ground for another crop.

For the year ended September 30, 1925, the actual rubber crop harvested was 275,426 lb., this being about the same figure as the previous year. The year's output was some 17,000 lb. below the export allowance, but this is fully explained in the report before you. The "all-in" cost of 9.32d. per lb. contrasts very favourably with 10.08d., which was the figure for the previous year and represents a decrease of almost 3 cents per lb., which I think you will agree is very satisfactory.

The profit for the year amounted to Tls. 92,151.41, a result which is in part due to the reduction in costs to which I have just referred, but principally attributable to the enhanced price realized on the sale of our crop, the average price realized being 1s. 9½d. per lb., as against 11½d. the previous year. Our financial year ended on September 30, and we, therefore, had the advantage of high prices for a very short period only, hence the low average sale price. In the circumstances, I think shareholders may be congratulated on the results achieved. After the payment of an interim dividend of five tael cents per share on July 3, the profit and loss account stands at Tls. 84,534.34 and your directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of twenty tael cents per share (20 per cent.) making 25 per cent. for the year, absorbing Tls. 60,000, to place to general reserve Tls. 15,000, write off assets Tls. 2,510.95, pay bonus to estate managers, Tls. 1,500 and to carry forward the balance of Tls. 5,523.39.

With regard to the appropriation, I am sure that the policy of the board in building up a reserve account is one which will commend itself to the shareholders and I therefore trust you will approve of the directors' recommendations.

The estates were visited during the year by Mr. Norman Davis, Mr. J. W. Kennedy and Mr. H. C. Pinching and the reports of all these gentlemen have been uniformly satisfactory. As regards prospects for the current year, these at the moment look particularly encouraging and if prices that are now being offered for future deliveries can be taken as a criterion, share-

holders may reasonably look forward to a very prosperous year of working. I am very pleased to report that the estates have received increases in their assessment, the standard production for both properties for the fourth restriction year being fixed at 487,680 lb., being an increase of 28,329 lb. over the previous year. On the basis of 94.15 per cent. which is the company's average for the current financial year, the estates' combined outputs will total 459,159 lb. Against this the company has made forward sales (particulars of which you have been advised by circular) totalling 141,120 lb., representing 30.73 per cent. of the total output at an average price of \$1.016 per lb., leaving 318,039 lb. to be sold at current prices.

In common with almost every other estate in the Peninsula, the increased demand for all labour is having its effect on our estates and the position is not as satisfactory as it might be. Attractive prices are being offered by other estates to tappers and crimping, particularly in the Kedah district, is rife. We have recruiters in India and every effort is being made to make good the shortage and it is to be hoped that sufficient labour will be forthcoming to enable us to obtain the required crop.

Before concluding I would like to express the board's appreciation of the good work done by the estate staff, as well as those of our Penang agents and the visiting agents for the good care of our properties. That is all I have to say, gentlemen; if any shareholder has any questions to ask, I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability.

No questions were asked and the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

"That the report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1925, as presented be accepted.—Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. E. E. Parsons.

"That the following appropriation of the balance at credit of profit and loss account, as presented, be accepted:—

	Tls. 1
Pay a dividend of Tls. 0.20 per share (20 per cent.)	60,000.00
Place to general reserve	15,000.00
Write off buildings	1,112.97
Write off machinery	48.83
Write off wells and water	1,144.23
Write off furniture	191.55
Write off live stock	16.27
Pay bonus to estate managers	1,500.00
Carry forward	5,523.39
Total	84,534.34

Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. G. M. W. Hummel. "That the appointment of Mr. C. R. Burkill as a director of the company be confirmed."—Proposed by Mr. G. M. W. Hummel and seconded by Mr. W. A. Ogden.

"That the appointment of Mr. E. E. Parsons as a director of the company be confirmed."—Proposed by Mr. W. A. Ogden and seconded by Mr. Chung Kee-wai.

"That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors to the company."—Proposed by Mr. Chung Kee-wai and seconded by Mr. E. E. Parsons.

The Chairman announced that dividend warrants would be posted that evening.

A CHINA KENNEL CLUB

Arrangements for the Next Dog Show: Decision to Organize Field Trials

After three years of experimentation by a small group of sportsmen who hitherto have accepted all the risks of guarantee themselves, a definite step now has been taken towards the formation of a Kennel Club for China. This year's committee met at the Shanghai Club last Thursday, under the presidency of Mr. E. T. Byrne, to wind up the affairs of the Dog Show held in May on the Bund foreshore. They were agreeably surprised to find that, at the third attempt, they had succeeded in running a show at a substantial profit, the proceeds from the first two shows being only just sufficient to pay expenses. It was decided to bank the surplus with a view to financing future shows.

The hon. secretary (Mr. H. K. Strachan) then again raised the question of establishing a Kennel Club. He emphasized that, on his own responsibility, he promised many interested people who had mentioned the matter that, if things went well with the last show, he

would call a meeting of dog-lovers for such a purpose. He had every intention of doing so, but the troubles immediately succeeding the show checked the ambition and later on, during the holiday season, it would have been useless to attempt to get sportsmen together.

Developing Organization

A general discussion followed. All present agreed that a Kennel Club was an essential and that eventually it must come into being, but the more thoughtful, who were in the majority, pointed out that the Dog Shows of the past three years had afforded proof that exhibitors and officials still had a great deal to learn and another show run by the same people might prove to be the one lesson needed to complete their education. They also thought that, as a China Kennel Club must develop into a very big and important affair, it was necessary for complete success that things should be run smoothly and harmoniously from the start, and it was argued that this was more likely of achievement if the club were inaugurated on the top of a wave of popularity such as developed from a successful show, and not several months afterwards when enthusiasm might have died down.

In order to secure an option on the name, which they will hand over if and when an association is formed, the committee constituted themselves the China Kennel Club, to arrange and guarantee another show, for which, tentatively, they selected the date of Saturday, May 1. Every Saturday in March and April has been booked by the two race clubs and May 1 (the Saturday before the Spring Meeting, when most people will be staying in town) is the only vacant and convenient date before the hot weather, so it is hoped other secretaries will do their best to prevent a clashing of fixtures. Mr. E. T. Byrne and Mr. H. K. Strachan will carry on as President and hon. secretary, respectively. Mr. R. N. Swann was elected hon. treasurer.

Field Trials—and Cats

Several times previously the holding of field trials has been mooted and this question also was discussed. There are many geographical and other difficulties here which do not occur at Home, but as Mr. H. Rian Bates was convinced that these could be overcome, he was appointed a committee of one to work out a scheme and, if possible, a series of field trials will be held about a week before the Dog Show. Mr. Brian Bates would be glad to hear from anyone with practical experience of field trial work and who would give him assistance or advice.

Cats also were considered, many requests having been made for the inclusion of a cat section in the Dog Show. The committee were sympathetic but all frankly admitted complete ignorance as to how cats are benched or judged. If anyone in Shanghai can give the secretary advice on this point and assist as a judge, classes for cats will be included.

THE LANCASTRIAN ASSOCIATION

Another Successful Year: Decision to Whip up New Members

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Association of Lancastrians in China was held by kind permission of Messrs. Maitland & Co. in their auction room last Friday Mr. H. W. P. McMeekin, the President, occupied the chair. He said that unfortunately during the past year they had lost by death three of their most prominent members. Mr. Cecil Holliday at one time was President of the Association and up to the end he displayed the greatest interest in everything connected with it. Mr. G. Grayrigge and Mr. V. Grundy also were well known to the members and had done a great deal for the Association. So far as the Association's affairs were concerned he could only say that everything was in a very satisfactory condition. Their activities were rather curtailed on account of the troubles during the summer but they got through a part of their programme and hoped to do more next year.

The report stated—

"The statement of accounts presented shows a cash balance of \$401.59 at the Chartered Bank, and \$166.09 at the Municipal Savings

Bank. The charity fund account shows a balance of \$2,054.68, against \$2,008.20 for year 1923. The usual donation of £30 was made on September 11 to maintain three beds for the orphans of Lancashire soldiers and sailors. During the year the Association showed a profit of \$163.97. This is very satisfactory, as the only means of the Association is the annual subscription contributed by members. The balance at profit and loss account amounts to \$304.98 and the committee proposes to carry this forward to 1925.

"Only one cricket match was played this season, against the Shanghai Cricket Club on August Bank Holiday, our team being the guests of the S.C.C. for the fifth. The S.C.C. won by four wickets. Batting first, we compiled a total of 184, the chief scorers being H. Rogerson 57, F. G. Renwick 28, P. Carr 24, E. G. Barnes 23 and T. L. Rawsthorne 21. The S.C.C., following on, reached our total of 184 for a loss of six wickets, but carrying on, compiled a total of 254, H. W. Allison, with a score of 89, being largely responsible for our defeat. Dr. O'Hara, with three wickets for 45 runs, and R. Grimshaw, with two wickets for 24 runs, were the pick of our bowlers."

The report and accounts were adopted and the following officers elected:—President, Mr. H. W. P. McMeekin; Vice-President, Mr. R. W. Wells; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. L. A. Harrap; Committee, Messrs. P. Carr, W. E. Dalley, R. Grimshaw, A. Cheetham, F. Fletcher and E. G. Barnes.

In the course of a general discussion as to what could be done for the improvement of the Association and the extension of its activities, it was suggested that a recruiting campaign should be started to enroll the several Lancastrians in Shanghai who are not now members. One member urged that more should be done in the way of social entertainments, instead of concentrating the most of their efforts on sports. The President reminded the members that the last attempt of this kind met with very little support. The committee would be only too pleased to give effect to the suggestion, but they must have better support if any social function was to be a success. One member thought the Association might get into closer touch with H. M. ships as they arrived, declaring that he had found many Lancastrians amongst the ships' companies who had no means of meeting others from their part of the country.

The meeting held at the Club Lusitano on Thursday evening for the purpose of forming the Associação das Senhoras Portuguezas (the Portuguese Women's Association) was well attended. The object of the meeting was stated by Mrs. Mary de Souza after which Mr. F. de Paula Britto, Consul-General for Portugal, spoke feelingly on woman's movement towards a place in the world's activities. He eulogized the efforts of the Portuguese ladies for the common cause, extended his congratulations and promised his help. Resolutions in connexion with the formation of the association were passed unanimously and an election resulted in the choice of the following Executive Committee for the coming year: Mesdames Mary de Souza, Marguerite da Silva, Hilda G. Ozorio, Carolina Barradas, Sarah Diniz, Julia Campos, Lily de Souza, Zelinda da Silva, Lydia Leitao, Elvira Simoes, and Misses Caridade Remedios and Melie Encarnacao.

A very enjoyable evening was spent on Thursday at the Columbia Country Club, Great Western Road, when the Field Artillery Battery S. V. C., gave their second annual dance. The hall in which the dance took place was prettily decorated with bamboo, evergreen streamers, and national flags along the walls and across the room, the effect being enhanced by the marvellous lovely dances that were worn by the lady guests. The dance proved to be a great success, the attendance exceeding that of last year. But everyone was in the best of spirits and showed their appreciation of the good floor and the good music. A word here must be said in praise of the excellent orchestra. They entered into the spirit of the affair and played their snappiest tunes, cheerfully granting encore after encore to the insistent demand of the dancers.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

SUNDAY'S GOLF CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP

Budd Beats Blinks at the 36th Hole at Kiangwan: An Exciting Finish

There were no fewer than three championships in progress in Shanghai on Sunday. The most important of these was the final of the championship of the Shanghai Golf Club at Kiangwan, when at the 36th hole M. W. Budd beat A. R. Blinks by one hole. This was a very interesting match, and to quite a considerable extent was fought out on the putting greens.

Throughout the match Budd played the better game, his approaches being superb, while Blinks lost many chances through atrocious putting. Two up at tiffin time, Budd brought the match to dormie four. Then Blinks put up an excellent fight, and only lost on the last green, when a half gave the match to Budd by one up.

Junior Golf Club

The qualifying round of the Junior Golf Club championship took place at Hongkew on Sunday with results as given below. An interesting situation has arisen, for there were two championship qualifying rounds being played off together, the club (or "A") and the "B" the latter limited to men with a 10 handicap or over. It happens that one 10 handicap man has tied for the last place in the club championship. If he wins the tie he enters the club championship, while if he loses in the play-off tie becomes eligible for the "B" Class championship. The qualifiers are as follows:—

"A" CHAMPIONSHIP

C. H. Hopkins	77
T. W. Mitchell	77
W. Hall	79
T. S. Parry	80
E. W. Everson	81
W. O. Lancaster	83
F. H. Colman	84
J. Radley	86*
C. Young	86*

* Tie for last place

C. Young (?)	86
T. H. Richardson	90
A. Raitt	98
P. Roe	98
C. Jarvis	98
R. Picot	99
R. S. Duff	100
E. Hodgson	101*
H. McNeill	101*

* Tie for last place.

Hongkew Golf Club

The championship of the Hongkew Golf Club reached its final round on Sunday when C. M. Sequeira beat J. V. Jensen. This is the third time that Sequeira has won the championship of the Hongkew Golf Club within the past four years.

Shanghai Ladies G. C. v. Hungjiao Ladies G. C.

The return match between the S.L.G.C. and H.L.G.C. was played at Kiangwan on Friday last resulting in a win for the former.

The scores follow:—

S.L.G.C.	
Mrs. Enticknap	1
Mrs. Fowler	1
Mrs. Baumgartner	1
Mrs. Tweedie Stodart	1
Mrs. Drakeford	1
Mrs. Oswald	1
Mrs. Morris	1
Mrs. Staggs	0
Total	7

H.L.G.C.	
Mrs. Peebles	0
Mrs. Reynell	0
Mrs. Sleep	0
Mrs. Bremner	0
Mrs. Taylor	0
Mrs. Marshall	0
Mrs. Hill	0
Miss Crombie	1
Total	1

TENNIS TEST MATCH

Win for Great Britain

Durban, Dec. 14.
The British lawn tennis players, on a tour of South Africa, who had won all the previous nine matches, to-day beat South Africa in the first test match by 7 matches to 3.—Reuter.

THE WEEK-END PAPER HUNTING

Good Sport in the S.P.H.C. Hunt on Saturday: Sunday's Handicap at Kiangwan

Saturday's hunting event was an excellent afternoon's sport, although it was rather dusty and run much too fast. Mr. J. K. Brand laid a splendid course, with checks well thought out, which most effectively achieved their purpose. The only fault which could be found, if fault there was, was that far too much paper was laid and this, as usual in such cases, transformed the event from a hunt into a steeplechase. The whole thing was over in half an hour.

The start was at Marah at 3 p.m. and punctually at the hour appointed a large number of riders and their friends assembled at the start. The first jump was Marah, a jump well known to old paper hunters. Then came the Slough of Despond which nowadays is made up into a platform. Owing to the cloud of dust Mr. Robert Schless missed the platform and went into the slough. The trail then lay over two or three little jumps and then right-handed to Westward Ho. The first jump on Westward Ho was very deep and Mr. N. L. Sparke fell into the bottom of it while riders pressing onwards leapt over him. His predicament was soon noticed and willing hands assisted to get him out of the cleft and removed him to hospital. It is satisfactory to learn that his injuries are not serious and he will be about again in a few days.

From the Westward Ho line the paper trail lay through Drop and Claw, past the Bathtub and the Barrier Creek line of jumps to the village of Poshingkong. The Sochow Creek was crossed near its junction with the Siccawei Creek by the new wooden bridge. The paper then lay in the direction of No. 7 Trees and, crossing a platform, riders made their way over the furrows in the direction of the Molekin Wade. A band of hard riders led by Mr. A. J. P. Heard here left the main body and galloping madly across country, short-circuited the hunt. They picked up paper near the Rubicon and galloped home where they were promptly disqualified.

The main body of the hunt proceeded over Molekin Wade and then over the Monument Line of jumps where there were several casualties. The trail continued over No. 7 Bridge Creek and down the Yellow Joss House Line as far as the wade leading to the Rubicon Creek. There was a bad crush at Clear Water where there were many refusals and then a smart gallop took place to the finish at Dallas's Grave.

Messrs. G. Pollock, on Pitch and Toss, and E. Edwards, on Piracy, were the light and heavy weight winners, respectively.

The card reads as follows:—

1. Mr. G. Pollock on Pitch and Toss.
2. " E. McBain, Kerie.
3. " T. P. Pottinger, Lauder.
4. " H. Maitland, Polydamus.
5. " J. A. Hayes, Flying Arrow.
6. " E. Edwards, Piracy.

The Kiangwan Handicap

A special handicap for paper-hunters took place on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. This was not the usual annual handicap which will take place later in the season, but was the result of discussions at the recent annual meeting to try a handicap at Kiangwan.

The result was hardly up to expectations so far as entries were concerned, but was, nevertheless, quite a pleasant ride. Only 18 riders participated and the course was very short being not quite four and a half miles.

The course was as follows:—

Start—Near North side of Kiangwan Race Course at East end of Golf Line—North to two platforms and two water jumps on to Johnstone's Line, left (W) to Water Jump, over first of Twin Stone Bridges near Yellow Temple—Along bank of creek, sharp left (W) over wooden bridge, right over water

jump, over culvert at end of Railway Jump, right incline over Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, straight ahead to Water Jump, and sharp left to Water Jump, straight on, then sharp right (E) to Water Jump, then on over Wooden Bridge, straight on, then right (S) to Water Jump, on to Water Jump behind village, Water Jump, right (W) through wade, high ground over line of Dry Cuts, right to Dry Cut and Water Jump by Temple, across Golf Road to finish Johnstone's Line.

The winner was Mr. H. G. Robinson on Plainfield, weight 180 lb. with 21 minutes start and Mr. H. W. Lester, 183 lb. on Tara, with three minutes start, was second.

Deutscher Reiter Verein

A small field turned up for the 3rd hunt, which took place on Sunday. The start was laid to Beith's Bungalow and the first jump, Dallas's Grave caused considerable grief, making the field smaller still. The trail led straight through the Rubicon to Yellow Joss House Line, crossing the new road, ending in a check to the left. Paper was picked up again in the opposite direction, leading to the Monument Line, where more saddles were emptied, from where through Molekin Wade over a few jumps towards W. I. Trees. Over three platforms to Pinkie's Line and the Hunt Bridge, where green paper was found. The run in was over the Bath Tub, Drop and Crawl, Westward Ho, right handed over platform, a few more dry-cuts towards the finish, Marah Water Jump.

The Card read as follows:
Start: Beith's Bungalow
Finish: Marah Water Jump
Laid by: Mr. C. H. Ellig

1. Mr. H. Beck on Anapures.
2. " Terforth on Bivoetken.
3. " H. Tienfiebacher on Hot-tentot, heavyweight.
4. " Weitz on Ajax.
5. " Gaertner on Marshall.
6. " Neubourg on Ferncroft.

Mr. Tienfiebacher won the heavy weight prize.

The next hunt will be the Christmas Hunt, to take place on the 25th instant, for which a cup has kindly been presented by the Master.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

Two First League Games Marred by Rough Play: Artillery, Recs and Portuguese Win

First League	
Artillery	2 v. Engineers 1
S. R. C.	2 v. Police 1
P. S. A.	4 v. St. Xavier's 1

Second League	
S. F. C.	6 v. Hanbury School 2
St. Xavier's	4 v. S. R. C. 0
Jewish R.C.	4 v. German F.C. 1
Public School	4 v. Police 2

There was again a full programme of Association football on Saturday afternoon, three games being decided in the First League and four in the Second League. The best game in the senior division was undoubtedly that between the Engineers and the Artillery Company, which was won by the Artillery by the odd goal in three after a fast, generally clean and interesting game. The P.S.A.—St. Xavier's match at Hongkew Park was deprived of a lot of its real interest by an element of personal feeling which at times was strongly in evidence. The P.S.A. won by four goals to one. In a match in which they did three-quarters of the attacking, the Recs just managed to scramble home winners over the Police by two goals to one. The football was scrappy and so was the disposition of some of the Recs' players, and Mr. Marshall, the referee, could have been considered by no means harsh had he given Tordy his marching orders before the first half was finished. The game was marked by a distressing accident to Wilkinson, the Police outside-left, who sustained a serious injury to his left leg and was taken to hospital in the Police ambulance, obviously in great pain. Four games were played in the Second League, the S.F.C. beating the Thomas Hanbury School by six goals to two; the Public School getting the better of the Police by four to two; the inconsistent Jewish R. C. beating the equally inconsistent German F. C. by four to one; and St. Xavier's being value for their victory over the Recs by four to none.

A LOCAL TENNIS JUDGMENT

L.T.A.'s Decision on Protest Over Shanghai Mixed Doubles

Subsequent to the Mixed Doubles Championship of the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association last summer, when Mrs. Ogilvie and Mr. A. L. Sullivan were held to have been beaten by Mrs. Elmore and Mr. A. G. Meise, the losing lady unofficially put the case before the Lawn Tennis Association at Home and their ruling has just been received.

The facts as stated in the "North-China Daily News" at the time were that, after the match, Mrs. Ogilvie, for herself and her partner, lodged with the local committee a formal written protest "against the action of the umpire in awarding the Open Championship Mixed Doubles match to our opponents to-day in that Mrs. Elmore retired from the match after the sixth game (4-2 in our favour) in the third set." The protest was based on No. 28 of the official rules of the game, which declares that play must be continuous save for rests which are clearly specified, allowing a departure from this procedure, at the discretion of the umpire, only in circumstances not within the control of the players. It was claimed that Mrs. Elmore had a prolonged rest and the use of restoratives and thereby "recovered her strength and wind sufficiently to continue play." Mrs. Ogilvie further pointed out that there were neither line judges nor referee and that the Association's umpire left after the conclusion of the second set and handed over control of the third set to a casual spectator.

Much correspondence followed, in which the committee stuck to their point that "the decision of the umpire should be upheld," but without giving reasons therefor, and it appeared to be Mrs. Ogilvie's point that there was nothing to permit of the umpire giving such a decision. Accordingly she put the case before the L.T.A. and their secretary's reply follows:—

The L. T. A. Ruling

"Your letter of July 29, enclosing correspondence with the Shanghai L.T.A., was considered by my Rules Committee at their meeting held on September 29.

"I am instructed to say that on the facts stated by you, the umpire was at fault in not enforcing the provisions of Rule 28, and if you had made a protest at the time he could have had no option but to award the match to you. Seeing, however, that you made no protest at the time, you placed yourself in the position of consenting to the delay, and that is doubtless the reason why the Committee awarded the match to your opponents.

"The proper procedure in a case of this kind is to make a protest to the umpire and to demand that the opponents shall proceed immediately with the match. If he does not order the opponents to continue playing, then the other side should insist on formal notice being taken of the protest, and then complete the match under protest. At the conclusion of the match the facts then should be reported to the appropriate authority for settlement.

"A copy of this letter is being sent to the Secretary of the Shanghai L.T.A."

For the guidance of local players and officials in the future, the L.T.A. judgment might be set out in summary form as follows:—

(1) The umpire undoubtedly was at fault.

(2) The protest should be made on the field of play and before resuming the game.

(3) If the umpire ignores the first appeal and later insists on play being resumed, the protesting player should continue only under protest and later appear to the controlling body for a decision.

The suggestion made when the case first was reviewed also might be repeated, namely, that it might be helpful in cases of importance—though not, of course, in all—if the committee would publish the reasons for such decisions as it makes on protests.

CROSS-COUNTRY TEAM RACE

Shah Amateur Athletic Club's Win Over St. John's

The three miles cross-country and road team race held on Saturday, between St. John's University and the S.A.A.C. was won by the Running Club, who took the first five places.

The order of finish of the first 10 men is as follows:—

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1—R. S. McMillan | (S.A.A.C.) |
| 2—R. E. Brown | (S.A.A.C.) |
| 3—H. J. Atkinson | (S.A.A.C.) |
| 4—L. B. King | (S.A.A.C.) |
| 5—G. R. Hunt | (S.A.A.C.) |
| 6—Wo Zung-tee | (St. John's) |
| 7—M. Peniguel | (S.A.A.C.) |
| 8—Nyi Ngol-ching | (St. John's) |
| 9—Dong Yeh-tahang | (St. John's) |
| 10—Yu Tse-tsang | (St. John's) |

The course was done in 16 minutes 33 seconds.

There were 22 runners and both sides fielded fairly good teams, but the St. John's men were handicapped, as some of their runners went travelling with the Soccer team to Hangchow that morning and the Club is always at a disadvantage on a Saturday afternoon, as they have members who play Soccer also in League games, hockey, Rugby, etc.

The start was fairly quick off the mark; the runners had a well marked course, indicated by broad lime arrows and they had no need to go searching for the paper, as in the previous week.

BATTLING SIKI MURDERED

Shot and Knifed in Hell's Kitchen

New York, Dec. 15.

The French Senegalese boxer Battling Siki has been murdered. He was found shot and knifed in the tough district known as Hell's Kitchen.

Dec. 15.

Battling Siki was found lying face downward on a pavement at four o'clock this morning by a policeman who had met and exchanged greetings with the boxer shortly after midnight near the spot where the body was found. A revolver lay in the gutter. Two chambers were empty. It is believed that it was thrown away by the murderer when he fled.

Siki was well-known in the neighborhood. It is suggested that he had been to one of the numerous night-clubs and had been involved in a dispute which continued on the street and ended in his murder.

Last July Siki was knifed at the same spot.—Reuter's American Service.

CHINESE BASKETBALL LEAGUE

Three games were played off on Tuesday evening at the Basketball Pavilion in the Chinese League series. In the first match played between the Chinese team and the China National College, the Chinese players won by 52 to 24. In the second contest, the Three Cultures had a walk-over from the Jarts Athletic Club, winning by the score of 37 to 11. The third game of the night saw the Nanyang College team and the All-Blues in action, and after a hard struggle, the All-Blues won by the score of 26 to 11. A large crowd saw the three contests.

Three games were played in the Chinese Basketball League series on Thursday night at the Pavilion. In the first match, the Chinese had an easy time over the Southern University team, winning by 74 to 12. The second game was closer, and was won by the Fuh Tan University team of Kiangwan, which beat the Great China University team by 59 to 27. The best contest was the last one, in which the All-Blues were victorious over the Kwang Hua University by the close score of 34 to 30. Another large crowd of Chinese spectators was in attendance.

INTER-COLLEGE SPORTS AT HUCHOW

Football and Basketball: Matches with Soochow

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Huchow, Che, Dec. 13.

This afternoon the Soochow University Middle School No. 1 from Soochow tied the Soochow University Middle School No. 3 of this city in a hard fought football game, the score being 2 goals each. The crowd of approximately 1,000 enjoyed the clean sport and rewarded good plays of either school with hand clapping.

After the football contest, the Junior Basketball teams met on the outdoor court and the Huchow boys won by a score of 19 to 8. The Haitau School excelled in every department of the game.

Soochow came back in the evening thirsting to even matters when their Senior Basketball Team met the Seniors of the Huchow school. They started with a rush and at first Huchow made a desperate attempt to defend and attack but after the first few minutes the superiority of the No. 1 School made itself felt and the game went to them by the score of 45 to 15. This game was also played outdoors, the improvised lighting being furnished by gas lamps.

About 300 spectators were present.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL AT HOME

The F. A. and Scottish Cup Draws

London, Dec. 9.

In the F. A. Cup re-play to-day, played at Hartlepool, Blyth lost to the Spartans, the result being two goals to one.

First League

Newcastle 3 goals; Sheffield United 1 goal.

Dec. 12.

The League, First Division: Arsenal 1, West Bromwich Albion 0. Aston Villa 1, Blackburn Rovers 2. Bolton Wanderers 6, Huddersfield Town 1.

Burnley 1, Tottenham Hotspur 2. Leeds United 3, Manchester City 4. Leicester City 0, Burnley 2. Liverpool 0, Cardiff City 2. Manchester United 1, Sheffield United 2.

Newcastle United 3, Everton 0. Notts County 2, Sunderland 0. West Ham United 2, Birmingham 2. The League, Second Division: Fulham 3, Port Vale 3. Middlesbrough 1, Chelsea 2. Portsmouth 2, Hull City 2.

Preston North End 4, Clapton Orient 1. The Wednesday 2, Southampton 1. South Shields 3, Barnsley 0.

Stockport City 1, Bradford City 1. Stoke County 1, Nottingham Forest 1.

Wolverhampton Wanderers 0, Blackpool 0. The League, Third Division (Southern Section): Bristol Rovers 4, Brighton and Hove Albion 0.

Merthyr Town 3, Norwich City 1.

The League, Third Division (Northern Section): Halifax Town 1, Nelson 1. Hartlepool United 3, Coventry City 2.

Walsall 2, Ashington 0.

Scottish League, First Division: Clydebank 0, Airdrieonians 1. Dundee 1, Kilmarnock 0.

Falkirk 1, Queen's Park 1. Hamilton Academicals 3, Dundee United 1.

Hearts of Midlothian 4, St. Johnstone 2.

Morton 3, Cowdenbeath 4.

Partick Thistle 2, Aberdeen 2. Raith Rovers 2, Motherwell 1. Rangers 3, Hibernians 1.

St. Mirren 0, Celtic 2.

Second Round of F. A. Cup

The following is the result of the second round of the F. A. Cup competition:—Accrington 5, Blyth Spartans 0. Chilton Colliery 1, Roudale 1. Stockton 4, Oldham 6. Durham City 0, Southport 3. Crewe Alexandra 2, Wigan 2. Northampton 8, Newport County 1. Clapton 1, Ilford 0. Aberdare 1, Luton 0. Brentford 1, Bournemouth 2.

Swansea 3, Watford 2. Reading 6, Leyton 0. New Brighton 2, Darlington 0. Kettering 1, Grimsby 1. Doncaster 0, Rotterdam 2. Bolton 1, Bradford 0. Worksop 1, Chesterfield 2. Swindon 7, Sittingbourne 0. Queen's Park Rangers 1, Charlton 1. Southend 1, Gillingham 1.

Draw for Third Round F. A. Cup

Dec. 14.

The following is the result of the draw for the third round of the F. A. Cup competition to be played on January 9.

New Brighton v. Wednesday
Wolverhampton v. Arsenal
Derby v. Portsmouth
Notts County v. Leicester
Everton v. Fulham
Sunderland v. Boston
West Bromwich v. Bristol City
Tottenham Hotspur v. West Ham United

Chesterfield v. Clapton Orient
Port Vale v. Manchester United
Hull City v. Aston Villa
Sheffield United v. Stockport County
Clapton v. Swindon
Southampton v. Liverpool
Notts Forest v. Bradford City
Newcastle v. Aberdare
Plymouth v. Chelsea
Northampton v. Crystal Palace
Accrington v. Bolton
Crewe v. Wigan v. Stoke
Birmingham v. Kettering v. Grimsby
Cardiff v. Burnley
South Shields v. Chilton Colliery or Rochdale

Queen's Park Rangers or Charlton v. Huddersfield
Rotherham v. Bury
Corinthians v. Manchester City
Blackburn v. Preston North End
Blackpool v. Swansea
Bournemouth v. Reading
Middlesbrough v. Leeds
Millwall v. Oldham
Southend v. Southport.

The League, Second Division
Oldham Athletic 2, Derby County 0.

Dec. 15.

F. A. Cup competition: Second Round—Re-play—Grimsby 3, Kettering 1.

Dec. 10.

Football Association Cup replay: Wigan 2, Crewe 1.

The League, First Division
Bury 8, Burnley 1

The League, Third Division (Northern Section)
Bradford 1, New Brighton 0.

Scottish Cup Draw

Dec. 16.

The draw for the first round proper of the Scottish Cup competition, to be played on January 23, is as follows:

Nairn County v. St. Johnstone.
Peebles Rovers v. Keith.
Royal Albert v. Alloa.

Arbroath v. Berwick Rangers.
Cowdenbeath v. Hamilton Academicals.

Kilmarnock v. Celtic; Bones v. East Fife.

Clyde v. Dunfermline; Hibernian v. Broxburn.

Bathgate v. East Stirling;
Queen's Park v. Clydebank.

Dumbarton v. Buckie; Third Lanark v. Moor Park.

Solway Star v. Johnstone; Partick v. Motherwell.

Aberdeen v. St. Bernard's;
Dundee v. Inverness Caledonians.

Albion v. Nithsdale; Civil Service v. Leith.

Rangers v. Lochgelly; Dundee United v. Hearts.

King's Park v. Peterhead; Montrose v. Clacknacuddin.

Douglas Wanderers v. Forfar;
Brechin v. Thornhill.

Raith v. Ayr; Arthurlie v. Armadale.

Stenhouse Muir v. Vale of Eleven.
Queen of South v. Airdrieonians.

Breadalbane v. Falkirk.
St. Mirren v. Mid-Annapdale.
Dykehead v. Morton.—Reuter.

FOREIGN BASKETBALL LEAGUE

In a game last Friday night, the Reds trimmed the Navy five by 30 to 9, at the Pavilion. By this win, the Reds retained their position at the top of the League standing with three straight victories and no defeat.

The Reds led in the early part of the game, and when the time for interval came, they were 6 points ahead of the sailors from U. S. S. Pecos, the score being 12 to 6. In the second half, the ultimate winners outplayed the Navy boys by a wide margin and won easily by 30 to 9.

INTER-VARSITY FOOTBALL

A Fast, Go-Ahead Game—Results in Tie

London, Dec. 9.

Five thousand people witnessed the Oxford and Cambridge football match in sunny weather at Chelsea yesterday. The game resulted in a draw, both sides netting two goals.

The whole game was characterized by fast, go-ahead football. After the first 24 minutes, the Cambridge centre-half, W. Hewell, secured the ball just outside the centre circle, and running a few yards scored with a terrific long shot. Soon afterwards Fisher, Oxford's left winger, centred over for Chadder to equalize. Even play followed and the score at the interval was:—

Oxford 1 goal:
Cambridge 1 goal.

Seven minutes after the resumption, Piper, the Cambridge left winger, scored, the ball rebounding off the goalkeeper. One minute later S. Cicuna netted for Oxford from a scramble in front of the goal mouth. The game was splendidly contested, both goals having some lucky escapes. Result:—

Oxford 2 goals:
Cambridge 2 goals.—Reuter.

INTER-VARSITY RUGBY

Cambridge's Overwhelming Defeat of Oxford

London, Dec. 10.

A large crowd assembled at Twickenham to-day in sunny weather to witness the Cambridge and Oxford rugby football match. The ground was softish. Cambridge secured an overwhelming victory over Oxford by 33 points to 3.

Play was tremendously fast throughout. Cambridge were superior in all departments of the game. Oxford seldom got the ball beyond midfield. Turnbull, the Cantabs' full back kicked soundly when under any pressure. After a quarter of an hour's play, Francis cleverly dribbled downfield and enabled Aarvold to score, C. Barlow converting. After half an hour Turnbull fielded a long kick, which, however, was not returned, but he ran almost into Oxford's "25" and gave a capital pass to Devitt who scored an unconverted try. Nearing the interval Oxford had more of the game but their handling was never good. Turnbull tricked his opponents, then sprinted and gave to Gibson. Devitt gathered and scored again, C. Barlow converting. Half time score:—

Cambridge 13 pts.:
Oxford Nil.

The Cantabs resumed very confidently, and 10 minutes after the resumption Francis, dodging cleverly, cross-kicked to Tucker who scored a try, C. Barlow converting. Tucker then dribbled through, Bishop gathered, sold his opponents a dummy and scored the Cantabs' fifth try, C. Barlow missing an easy kick and failing to convert.

Drysdale, Oxford's full back, then gathered and ran upfield making an opening for Mackintosh. The latter, however, was forced into touch. Shortly after this an extraordinary try was achieved by Francis, who sold a dummy to Richardson in midfield, repeated the incident with Drysdale and went on and scored an unconverted try. Gibson scored Cambridge's next, then Wallace ran hard and scored Oxford's only try. In the last few minutes R. Barlow and Devitt both scored unconverted tries. Result:—

Cambridge, 33 points:
Oxford, 3 points.—Reuter.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CROSS-COUNTRY RUN

London, Dec. 12.

At Roehampton to-day in inter-arsity cross-country running over a course of seven miles Cambridge beat Oxford by 23 points to 32.—Reuter.

Carlson and John Johansson starred for the Reds.

In the second game last Friday night, the American Volunteer Company team defeated the Blizzards in a close game by 34 to 28. The volunteers led by 17 to 16 at half time, and although the Blizzards had a lead of a few points, the Americans won the game through good shooting near the end.

CRICKET

Hongkong's Interport Captain Going Home

The Rev. E. K. Quick's impending departure for Home will be a severe blow to University cricket, says the "South China Morning Post." The Rev. Quick has been one of the mainstays of this very keen and enthusiastic team ever since his arrival in the Colony, his value to the side having been demonstrated on innumerable occasions. He has always figured prominently in both bowling and batting averages. With Quick in the team, the University would have quite a good prospect of securing championship honours for the second time.

The Rev. Quick has played in every Interport match since his arrival. He had the honour, at the beginning of this year, of captaining the victorious Hongkong XI who returned from the North with the Shanghai flag. Players who took part in that memorable match say that Quick's captaincy had as much to do with the victory as anything else. He set a fine example to his men, and they enthusiastically backed him up. A fine, all-round sportsman, he will be much missed in Hongkong cricket, and all will join in wishing him a pleasant voyage and many years active participation in the greatest of all games.

FRANCO-GERMAN SPORT

Pre-War Relationships to be Established

Lausanne, Dec. 18.

The conference of delegates of French and German athletic associations has decided that France and Germany shall immediately resume pre-war relations in the domain of athletics. The first meeting of French, German and Swiss athletes will be held next August, and another meeting between French and German athletes will be held the same month, in Paris. The French athletes will go to Germany in 1928. —Reuter.

ICE HOCKEY

Canada Defeats N. Y. Americans

New York, Dec. 18.

The Canadiens hockey team of Montreal to-day won the Prince of Wales trophy by defeating the New York Americans by 3 goals to 1, at Madison Square Gardens.

Fifteen thousand spectators listened to selections played by the Canadian Governor-General's Foot-Guards. —Reuter's American Service.

THE long casualty list in the opening runs of the paper-hunting season makes it quite a lengthy business to establish the state of health of all the victims. Mr. C.E. Whitmore was seen on the Bund yesterday, with an arm in a sling, but otherwise looking quite cheery and probably before long he will be in his usual place amongst the thrusters. The news of Mr. N. L. Sparke is not so satisfactory. At first he was said to be very seriously hurt, then it was revised to nothing more than a bad shaking, but the latest report is that several bones, especially about the shoulders, have been chipped. However, he is doing very well in the circumstances. Mrs. Burton's broken leg also is mending well, whilst Miss Ada Law is amongst the convalescents (her accident was before the hunt started). Mr. K. Mr. Cumming had not broken any more limbs at the time of writing, but he collects disasters amazingly rapidly. Miss Loraine Fleming, too, is recovering nicely.

FOR the third time in the history of Japanese horsemanship a man has ridden up the long steep stairway of the Atagoyama Shrine and made the return journey without injury either to himself or his horse. The intrepid horseman was Toshita Iwaki. The danger and difficulty of the performance can be surmised when it is known that the historic shrine stairway is 90 feet high and has an incline of about 60 degrees. A slip on the stairs would probably mean death to both horse and rider. The first man said to have ridden up the stairway was a samurai, one Heikuro Magaki, who made the climb safely in 1708. For 150 years but one other horseman accomplished the feat.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—My letter dealt with many things besides Bolshevism. It had particular reference to the Chinese situation to-day, to the prevailing pessimism among foreigners regarding it and to the strong possibility that that despondency is a mistake, that we are actually on the eve of better things and that a little confidence in the Chinese ability to set their house in order will be much more serviceable all round than the prevailing pessimism.

But since I have been taken up on the Bolshevik issue, I will deal a little further with certain principles which may be more effective than the methods yet employed.

I admit it would be quite easy, either on a public platform, or in the Press, to enumerate a very long list of atrocities and tragedies committed by the Russian Bolsheviks. Whether it would be particularly impressive to do so, or not, as regards striving for a better future I do not know, as some nasty person would be sure to come forward, and, diving into history, might dilate upon the way our own ancestors used to behave.

Taking the argument far enough, China would come out of it best, as she usually does. If, however, one country is considered in the unfortunate position of being far behind others, with the blessings of civilization, and intellectual and spiritual advancement, the very ethics of the Christianity which we profess to follow should cause and compel us to go out and help—even if we failed before. The use of any anti-Christian method would merely serve to expose our own hypocrisy. Bolshevism would have already been stamped out, but that every now and then evidences come out, showing we have that little of it in ourselves.

The universal effort just now is to reach a state of betterment, and China is the looker on, and knows in her heart, as every one else does, that truth will never be fooled for long. If we associate our Christianity with commercialism, and embark only on a policy of abuse and recrimination, we will only put further off the day of achievement.

In the process of compromising the common heritage of history with economic evolution, it may be better to look forward with hope to all meeting on common ground, rather than to look back on the past, and only survey the common ground of hate on which we met.

I shall think the spirit of mass Coeism, with practical efforts as well, may be more helpful to achieve the ideal, than ostracization, and a bitter policy of intensive vilification against the Russian people. I may be wrong, but I would prefer to be so, in the former category, than right in the latter, just as any of us would prefer to lose a good race by a head, to winning any kind of race by a foul.

I am, etc,

H. E. MORRIS.

Shanghai, Dec. 10, 1925.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—I read with surprise and disgust Mr. Morris's letter in your paper of the 10th instant.

The London "Times" in a review of November 6 talking of the Russian Government and more particularly of the Cheka says "it has become the habit in many circles in this country to blame the helpless victims or to seek refuge from the revolting facts in cowardly quasi-historical sophistries."

I would also advise Mr. Morris to read Mr. Churchill's speeches on the subject. He, at least, is in a position to be well informed.

Lenin, Bronstein and Dzerjinsky, and their camorra of cut-throats have committed every known atrocity and their hands are steeped in the blood of innocent men, women and children. Are these the class of people that Mr. Morris would have us associate with?

Appeal to their reason and enlightened intercourse forsooth! while they openly announce their intention of creating "cells" in the Navy and Army in order to suborn our troops. No, Sir, I for one have no desire to consort

with criminals and, I think, that Mr. Morris will find that most Britishers are of the same opinion as myself.

The only cell fit for such vermin is the cell behind the prison bars.

I am, etc.,

ANTI-COMMUNIST
Shanghai, Dec. 12, 1925.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—It is perfectly evident from Messrs. Howard and Morris's letters that the Chinese question—or, to be more correct, the present state of China, is inextricably interwoven with the machinations of Moscow. In fact, Moscow has admitted this.

Mr. Howard is certainly more explicit and correct in his judgment and rightly asserts that the "friends of Red Russia" are the puppets responsible for the wave of socialism existing throughout the world at present.

The "Russian people" towards whom Mr. Morris advocates a more lenient policy—(implying that "they" are the rulers of Russia) have absolutely no voice whatever in their own country and therefore cannot and do not have anything to do with China. If it were possible for civilization to deal direct with the Russian people on all matters affecting them and Bolshevism, the face of the world would be changed in a minute, and this is well known and understood by the Moscow gang—that same gang that is stirring the mud in this country to-day.

The pessimism among foreigners, referred to by Mr. Morris, is the foundation stone of our race particularly in situations such as those we find ourselves in to-day, and while a Cromwellian policy would be fatal just now, nevertheless it must be admitted that the spirit of leniency advocated by Mr. Morris has already produced worse evils.—Had Francis Drake not been pessimistic and apprehended danger, he would have continued playing bowls and the mastery of the seas of England would have disappeared and her progress been thwarted and retarded for centuries. History alone repeats itself—Mr. Morris's panacea for Moscow, namely, "an appeal to reason and enlightened intercourse with the Soviet" is perfectly fatuous because the Soviet neither possesses the quality nor degree of reason, God's gift to every rational and honest person. Aberration of mind produced by confused impracticable socialistic theories and anarchical doctrines predominates in the Soviet and renders "enlightened intercourse" absolutely impossible. X. Aubreyet says:—"The revolutionary spirit teaches peoples their rights alone, the religious spirit teaches them their duties." The Russian revolution was not a revolution by the Russian people but by a gang of anarchists, so that their rights naturally are anarchistic. This very group openly asserts to this very day that they are atheists and that is the reason why they do not know and never can know their duties, not only to the Russian people, but to civilization in general.

If Mr. Morris, who likens the present struggle to a horse race, doubts the truth of the foregoing statements, let him take his capital, himself and all those who philosophize on the Soviet, to Russia and see what chances he stands to obtain fair play even after appealing to reason and enlightened intercourse and when all other methods fail.

I am, etc.,

JOHN RUTHVEN SUTHERLAND
Shanghai, Dec. 12, 1925.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—If Mr. Howard is a genuine controversialist and not merely an incurable romantic, he really should be asked to define his terms. What does he mean by Bolshevism and how could Bolshevism ever be applied in China, the most individualistic country in the world? As every one knows Communism in Russia was broken by the peasant, and Communism would be broken by the peasant in China. It is true that the Russian peasant supports

the Communist party on the whole, but that is because it was the Communist Party who gave him the land. In China, the land (and there is little else) already belongs to the people. Therefore as Mr. Morris says, a revolution would not suit China.

We hope that Mr. Howard is not confusing the growth of Nationalism in China with Bolshevism. The two things have really nothing in common. It is true that the Chinese are using Russia for their own ends apparently on the late General Booth's principle, that it is good to take money from the Devil himself in order to give it into the hands of God. But there is a vast difference between being paid to be of your own opinion and being paid to be of someone else's. Lenin undoubtedly took German gold but it was to achieve Lenin's ends not the Kaiser's. Foreign Governments have nothing to fear from China if they secure Chinese goodwill and that goodwill will be secured not by trying to put the clock forward as in the case of Russia or by trying to put the clock back as is alleged of other Powers, but by the far more difficult and arduous process of keeping it up to time.

With regard to the economic side of the present troubles, Mr. Howard knows well enough the labour conditions in this country and the poverty of the people. He doubtless has a fair idea of what is reasonable and what is unreasonable in the demands of the labour Unions, and if he will use his eloquence to persuade his Chinese friends to accept improvements even if they happen to be innovations, for fear last they may have to accept in the end innovations which are not improvements, he will deserve the thanks of all of us. For as Mr. H. E. Morris has pointed out, mutual recrimination and vilification (and they will be mutual) will lead us nowhere.

I am, etc.,

Shanghai, Dec. 12, 1925.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—Mr. H. E. Morris's letter appeared to me to be a piece of enlightened self interest, that is much to be welcomed. I cannot claim an extensive knowledge of Russia, but I have lived there for six months before the war and recently spent a few days in Moscow, when I talked to all classes, from the lordly Commissar to the simple comrades, who are in theory supposed to be doing the dictation and the remnants of the despised bourgeoisie, who seem to live by giving each other lessons and have no political rights whatever. In support of Mr. Morris's plea for a change of policy I should like to submit the following considerations.

It is obvious to the most casual observer, that great economic changes have taken place since the inauguration of the New Economic Policy and the death of Lenin. An economic system is growing up that is not so different from our own. Men work for wages, saving and insurance is being encouraged by advertisements asking for subscriptions to Government loans at high rates of interest, taxes are high, rents are extortionate, large numbers of unemployed abound and are given jobs peddling sweets and cigarettes that are worse than the French and Japanese monopoly wares, the consumer is being rooked as much as the trade will stand in the same old way. It was almost homelike, even the trams were overcrowded. I would emphasize I am speaking of the Economic System, not the System of Government, which is a despotic bureaucracy comparable to the worst tyrannies of the past (or present). Most people are so inclined to judge political changes by names, persons and catchwords, that they forget that time and responsibility must change and modify the leaders and policies. A conservative is a successful revolutionary. Revolution evolves into a Social System. No Social System is fixed and stable. It may be regarded as the resultant or equilibrium position taken up from time to time by all the forces that go to make up Society, not forgetting biological and physical forces, which are probably the most important. Human nature and conditions of life remain generally speaking the same and in consequence, whatever transfer or destruction of wealth and power takes place during a revolution the resultant form of human society will be more or less unchanged, as

similar forces must have similar results. In every revolution the acquisition of power and the intoxication of success make the leaders believe that their opportunities are limitless and that they can do anything from simplifying spelling to abolishing marriage. Human nature is too strong. They cannot make the spelling simple enough and people will go on getting married. The chief of the Secret Police in the Vladivostok area, who was my stable companion across Siberia was obviously the ideal husband. Incidentally he washed himself more often than any man I ever knew. Of course he may have been washing the blood off, but I doubt it. He hated dirt.

Let us be bold and draw a staggering conclusion.

Because the individual forces composing the Russian Empire are broadly speaking the same as before the Revolution and because these forces cannot be greatly dissimilar from those of any other human community, the present Russian Government, which is now undoubtedly stable, the forces having reached equilibrium, is morally probably no worse or no better than that of any other state.

If this be even in some measure true, are we not perhaps judging the events and changes in China by our own prejudices and not by their essential qualities and the evidence before us? Could they not perhaps be explained by a normal national movement in China such as we have seen all over the world, Ireland for instance, coupled with the desire of Russia for a strong and united China independent of the powers, which she hopes to turn into a powerful ally in her economic struggle with Europe, instead of by attributing to Russia the desire to see China and the rest of the world go down in a welter of Anarchy. The present rulers of Russia must know that not even they could survive such a catastrophe. They are clever men. If we are quite honest with ourselves, can we deny that the propaganda that we so much object to is more distinguished by violent nationalism—tirades against imperialism—than by communism? Even the activities of the notorious Dr. Fort-unatoff appear to be only explicable as a clumsy attempt to discredit the foreign authorities in Shanghai and not as an attempt to shield an agent of the Soviet Government.

We desire a strong, united and friendly China and it should not be difficult to get it if we face facts and with real goodwill—meet Chinese aspirations. We can outbid Russia. After all we are the people who can deliver the goods. Surely from our individual and personal experience with the Chinese we find them very reasonably and not prone to ask for impossibilities, but to meet one half way in a bargain.

I am, etc.,

AJAX

Shanghai, Dec. 14, 1925.

ANOTHER VIEW OF SOVIET RUSSIA

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—I as a Russian, with intimate and accurate knowledge of the state of Russia to day, would esteem it a favour, if you would publish the present letter, written to correct the erroneous impressions existing with regard to it. I am not perfectly acquainted with English, so I hope you will excuse my mistakes. At any rate I am sincere.

I am a daily reader of your newspaper. Lately your columns have been full of correspondence concerning Russia, and I feel sorrow that people are misled, if they form an opinion of my country, upon what is written.

I would divide all the articles, reports and expressed opinions, dealing with the Soviet Russia, into two groups: the one written according to official information and by people, who by personal experience know what the actual state of Russia is, (as that of Mr. R. S. Bollister from Messrs. Olaf Swenson & Co., in the issue of November 11), and the one written with maybe a lot of sincerity, but without any knowledge whatsoever, of what is Russia now. And the second holds the majority.

The Soviet Government has ruled Russia already over eight years. Since a Civil and Mercantile Code, and a Constitution are firmly established, it seems strange that actually people should be so ignorant

I apologize for this expression, but I prefer to think that people are really ignorant, rather than they should be ill-minded toward Russia). People know so little about one of the biggest countries in the world, the development of which has a meaning for all. I do not agree with those who treat Russia as a country ruled by a gang of "evil scoundrels," by means of terror and heartless ferocity. I do not agree either that Russia is devastated and looted, and that 130,000,000 inhabitants are suffering famine and persecution. It is not true, and it is not true too, that our leaders "do not know to what they go". They know it perfectly: to the economic rebuilding, and to the prosperity of the whole nation. This is the exact base of the programme of the Government.

Are they a success, or are they a failure? Opinions differ. But we have the figures which are above personal opinions, and are valuable evidence.

I won't bother people with those figures just now, as every issue of your paper is giving plenty of them. You published recently the balance of our State Bank, which shows, that no country in the conditions stated above—starvation, misery, devastation, and "scoundrels on the top"—could reach a budget like that. Soviet foreign trade is rapidly increasing on a favourable balance. We are placing abroad orders for millions of pounds of machinery, technical materials cotton, etc., which means only reconstruction. Our industry is reaching its pre-war level, and that is significant, considering the sufferings of Russia since 1914: the Great War, Revolution, war on all the borders of Russia against Whites and foreigners, and crop failures in the chief producing districts during three consecutive years. But now the devastated factories are rebuilt. The railways, mines, industry in all branches, are all about to exceed the pre-war production.

Could a devastating force ruling Russia attain it? Of course not. People in other countries dealing with Russian trade organizations know that what I write, are facts. We have to take into consideration that all that is done now in Russia is done on the basis of new principles. Therefore all the reconstruction work is twice as difficult as anywhere else, where "the carriage is rolling on old rails". In Russia even rails had to be relaid.

People apply to Russia the words of misery and depression, because they see Russians wearing bad clothes, and hear some weaklings complaining of not being able to live an easy life. This is true. We have beggars and unfortunate. But is it fair to judge the commonwealth of a whole country upon them? Is Russia to be judged by the complaint of individuals, or by the personal budget of the peasants, who are the great bulk of the Russian nation?

Do the following facts prove that people in other countries except Russia, are all happy and satisfied and that conditions are normal? Two millions of unemployed in England. Strikes all over the United Kingdom every fortnight or so. Adverse trade balance of 50 per cent. in November. General conditions in France with exchange "up to the sky". War in Morocco and Sudan. And many others.

What is the reason therefore, that Russia is subject to an exceptional criticism? We must not forget that Russia was always far behind other European countries, and this handicap exists as an inheritance from the Tsarist Government. The Soviet Government is struggling with this handicap: never before had Russia the Law of compulsory education neither had the Government given such large sums for universities, schools, for technical and scientific purposes.

People condemn the Soviet Government for not allowing freedom of speech. But is this an exclusivity for Russia? Are not communists arrested and imprisoned in other countries? Communists abroad—monarchs in Russia. Any Government has the prerogative to tolerate opinions which are suitable to it. Does the freedom of opinions in France help the country? Accordingly to the temporary victory of one party we see the complete change of the Government in every respect. If the Soviet Government is taking severe measures in order to avoid internal political disturbances, it does so, because the work for the economic

rebuilding of the whole country is placed ahead of every other purpose. Political discussions are out of place.

There is yet a more severe charge against the Soviet Government. Since I consider it to be based on personal ideals and opinions, I should not like to discuss it. A few words only to those who accuse the Bolsheviks for the "slaughter" of millions of Christians.

Revolution has never taken place without victims. The number of them is of no importance, for important is the principle whether man should kill another man. From this point of view—which is the only acceptable one—is there a difference between the victims of the Russian Revolution and the seven and a half million victims of the international "slaughter" of 1914-1918? Is it not the same sin against humanity to kill a man for a political ideal, or for the ideal of defending one's country.

To end this letter, I would suggest to those whose hearts are bleeding to the suffering of "Hundred thirty three millions oppressed," that this should not worry them. I am myself one of this mass, and may I say to everybody that WE ARE SATISFIED. We know of course that war and revolution cannot pass without suffering. We join all now in a common effort, and we know that we are working for our country and for our people. The mass, to which people refer as unfortunates—they believe in their work, and they know perfectly well that the guidance of Russia's reconstruction, is in good hands.

Our nation after centuries of slavery and misery, is fighting now for her freedom and happiness. Thanking you in advance for your valuable space, and apologizing for the length of my letter.

I am, etc.

V. VOLKOFF

Shanghai, Dec. 15, 1925.

P. S. I should be only glad to satisfy any demand for information concerning the actual economic state of Russia.—V. V.

THE L. M. S. BOARD AND ITS STATEMENT OF POLICY

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"
SIR,—I have only just had an opportunity of reading the Statement of the L.M.S. Board explanatory of its future attitude towards the "questions of the hour" in China.

As a missionary I desire to repudiate the authority of the L.M.S. Board, or any other Board, to assume a right to dictate an attitude for its missionaries towards the particular questions now so widely discussed at Home and abroad. As a rule, missionaries do not sell their souls or their consciences to any Board, American or British; and, in the present case, I feel pretty sure that the L.M.S. Board has gone too far when it makes it known that the Directors "do not now desire that the legal rights of their Mission and missionaries in China should in future rest upon existing treaties between Great Britain and China, and in particular upon the so-called toleration clauses in these treaties dealing specifically with missionary work; and they desire that their future legal rights and liberties should be those freely accorded to them by China as a Sovereign Power, and mutually agreed upon in equal conference between China and other nations."

And again: "So far as the interests of Missions and Missionaries are concerned, they would welcome the abolition of the present articles of extraterritoriality, and the substitution," etc. etc.

Now in this clear declaration of policy for the future, one very vital consideration has been either consciously or unconsciously overlooked. What the Board in London may be ready to "welcome" is quite a different thing from what missionaries on the field, many with wives and little children in the far interior—may be "prepared" to "welcome," and as the latter may be presumed to understand the local situation as it really exists quite as well, and in some cases a good deal better, than members of the Board in London, it surely was incumbent on the authorities before committing themselves to so absolute and so unequivocal a policy to canvass in a very full and very frank way the opinions entertained

by the missionaries on such tremendous issues. There is, one fears, room for complaint here, and no one need be surprised if legitimate complaint is made.

It cannot be doubted that the views of the N.C.C. on the matters under reference are not acceptable to hosts of missionaries, and this important fact must be within the knowledge of the London Board.

In any case, what have Mission Boards to do with politics *per se* in China,—politics which involve the rights and liberties of thousands of other British subjects, many of whom have in the past been the warm supporters of British missionary efforts as at present carried on? And, in the name of common sense, what have missionaries to do with purely political questions in this chaotic nation? I venture to ask in all seriousness were they sent to China for that purpose? Or is it that these "missionaries" have nothing else to do? But my chief enquiry is: How and when did Mission Boards acquire a right to surrender the personal legal rights of missionaries on the advice apparently of a clique whose judgment is widely suspect by many in China?

Sir, I respectfully submit that the Boards have no such right, and that none save those directly concerned have the right to surrender them.

It has been my greatly-appreciated privilege to spend not a few of the years of my life as a missionary—a non-political missionary—in China, and I yield to no one in a desire to see China regenerated and her vast population morally and socially benefited. But if my experience teaches me anything it is that some Mission Boards, and not a few missionaries, have of late left the pathway of real and worthy service of the Chinese. Also, that the unwise methods at present so strenuously advocated by the mis-called N. C. C. and the excitable editor of the "Recorder," are the very methods best calculated to defeat the object they so loudly profess to have in view.

I am, etc.,

ANOTHER MISSIONARY

Up Country, Dec. 7, 1925.

***Although the correspondence on Missionaries and Politics has been closed, our correspondent's letter may be allowed because of his living too far from Shanghai for his letter to arrive earlier and because he writes on one side of the question not previously touched—Ed.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA

A Recollection

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In 1916 I was in London, and in order to enjoy a close view of some of Britain's leading playwrights and players, I attended a theatrical Garden Party in the Actors' Orphanage, which took place at the Royal Botanic Gardens in Regent's Park. I remember clearly how under a warm July sun, having passed the north west gate of the great park, I was bewildered by the numerous rows of entertainment which appeared in orderly sequence on either side of the central promenade, and how, feeling sadly my lack of the power of omnipresence, I finally declared for the "Review of Reviews." Half hourly variety performances in which such artists as Phyllis Dare, Gertie Millar, Raymond Hitchcock, etc., had promised to appear, no doubt had contributed to my decision, but as I sat waiting patiently for these celebrities I had to content myself with lesser stars and some dancing by the Palace Girls.

Suddenly I was astounded to note the whole audience rising to their feet and facing the spot where I stood, for marionette-like I too had risen from my seat. Looking round for the object which obviously had drawn the gaze of the entire public, I beheld, not more than three yards away from me, a figure which indeed was worthy of our full attention. A moment's glance, and I rightly assumed that the tall and slender and beautiful woman, so regal in her carriage and demeanour, could be no other than Britain's beloved Queen Alexandra, graciously preserved by God, in her 72nd year. In vain, it seemed, the dancing girls danced their heels for, as far as the public was concerned, the scene had changed. The unpretentious place where the Queen, surrounded by her attendants, had chosen to appear. But

no doubt, little did the dancing girls care if all these eyes had turned away from them, since for them there was now only one spectator they wished to please. And when the Queen so generously smiled in graceful acknowledgement, surely their efforts had not been in vain.

Had she been only a queenly woman, I think she would have summoned only the respect and admiration of her subjects, but because she was pre-eminent a womanly queen, she won the hearts of all those who knew her or saw her only once. Her face was gentle, kind and beautiful, even as her actions throughout a long life were ever gentle, kind and beautiful, and, as if conscious of it, for once relentless age to the end declined to mar the complexion of a countenance which never belied its noble expressions.

When I think how always gallant and attentive the late Marquis de Sobral was to the quiet woman who preferred to speak only in charitable deeds, I feel a great satisfaction.

I am, etc.

CARLOS D.

Harbin, Dec. 6, 1925.

HAT-SNATCHERS

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The hat snatchers are busy on Ward Road again. Last night (Sunday) at 6 o'clock I was riding along Ward Road in a ricksha, with a large package in front of me, when suddenly a man ran up from behind and snatched my hat from my head. Encumbered by the package and a heavy coat, I could not get free to chase him until he had disappeared around the corner of a row of houses.

Please make any sort of news note of this you wish, so that people going along Ward Road will be warned to look out for these thieves. My hat is gone, but somebody else's may be saved.

I am, etc.

H. O. S.

Shanghai, Dec. 14, 1925.

THE SOFT ANSWER

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I am all for the "Soft Answer" business but must confess I cannot agree with your view of the tendency of the student movement in this country as given in your leader of to-day.

You say that "at the bottom the movement is unquestionably inspired by a love of country . . . with which . . . we are bound to sympathize."

Putting entirely on one side the virulent anti-British campaign which the student body, prompted by their Bolshevik mentors, have started and are vigorously maintaining, but which you, Sir, seem to regard as a form of expression of their love of country, will you be good enough to tell us of any other form of this patriotic feeling which these youths display?

Before crediting them with any love for their country let us see them engaged in an active campaign against the genuine "militarism" which is rampant throughout the length and breadth of their land to-day and which forms the most dreadful scourge under which hundreds of thousands of their own countrymen are groaning. Let us hear them denouncing the action of their officials in forcing upon the farmers the cultivation of vast areas for the growth of the opium producing poppy in place of crops. Let us hear them denouncing the utter corruption of the entire official class, which has reached dimensions far surpassing the worst periods of the old Manchu régime. Let us see them using all their influence to improve the appalling conditions under which little children are forced to work in factories and workshops owned and run and exploited by their own fellow countrymen.

If the students devoted themselves to objects such as these, I would be among the first to welcome and admire them as true-lovers of their country, but so to describe them in their present scurrilous campaign against a foreign power, which has always shown itself as one of the true friends of China, is nothing less than a travesty of the truth.

I am, etc.

Z.

Shanghai, Dec. 11, 1925.
***This letter is dealt with in to-day's Notes and Comments—Ed.

A JOHN BULL

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The late Sir Oswald Mosley was, indeed, the living image of John Bull. I remember seeing him during the general election of 1905, and being struck by the re-incarnation, so to speak. He had strayed into a horribly Radical village in order to vote for John Grettton (of course), and took the gamins' shouts of "Vote, vote, vote for Master Raphael!" with chuckling and rubicund good humour.

But he had another title to fame, for it was he who began the craze for standard bread. The "Daily Mail" heard of his efforts to popularize whole-meal bread in the village of Rolleston—and standard bread became the rage.

This was about the time when Rembrandt's "Mill" left for America, and one of the London evening papers printed these verses on the two topics:—

"Members of the leisured classes,
Ye who live so otiosely,
Doff your hats and raise your glasses
To the great Sir Oswald Mosley,
Who, while other men phlegmated,
Raised the Battle of the Standard!
At each British breakfast table
Naught but whole-meal bread is
Slightly sate, with a label
To proclaim it wholly wheaten.
None but standard buns are bitten
By the self-respecting Briton.
Millers, pleasantly affected,
Lay important building plans down;
Ancient mills are re-erected:
One is purchased from Lord Lansdowne,
Who could not (its sale is showing)
'Raise the wind' to keep it going!"

True to his character, Sir Oswald spent his last years in a quarrel with the Rector over the right to close or open, as he wished, the family chapel of Rolleston Church. I think he lost; but he never lost his obstinate determination. He was John Bull in mind and body, and—we shall not look upon his like again.

I am, etc.,

MERCIAN.

Shanghai, Dec. 10, 1925.

THE COUNTRY OF COCKAIGNE

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I should be extremely grateful to you if, through the medium of your columns, one could trace the existence of a London Society, Association or Union, as the case may be, in Shanghai.

That such a society exists here there can be no doubt, but the Londoner, ever retiring and modest as he is, does not appear to blazon it forth as does our "Provincial" fellow countryman. Lest my non-London friend accuse us of silence through priggish superiority as citizens of the first city of the world, I hasten to assure him he is wrong. We all realize what worthy fellows are the men from the "Provinces."

If indeed we Londoners are not united in this far-off town, may I ask you through your valuable journal to sound the tocsin of Bow Bells and call us together?

I am, etc.

CARPENTER.

Shanghai, Dec. 10, 1925.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—When considering the list of national, local and regimental associations, clubs, etc., in Shanghai it appears strange that there exists no body of Londoners here.

It cannot, of course, be denied that there is little to be said in favour of an unlimited number of semi-patriotic bodies having as one of their principal objects the holding of an annual ball, but surely the premier city of the world should have its association here.

"I am a citizen of no mean city."

I am, etc.

COCKNEY.

Shanghai, Dec. 10, 1925.

PSYCHO-ANALYSIS

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—There are probably a considerable number of students of Psycho-Analysis and the New Psychology living in Shanghai, and it has occurred to me, that some of them might be glad of an opportunity of discussing with others interested in these subjects, the problems that are so difficult of

solution to the individual student working in isolation.

In a community where clubs and societies are so numerous one hesitates to suggest the formation of a Psycho-Analytical Society, but something mutually helpful might be arranged if those interested could meet and exchange views.

As a preliminary step, I suggest that those interested should communicate with me at 35 Canton Road. If the response justifies any further action, a meeting of those from whom letters had been received would then be called, and the whole matter could then be discussed in detail.

I am etc.,

W. E. COMERFORD.

Shanghai, Dec. 13, 1925.

VIA SIBERIA

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I have sent and received letters and papers via Siberia every week for the last three years. Not a single letter or paper has been lost and a quick average time in transit has been maintained. In my letters since May I have never hesitated to express my views of Russian policy in China in terms which would make even a Bolshevik blench, but none of these letters has been intercepted. Naturally, I am an enthusiastic supporter of the Siberian mail route.

I am, etc.,

G.

Foochow, Dec. 9, 1925.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I quite share the opinion expressed by your Foochow correspondent in yesterday's issue under the above heading as I have experienced the same satisfaction with regard to home news sent or received "Via Siberia." I think it indeed very appreciable for people who live some ten thousand miles away from their home to be able to communicate with their families within an average of six weeks instead of having to wait at least three months before getting an answer. I wish however to remark that although I have had no personal experience in the matter I do not quite agree with the latter part of your correspondent's article as I would not advise anybody to send political reports or important business papers through that route but I fail to see why people should be discouraged from using the only way of corresponding with their families and friends in the minimum of time on the ground of some anti-bolshevik feelings.

I am, etc.

ISITNOT.

Shanghai, Dec. 14, 1925.

A KIND OF CAT

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Can you help me to obtain information about a certain variety of Chinese Cat—domestic. This cat is stated to have ears not upright like those of ordinary cats, but hanging down like some dogs. The Dutch call it the "Hangoor Kat."

Many thanks,

I am, etc.,

"E. B. C. R."

Shanghai, Dec. 17, 1925.

OUR 20-CENT COINS

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Ever since subsidiary silver-coins were introduced into China, they have proved to be a very attractive object of profit-making, the 20-cent coins in particular. We, the public, being financially concerned in the matter, have a decided interest in establishing our position with regard to same. I will try to make this our position clear.

We accepted at one time the Nanking Mint's imperial 20-cent coins as legal tender, i.e. legal in practice, because their intrinsic value did practically correspond to the exchange value. It is in this particular instance of no importance whether the intrinsic value of the 20-cent coins is one fifth or one tenth of a dollar. In other words, as long as we actually receive what we know we are entitled to, there is no room for dissatisfaction, but if we receive a 20-cent coin to which we attach a value of 15 cents, but which is worth only 10 cents we naturally object.

On the first appearance of the 7th year 20-cent coins of the Canton Mint we accepted them though under protest, not because of their value being less than those of the Nanking Mint above referred to, but because they did not give in exchange what they were supposed to give. Immediately the exchange value of the new coins was adjusted to their intrinsic value, all justified cause for dissatisfaction had passed, and the Mint was ready for another attack on the public wealth. The following table showing the fineness of some 20-cent coins, will tell the story of the policy pursued by the Canton Mint since it captured the Shanghai-market. The various issues have been mentioned in chronological order as they appeared on the market. The imperial coin is from the Nanking Mint, the rest from the Canton, Mint.

	Fineness
Imperial	813.9
7th year of Rep.	748.7
8th year of Rep.	702.5
9th year (1920)	673.0
10th year	698.8
11th year	517.7
14th year (1925)	526.8
The purchasing power of the 20-	

For reasons which everybody with a knowledge of political economy will understand, the interests of the Canton Mint are diametrically opposite to those of their clients, i.e., the public. The wider the difference between the exchange value and the intrinsic value in favour of the former, the bigger the profit for those who control the output of the Mint, and the more the sufferings of the public, since these profits are illegally drawn from the public. As soon as all values have adjusted themselves to the intrinsic value of the coin which, through quantity, the majority must recognize as "legal tender," the profits of the Mint will also practically have been reduced to nil, and the sufferings of the public will also practically have come to an end. An equilibrium has been established, and so the scale of justice is once more tampered with until justice is again administered by the economical laws and equilibrium reached.

I am, etc.,

HOLDEN STROMWALL.

Shanghai, Dec. 17, 1925.

LAW REPORTS

NEVER SEEN THE

PLAINTIFF

Guarantor Sued by Wrong Man: Sikh P.C. Who Caused Forfeigner to Lose Job

When the case in which E. T. W. Slay was sued as a guarantor for \$200 alleged to have been loaned by Santa Singh to George H. Spence was resumed before the Registrar, Mr. G. W. King, at H.M. Supreme Court on Monday, defendant and Spence caused a sensation by stating that a Sikh P. C. had furnished the loan. They said that "they had never seen the plaintiff Santa Singh, a money lender, before," and further declared that the constable, Sikh P. C. 303, who attended on subpoena, had continually pestered them at their offices, causing Spence to lose his employment.

Santa Singh, the plaintiff, examined by his counsel, Mr. L. K. Kentwell, said defendant owed him \$200. He had handed the money to Slay and asked him to give it to Mr. Spence. This was because he did not know Spence. Witness had received no money from Spence.

When told he could ask the witness any questions he wished, defendant exclaimed that he had never seen the plaintiff before.

Defendant handed witness a bundle of letters and inquired why he had sent Sikh P. C. 303 to pester him at his office. "My employer and myself went to the Central police-station to see Capt. Clark about it," added defendant.

In answer to the Registrar, witness said that he loaned \$200, with interest at 6 per cent. per month, to Slay, at 39 Haskell Road. Witness admitted that interest was due, but as this had been the first time he had sued anybody in Court he did not know that he could claim this too.

The Registrar—Did not he tell his counsel that interest was due? (Witness)—Mr. Kentwell did not ask me.

Witness had not sued Spence, who had had the money, because it was handed over to Slay.

Constable the Lender?

Defendant—Then why did Sikh P. C. 303, through repeatedly going to the B. C. Co. in Pootung, cause Mr. Spence to lose his position? It was P. C. 303 who loaned the money.

In the box, defendant strenuously denied that the money had ever been received from the man who had just given evidence as plaintiff. Spence, who was an ex-police-man, had obtained a position in the B. C. Co. He needed money to fit himself out with clothes, so asked witness if he would guarantee him for \$200.

Thought He Would Lose His Job

Asked by the Registrar why he was so certain that Sikh P. C. 303 had lent the money, witness stated Spence had said to him that he knew a man in the police force. They met P. C. 303 on duty at the corner of Canton and Szechuen Roads. This was the man who afterwards repeatedly came to witness's office. "He came 12 times," said witness. "I thought that I would lose my position. Mr. Spence had lost his," P. C. 303 had insisted that his name was Santa Singh. When witness went to see Mr. Clark he found that it was "Santa something else."

George H. Spence described the negotiations between himself and P. C. 303, who had said the interest would be \$10—10 per cent. a month.

The Registrar—Do you realize that 10 per cent. per month means 120 per cent. per year?

P. C. Pushed Downstairs

"This man standing here," witness continued, indicating the plaintiff, "I have never seen before in my life." Regarding the instalments he had paid back, witness said he only received \$180, paying from the first \$20 in advance. He thought that altogether he had paid back \$160 interest. P. C. 303 had absolutely refused to give a receipt. It was true that one cheque, made out for \$20, had been returned by the bank, but witness

paid later \$20 in cash. In June he gave another cheque for \$50 to a Sikh constable on point duty, P. C. 303 not being available. P. C. 303 had troubled witness so much that he had had to be pushed down the stairs by the manager.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kentwell, witness turned indignantly to the bench, saying that he had received a letter from counsel which he considered as threatening. Part of the letter read, "Unless this sum is paid you will be prevented from leaving Shanghai."

"Prevented!" said witness. "I had no intention of leaving Shanghai."

When the Registrar had asked Mr. Kentwell whether he was going to cross-examine the witness on the point as to whether P. C. 303 or Santa Singh lent the money, counsel suggested that if P. C. 303 were to sue witness he would probably put up another defence.

Witness—Quite possible. The Registrar (to witness)—This is not a theatre. You have sworn on oath that P. C. 303 lent money to you. It is frivolous for you to say that you would put up another defence. You say you have never seen the plaintiff before. This is not a jesting matter.

Neither Borrowers or Lenders

Sikh P. C. 303 said his name was Beer Singh. He denied ever having seen the promissory note and knew neither defendant or Spence. In answer to the Registrar witness agreed that it was a rule in the police force that Sikhs could neither borrow or lend.

When called upon to address the Court Mr. Kentwell said that a case decided in the Supreme Court, *Sadu Singh v. Wynn*, was applicable to the present issue, but his Honour over-ruled counsel, saying that the matter should have been put to the defendant.

Giving judgment for defendant, his Honour said what he did not like in the case were the thumbprints on the I. O. U. It was not right for Britons to be asked to do that sort of thing. There was a direct conflict of evidence. There were also certain material facts to be taken into consideration. He knew that police constables were not allowed to be either borrowers or lenders—that was very material when one came to look into the allegation of Slay. Two foreign witnesses had sworn that the money was not lent by plaintiff. There was money owing, but Spence had corroborated Slay's statement that the money was loaned by P. C. 303.

THE DIVORCE LAW AND DOMICILE

A Permissible Change: British Subject's Emphatic Preference for China

In the British Supreme Court, on Tuesday the Acting Judge (Mr. G. W. King) heard an undefended suit for divorce by Mrs. Bertha Manners against Major C. M. Manners. Mr. M. Reader Harris appeared for petitioner and Mr. Tycho Wing held a watching brief.

Respondent, examined by Mr. Reader Harris on the matter of domicile, stated that he had been in China over 20 years. He went Home on the outbreak of the war and served throughout the period of hostilities in various countries. He was in China on a War Office mission at the conclusion of the war. Subsequently he became interested in a newly-formed company and in 1920 he went Home for about two months in order to consolidate the company's position in Europe and America. He had not been Home since then. He was born in England, but since coming to the Far East his intention throughout the 20 years of his residence had been to make his home in China.

The Judge—You understand what is meant by domicile of origin? Yours would be English?—Yes.

And you want to acquire a Chinese domicile?—Yes.

It has nothing to do with your nationality and you still remain English. You understand that?—Oh, yes.

yes, but since I have been here I have never had any intention to live anywhere except in China.

Would that intention be likely to change if anything should come out of the Extraterritoriality Commission? The abolition of extraterritoriality would not affect your intention, even though British subjects then would come under Chinese jurisdiction?—No.

Mrs. Manners said that they were married at the British Consulate in March, 1909, and lived together until October, 1922. Her husband repeatedly had said that he intended to stay in China and that he would not think of going Home to live.

The Judge said he considered domicile had been proved and the case might proceed. It was permissible for a person to make a change from his domicile of origin.

The only witnesses for the plaintiff were the assistant manager of the Hotel Parisien and respondent's houseboy, who gave evidence as Major Manners's relations with a woman unknown.

The Judge said that he considered the evidence sufficient and he granted a decree nisi.

LOCAL DIVORCE ACTIONS IN U. S. COURT

Decrees Granted in Two Cases Brought by Wives Against Husbands

Two divorce actions came to the attention of Judge Purdy in the American Court on Monday morning—Frances Farmer v. J. Farmer and Helen Howard v. Claude Howard. In both instances Mayor C. P. Holcomb acted for the complainants, while defendant neither appeared nor was represented. His Honour granted the pleas in both instances.

In the action of Farmer v. Farmer, Mr. Holcomb in a preliminary address, stated that a complaint had been filed in mid-summer, which alleged cruelty and drunkenness on the part of defendant. This was after the birth of petitioner's child. Along with Mr. Schulz, he added, who represented respondent at that time, he managed to get the youthful couple to take up residence again. On November 13, his client filed an amended complaint, citing the same grounds. Mr. Farmer had not filed an amended answer.

Mrs. Farmer, in giving evidence, stated that within 10 days of their marriage, her husband had struck her and swore at her. Four times within the first month he had been cruel. At a wedding function held in her father's house, three weeks after the ceremony, respondent stepped her from dancing and, while they were upstairs, beat her and tore her wedding dress.

She lived with her parents for eight months before going to hospital to have the baby. Her husband did not pay the bill for the period of confinement. They had a little home together after the baby was born but his attitude was not changed. She was now staying at her father's house.

Mrs. Violet Sternberg, school girl friend of petitioner, gave corroborative evidence, while the family chauffeur told what he saw of the most recent incident.

Addressing the Court Mr. Holcomb asked for custody of the child, permission for his client to resume her maiden name, alimony, support of the child and his fees as counsel.

Judge Purdy ordered that respondent pay \$125 alimony and toward the child's support, the costs of the action and counsel's fees, the latter to be paid at the rate of \$25 per month.

In the succeeding action Mrs. Helen Howard, in giving evidence, said that they were married on February 3, 1923. She lived with her husband until July when she made a trip to Peking. They met again in Shanghai the first week in September, when, he, having lost his job with the Standard Oil Co., was on his way to America. They did not live together in Shanghai. Although he told her he would return (he borrowed money on some jewels for his transportation) as far as she knew he had not been in China since nor had he written. Respondent had not contributed to her support.

After his Honour had interrogated witness, he ordered the necessary documents to be drawn up.

MESS PARTNERS FALL OUT

Claim for Food, Drink, Tie and Two Small Handkerchiefs: Judgement for Plaintiff

A dispute between two partners in a mess was the subject of an action heard by the acting Judge, Mr. G. W. King, at H. M. Supreme Court on Thursday. Plaintiff was L. E. Haynes, who sued W. H. Hartmann for \$81 for food and refreshments, and \$25 for wearing apparel.

Haynes, in evidence, said he claimed \$81.50 in respect of food and refreshments during a residence of five weeks by defendant at plaintiff's house. The food was had at Dinty Moore's where witness was feeding at that time. He paid the account at Dinty Moore's which was for \$51. The balance of \$30.50 was for drinks. Witness claimed a further \$25 for wearing apparel supplied by him to defendant.

One Tie and Two Handkerchiefs

Defendant—The wearing apparel consisted of one tie and two small handkerchiefs.

The total amount claimed for wines (witness continued) was considerably larger than stated on the complaint.

Defendant—Were they my friends or yours who consumed the drinks?

Witness—I think if it came to that equally yours.

Defendant—About the wearing apparel?

Witness—You say one tie and two handkerchiefs.

The acting Judge—I do not see how I am going to assess the claim on this evidence. I must be shown some reasons why the wearing apparel should be more or less than \$25.

Haynes said it put the figure at \$25 because Hartmann for some reason or another had taken pieces of sets. Witness had several ties and handkerchiefs to match.

Asked how he assessed the amount of the drinks at \$30, witness said because he and defendant balanced up the account together. Everything was done in a friendly co-operative spirit until a certain date. He had given Hartmann *carte blanche* of his (witness's) wardrobe. Hartmann had wanted money to cable home. Witness had put him up, but added that because he had lost a lot of money owing to the strike he could not afford to keep him.

Hartmann said that he stayed with Haynes from August 5 to September 12 or 16. Witness admitted that he owed \$51 for food. With regard to drinks the bill had never been divided. They paid in cash when they had to order more drinks.

In answer to Haynes, witness agreed that three cases of whiskey, eight odd bottles of whiskey, and three cases of German beer had been consumed. But the friends who consumed it were not his. They were brought in by Haynes. Witness possibly might have had one guest.

Visitors to the Mess

Haynes—Didn't you bring Mr. Wadhwa in?—(Witness) No, he came in to see you.

You didn't bring Wadhwa in for the purpose of cashing his post-dated cheque?—No, when he came he asked for Mr. Haynes.

"You are suggesting that Mr. Wadhwa came to see me as my friend," Haynes replied. "You know perfectly well that the first time I met Wadhwa in my life was in Shepherd's on New Year's Eve."

Witness said with regard to the drinks that he had not reckoned on so many of Haynes's friends coming in.

The acting Judge—I suppose you had drinks with those friends. It is some years since I lived in a mess, but it is one of the amenities of life in messes that you get your drinks with friends.

Plaintiff said he would accept \$10 in respect of the wearing apparel and judgment was given for \$96, with costs.

SENTENCE of 20 days' imprisonment has been passed on a Korean who was found by a foreign Customs officer on the str. Sengaku Maru, with four Mauser pistols in his possession. A Chinese had paid the Korean \$50 to take the pistols to Hankow.

AN ACTION IN U. S. ADMIRALTY

Interesting Case Arising Out of Collision Between a President Boat and the N.Y.K. Wharf

In the American Court on Tuesday Judge M. D. Purdy gave judgment for plaintiff for Tls. 1,735, costs and interest from date of judgment, in favour of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in their action against the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. The case arose from a collision between the str. President Pierce and the N.Y.K. mail wharf on August 2, 1924.

During the course of the hearing Mr. J. B. Davies, for plaintiff, voluntarily struck from his accounting a claim of Tls. 373.50, wharfage alleged due.

Mr. R. S. Snyder appeared for defendants.

In reply to the petition, defendant issued a general denial and set up an affirmative defence, as well, charging contributory negligence.

In his account of the accident, Captain Nigel Bennett, the pilot of the President Pierce, stated that the ship left the China Merchants' Central Wharf, while swinging, with three lines fast to the bow and one to the stern. The tide was just beginning to flood and there was a wind with a velocity of two or three. It was his intention, as is usual in such manoeuvres, continued witness, to permit the tide to swing the ship gently to a berthing with nose down stream, preparatory to departure later. When the ship had made roughly two-thirds of the swing the lead line carried away. He wanted to ring for speed astern, when he saw the Yamashiro Maru, an N.Y.K. boat which had left the N.Y.K. Wayside Wharf, directly astern. He had in his opinion, no other remedy but to drop anchor. This he did. The ship then drifted alongside the pier and broke some pontoons. The Japanese ship was only 300 feet from him and he thought he could risk starting the engines.

Why the Rope Broke

In reply to Mr. Davies' question as to why the line broke, witness replied that in his opinion the rope might have "surged," that is in picking up, the line, already wound four or five times round the barrel of the windlass, might creep up on the barrel and break after a slack to allow readjustment on the barrel. The ship was in a difficult position, for the tide along the shore was running in, while in mid-stream, as is common in tidal rivers, there may have been no current or a possible ebb.

Witness alleged contributory negligence on plaintiff's part, in that the Yamashiro Maru left her berth, after the Pierce and thus got into a position which hindered the latter. Witness stated that although the Japanese vessel was leaving port and he was only swinging, the former had no preference, for he, Bennett began his manoeuvre first.

Before the evidence of Captain Bennett, Mr. Davies had called Messrs. Seyu Ishiwara and Gonichi Watanabe to establish the damage done and the bills paid in respect thereof.

Pilot's Corroboration

Captain Guy Waters Crum, who witnessed the collision from the offices of the Pilots' Association in the Yangtze Insurance Building, corroborated the evidence of Captain Bennett and portrayed the respective positions of the vessels from a sketch on his Honour's desk. It seemed to him, he continued, that when the Pierce was still at an angle of about 30 degrees from the shoreline, the Yamashiro Maru got away for the sea. He could not consider the action of the Japanese vessel the best example of good seamanship.

Captain Hugh Mackinnon, marine superintendent for the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., said that if he were in command of a vessel he would try to keep as far away as possible from another when swinging. He could not consider 300 feet as good seamanship. In reply to Mr. Davies he said that it made no difference whether a ship was leaving port or swinging as to the liability. If

swinging the signals must be shown for at least 15 minutes.

In Captain January's report of the accident, taken by deposition, it was stated that the line was a sound line, an eight-inch Manila line, though possibly not of first issue. The report continues, "Any damage that might have been done was due to the action of the Yamashiro Maru. The strain was greater than the line could hold."

Evidence in Rebuttal

In rebuttal Captain Foullet, pilot of the Yamashiro Maru, said that he knew the Pierce would start, but he did not know that she had left the wharf. He could not see from his position on the bridge. When he got into the stream he saw the Pierce, but could not return to his berth as a number of sampans came between himself and the wharf. He had no intimation of trouble on the latter until he heard the ship's anchor drop.

To Judge Purdy, witness stated that he could see nothing wrong with such a duplicate manoeuvre—everything would be all right unless something unforeseen occurred.

Each side had another witness to call, but as neither of them was in Court, his Honour said that he would rather not hear any more experts but would settle the case on common sense. After 10 minutes' intermission counsel began argument.

Mr. Davies stated that this was not a case of inevitable accident when each party must be responsible for its own damage. The cause of the trouble was the breaking of the rope. Defendant had asserted it to be inevitable, but had not introduced one bit of evidence to show the usual precautions taken.

Mr. Snyder held that plaintiff's own ship, the Yamashiro Maru, was the proximate cause of the accident and the break in the rope the remote reason. His client's vessel had the right of way, as they were first off. The other ship was culpable.

In his summing up Judge Purdy stated that in his opinion the break in the rope was not the approximate cause of the collision. It was an accident undoubtedly. The size and type of the line were characteristic of all these boats. The whole question it seemed to him, was whether or not the pilot was negligent, as judged from the time the line was carried away. That would be a prudent and careful mariner have done under the circumstances. He was only a layman, his Honour continued, but the usual conception of a layman is that the ship's engines provide motive power. He knew that the tide was coming in and made no attempt to get a line to the tug. There was no evidence directly on the issue of his negligence, and he did not know if he could pass on it.

But he continued, "If the engines had been started, it seems to me that the accident could not have happened—the engines have three speeds forward and reverse, something could have been done."

To him, he went on to say, the negligence took place in the manipulation of the ship after the line broke. The pilot of the Japanese ship had the right to conduct the same manoeuvre and could not anticipate the break in the shore line of the Pierce, his Honour added. Plaintiff was not guilty of contributory negligence, therefore, and as the accident was not inevitable, due to the manipulation of the Pierce, he could not find for defendant.

In giving judgment of Tls. 1,735, Judge Purdy accepted Mr. Snyder's plea for a stay of judgment for 30 days.

At H.M. Supreme Court on Monday, before the Registrar, Mr. G. W. King, Mr. J. E. Badecley, on behalf of the petitioning creditors in China of Klemanski, Bates & Co., asked for leave to withdraw the petition and leave certain matters to be decided by the court at Home. Mr. J. H. Teesdale, for the liquidator in London, made no objection, but asked that books at present in the hands of the provisional liquidator in the China petition, H. M. Central at Harbin, should be handed over to him (counsel) as the representative of the London liquidator. The motion was granted.

YOUNG RUSSIAN GIRL IN TROUBLE

Successful Intervention by American Women's Club: A Victim of Circumstances

An innocent-appearing Russian girl, Leah Koslinsky, aged 17 years, who was convicted at the Mixed Court several months ago on charges of obtaining goods under false pretences, appeared there again last Friday before Messrs. Martin and Kuan on a similar charge. Three foreign firms had suffered temporarily through the young girl's purchases—Blanchi's, Messrs. MacBeth, Gray & Co. and Messrs. William Rae & Co.

According to the evidence of Detective Bebenin, who arrested accused late on Thursday night on a warrant, the police had known of her renewed activities. When found she was arrested.

Witness stated that accused, according to complainants, purchased \$32 worth of confections from Bianchi's, a cap and scarf, valued at \$15 from Macbeth's and a Japanese pearl necklace from the last mentioned.

Accused stated that she purchased the goods for her former employer, and was remanded on the police request on \$200 cash or shop security.

At the outset of proceedings, on Wednesday morning, Messrs. Kuan and Martin Sitting. Mr. N. A. Allman informed the Bench that he was present under instructions from the American Women's Club to appear on behalf of defendant.

According to the evidence, Detective Bebenin said that he had arrested the accused on Thursday night last, the police having learned of her renewed activities.

On November 16, said witness, she has gone to the last-named firm and made a purchase of a Japanese pearl necklace (16-inch seed) and a pearl bracelet, valued at \$10. She gave the name of Mrs. M. L. Milford, of 53 Kiangsue Road, and promised to pay at the end of December, but the complainants could find no such lady at the address given. There was nobody with that name, as a matter of fact, and so suspicions were aroused.

The charge against prisoner, so far as Messrs. Bianchi were concerned, was that she had ordered cakes and confections, which were delivered to her, but these had not been paid for. The cost of these was \$32.

With reference to Messrs. Macbeth & Gray, accused had ordered men's wear to the value of \$15, which were delivered to Mme. Suzanne, Avenue Joffre. These were ordered nominally for the son of a Mrs. Bibrekovitch. Questions by Mr. Allman elicited the fact that there was a firm known as Mme. Suzanne and that accused formerly worked there. She worked there at the time of the purchases.

A Woman's Appeal

Mrs. Bibrekovitch was called and she identified accused as an employee formerly in her employ. She said, in answer to Mr. Allman, that she had ordered accused to make the purchases at Messrs. Macbeth & Gray's for her, but she did not order the cakes and candies from Messrs. Bianchi's nor did she know who ordered them. One man, she continued, had called at her firm after accused had left and offered to pay off her bills. He left several cards to be attached to the bills when they were presented.

Mr. Allman then called a representative of the Civic Department of the American Women's Club, who said that she had known the accused girl for several months and that the Club believed that she had wrongly been led by people who took advantage of her English knowledge and her upbringing. The girl is willing to do what is the right thing, she said, if she gets a chance and the Club appealed on her behalf for the leniency of the Court.

Accused's mother promised to assume responsibility for her daughter's future good behaviour, and Mr. Allman said that the American Women's Club desired and were anxious to help the girl, especially in view of her youth. The only thing against her, which she admitted, was in giving a false name

to Messrs. Wm. Rae & Co. Mr. Allman asked that the case should be dismissed after the girl had been cautioned as there was nothing to show that she had any criminal intent whatsoever. Any conviction that the Court might enter would prove to the detriment of the girl's future as it would make it almost impossible for her to secure employment.

Koslinsky was then cautioned and released upon her mother giving the necessary bond for her future good behaviour. The Bench thanked the American Women's Club for taking an interest in the case and expressed the hope that their charge would prove worthy of it.

REMINISCENCE OF AN ASSASSINATION

Murder of Sub-Insp. Wong Zung-foo: Handed Over for Execution

Three Chinese were sent by the Mixed Court on Monday to the police of the French Concession, having been sentenced by the French Mixed Court to 15 years' imprisonment before their appearance at the Mixed Court. The instructions of the charge sheet were that they were to be handed over to them and then they were to be turned over to the Chinese authorities to be tried by them for crimes, the penalty of which is death. Should these officials not find them deserving of the death penalty they were to be returned to the Settlement for further disposition. One of them confessed to having fired two shots last February at Sub-Insp. Wong, the official enemy of numerous kidnappers who was assassinated by certain members of the gang. The others were implicated in a kidnapping on Ningpo Road.

In addressing Messrs. Martin and Kuan Chief Det.-Insp. Crutskank stated that one Wong had confessed to his crime and further that he was one of a gang of kidnappers. He had been sentenced to prison for 15 years by the French authorities.

The second and third, according to the Inspector, were concerned in the shooting of a watchman on Christmas Day of 1924. They had, it was stated, stopped the shroff and watchman and shot the latter dead, before stealing \$477.

The Court ordered them to be handed over to the Chinese authorities to be returned to the Settlement if not sentenced with capital punishment.

J. NISSIM, of Connaught Road, in the British Police Court, on Wednesday, was fined \$3 for driving a motor car at 10 p.m. without front or rear lights. It was stated that previously he had been warned for a similar offence.

JAGET Singh, who appeared in a very dazed condition in the dock in the British Police Court, on Wednesday, was fined \$10, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment, on a charge of being drunk and disorderly and assaulting the police the previous evening. His excuse was that a friend who had come from America gave him too much wine to drink.

At the U. S. Commissioner's Court last Friday, the Commissioner (Mr. N. E. Lorton) adjourned the hearing of a claim by Wadhawa Singh for various sums advanced on promissory notes to four Filipinos, T. Tagle, P. Lindaya, F. Alberto and M. de la Cruz. The petition alleged that the first defendant had signed a promissory note for \$75 on October 14, 1925, and had further stood guarantor in respect of loans advanced to the other three defendants of \$100, \$200 and \$200, respectively. Plaintiff in his petition stated that no defendant had paid him anything. In their answer, the first defendant said he only owed Wadhawa Singh \$30, the second \$55, the third \$90 and the fourth \$110. All of them were willing to pay. In adjourning the case, the Commissioner suggested to Mr. M. L. Hartigan, for plaintiff, that the claim amounted to four separate causes of action. There was no reason to join them in one, and the question in his mind was whether the U.S. Government would be deprived of fees if the action were tried in this manner.

RIOT IN JAPANESE FACTORY

17 Chinese Charged at Mixed Court: Inciting to Riot and Smashing Machines

Seventeen more Chinese appeared at the Mixed Court on Thursday on charges of (a) being leaders of a strike and inciting the workers of the Dong Shing Cotton Mill to strike, contrary to the special police laws; (b) causing a riot and damage to property and injuring certain persons, contrary to the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code; and (c) being undesirable and a menace to the peace and good order of the International Settlement. An 18th prisoner was charged with publishing and posting up on the walls of certain buildings certain notices and pamphlets tending to cause a breach of the peace. He also was charged as an undesirable.

Mr. E. T. Maitland (Prosecuting Solicitor) said that the case arose out of trouble at the Dong Shing Cotton Mill. As a result of the arrest of the first accused for posting pamphlets, some of the workers went to the mill offices and asked about him. They were told he had been taken to the police station for inquiries, and a strike was thereupon called. All the hands, with the exception of some 250, in the ring spinning room stopped work and the ringleaders armed themselves with various weapons and a *mélée* ensued. About \$100 worth of damage was done to the mill machinery and some of the employees were injured. The 18th accused, said counsel, was the real cause of the trouble.

The evidence was then commenced and Mr. Kishimoto, the manager, described the trouble. He saw 10 persons armed with iron bars smashing the machinery. He could not recognize any of the accused as being among those present as they were too far away.

Damage Done at the Mill

Sub-Insp. Groves testified that he was called to the mill because of the trouble. At 12.30 p.m. on Friday he was standing on the verandah of the mill office when he heard a police whistle being blown. Looking down the compound, he saw several men armed with iron bars going from the speeding room to the spinning room. He called the other policemen outside the mill to come at once. On entering the ring spinning room, he saw the accused breaking up the machinery with iron bars. The 15th accused caught hold of witness's uniform, but he was dragged away by a foreman of the mill. The 16th accused got hold of a roller and threw it at witness but it just grazed his left shoulder. He was later arrested by P. C. Jones. All the other accused were arrested as they were recognized as ringleaders by the mill foremen and detectives. They were all taken to the mill office. The foremen went back to the mill and told the workers the ringleaders were arrested and they commenced working and there had been no trouble in the mill since.

The case was remanded.

"Running Dogs"

The following is a translation of a handbill which was issued by the General Labour Union of Cotton Mill Employees:

"Fellow Labourers of the Dong Shing Mill! Your employers paid \$100 to your leader Wong Zung-sung and compelled him to resign. Shameless slaves or running dogs, who flatter the Japanese, have been engaged to deal with you and to destroy your Union. The minds of your employers are as cruel and wicked as the wolf and tiger. Everyone will be in disgust at hearing this. However, you are consolidated. It is not possible for the running dogs to set on you. We hope that you will refrain from taking extreme measures, because we have already sent letters to warn the mill owners and running dogs. Should our protest turn to deaf ears, this is the time for you to adopt the last steps. Let us assure you that we are ready to render you every assistance at any time. Continue your struggles with renewed efforts! Struggle! Struggle! No dismissal of workers be allowed! Beat down the running dogs! Long live the Union of Labourers."

REVOLVER BATTLE WITH POLICE

Nine Men Taken in Haining Road After Sharp Firing: Motor- Car's Faked Number

Another revolver battle between the police, under Chief Det.-Insp. Cruickshank and Chinese Sub-Insp. Tsong Sung, and what is alleged to be a desperate gang of armed robbers resulted in the appearance of the latter on Thursday morning at the Mixed Court, before Mr. H. Bucknell (American Assessor) and Mr. Kuan Chun (senior Chinese Magistrate).

The accused were Lee Ong-sung, alias Lee Ah-mau, Lee Chang-gee, Wong Oo-zaung, Wang Tse-li, Wang Zang-ming, Sung Ah-mau, Ding Ching-foh, Koo Ah-mau and Wong Kung-zien, and they were charged with being in possession of firearms on December 17 at 2298 Haining Road i.e., two pistols and 12 rounds of ammunition, for an unlawful

those already held in the car, nine purpose. A motor-car was seized, the real number being 3520, but covered with a false number, 1669.

Chief Insp. Cruickshank, outlining the arrest for the information of the Bench, said that at one o'clock yesterday morning, he had received information of the presence in Shanghai of a desperate gang. He detailed his men to the spot and one of them saw a motor-car standing in Johel Road, in West Hong-kew district, which fact he considered suspicious. As he approached, he saw one of the men in the car get down and cover the real car number with a false one. He walked up and found four men in the car, including the driver. These were placed under arrest, one making an unsuccessful attempt to escape into an alleyway. The police then raided a house in the alley, No. 2298 Haining Road. Upon entering, they were met by a fusillade of bullets, the inmates being armed with revolvers. Fire was returned and one of the miscreants was shot through the leg. They

were surrounded and, together with men were arrested. Several of the men were well-known to the police. Besides the revolvers, the police found a torch and a couple of "jimmies."

Det.-Sub-Insp. Tsong Sung said that his suspicions were aroused when he saw the car, with several inmates, which was without a light. Those in the car made no attempt to put up a struggle and surrendering themselves quietly. One of the accused fired point-blank at witness when he dashed into the house, but failed to hit him because witness knocked the pistol out of his hand and kicked him to the floor.

The case was remanded for special hearing, and the Court ordered that the car should be held pending the hearing of the case.

A WATCHMAN'S WAGES

At H.M. Supreme Court on Thursday, Beer Singh, a watchman, sued

F. Ezra for \$52 in respect of two months wages. Plaintiff said that when he was discharged by defendant, for taking from Sikh P. C. 303 his whistle and chain, he had never been paid wages for that month, which amounted to \$26. Witness claimed a further \$26 for a further month's wages in lieu of notice. Defendant and his shroff said that the man had been paid \$21. Three dollars was deducted in respect of a scarf which one of the tenants asserted he had let plaintiff have on credit, and \$1 in respect of a chair used by the watchman. The acting Judge (Mr. G. W. King), in giving judgment for plaintiff for \$4 and \$1 said to Ezra: "It seems to me very unsatisfactory that you should cut this man \$4 for scarf when you do not know whether it was a gift from these people. Your contract was with this man. Why did you cut him over other people's troubles?" His Honour held that plaintiff was dismissed with just cause and was not entitled to \$26 in wages in lieu of dismissal. The Court was also satisfied that he had received \$21.

SMOKE CAPSTAN



This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

THE LEAGUE'S AWARD ON MOSUL

To be Retained by Iraq under the British Mandate: Maintenance of the Brussels' Line: Turkish Claim to Sovereignty Maintained by Tewfik Rushdi Bey

London, Dec. 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Geneva is unofficially informed that under the League sub-committee's arbitral award Iraq retains Mosul under certain conditions, the chief of which is extension of the period of the British mandate, while the Brussels line is maintained. There will be provision for free economic intercourse between Mosul and Turkish Kurdistan, also a guarantee for the use of the Kurdish language and ratification of a 25 years' Anglo-Turkish Treaty.

The League's Decision

Later.

The League Council, in public session, to-day announced its unanimous decision to award Mosul to Iraq, making the so-called provisional Brussels line the definite Turco-Iraq frontier, provided the British Government submits a new Anglo-Iraq Treaty ensuring continuation of the mandate for 25 years.

The latter is subject to the reservation that Iraq may be admitted to membership of the League before the expiration of the mandate. As soon as, within six months hence, execution of this stipulation with regard to the mandate is brought to the Council's knowledge the present decision will be pronounced definitive and the Council will indicate the measures required to ensure delimitation of the frontier line.

The Turkish delegates did not accept the President of the Council's invitation to attend, but a letter from Tewfik Rushdi Bey, the chief Turkish delegate, was received, reiterating the Turkish point of view and declaring that Turkey maintained sovereign rights over Mosul.

British Comment

Dec. 17.

Apart from relief that the problem has been settled, subject to Turkey's acceptance, very little enthusiasm is shown over the League's Mosul decision, is the comment of the "Daily Telegraph."

The only papers in any way favourable are "The Times" and the "Morning Post." The former says that the time has come to look forward and to make a vigorous effort to establish an intimate contact with new Turkey. This cannot be done in superficial conversations at an hotel on the shores of some Swiss lake. The paper suggests sending a wise Englishman, familiar with the East, to Angora.

The remainder of the newspapers are hostile on the ground of expense to the British tax-payer and the possibility of an eventual conflict with Turkey. Cold comfort is drawn from the reflection that the responsibility terminates when Iraq is admitted into the League.

It is generally agreed that General Laidoner's report of Turkish atrocities has weighed heavily in the Council's deliberations and has contributed to an unanimous decision.—Reuter.

French Newspaper Comment

Paris, Dec. 16.

Commenting on the Mosul discussions, "L'Ouvre" says that the decision of the League will be a rude shock to Mustapha Kemal. It hopes that the latter will reflect carefully on the consequences of any eventual attack on the forces in Iraq of Great Britain.

"Le Gaulois" states that the whole danger of the situation lies in the possibility of Turkey, supported by Soviet Russia, making a desperate gesture. The paper is of opinion that the League Council's verdict was prompted by a hope that the dispute would be the subject of direct Anglo-Turkish negotiations.

"Le Petit Parisien" foresees vigorous Turkish opposition to the

decision. It adds that if the Turks indulge in warlike adventure, Great Britain could invoke the Covenant of the League to claim sanctions.

"L'Echo de Paris" says that the Turks will only bow to strength. The only way the British Empire can safeguard peace is to exercise its strength resolutely.—Reuter.

Further Evidence in Addenda to Gen. Laidoner's Report

Geneva, Dec. 15.

Further evidence of atrocities committed by the Turks in Mosul is contained in additions to the report of General Laidoner which was presented to the Council of the League of Nations a few days ago.

The commissioners place the responsibility for these atrocities on the shoulders of the 62nd Regiment of Turkish Infantry. They depict the horrors of the forced and hurried deportations and massacres and relate incidents of women violated and buried alive under stones. They state that in Baijo alone 40 men were taken from their families and assassinated in a remote building by Turkish soldiers who were anxious not to be disturbed during their orgies. Columns marched six to 10 days without food. The several persons falling out were immediately massacred.

The commissioners draw attention to the fact that Christians were not ill-treated by the Kurds, who protested to the Turks and refused Turkish orders to massacre deportees, whereupon the Turks shot several Kurdish chiefs. A number of Kurdish Moslem chiefs on the frontier had expressed a desire to be placed within the Iraq frontiers to procure their safety.

The Charges Denied

The Turkish Delegation, writing to the Secretary-General of the League, protests against the accusations of Turkish atrocities alleged to have been made by Chaldean ecclesiastics, declaring that they are inventions. The letter cites a passage of the commission of inquiry's report purporting to show that the British authorities distributed 1,900 rifles and ammunition among Assyrian tribes.

Possibility of Settlement

Matters appear to be shaping towards a settlement of the obstinately contested Mosul question between Britain and Turkey. Conferences are proceeding, and general rumours bears out the anticipation that the Brussels line will be adopted as the frontier with possible economic adjustments.

It is understood that Sir Austen Chamberlain has assured the Council of the League of Nations that Britain is willing to extend the Iraq mandate 25 years.

It is pointed out that this period is the maximum. Nothing would prevent Iraq from entering the League earlier and thus shortening the British obligation.

Note: The Estonian General Laidoner and two assistants were appointed by the League Council to investigate on the spot the alleged deportations of Christians from Mosul.—Reuter.

CHOLERA AT MADRAS

Better Report: The Str. Trifles Allowed to Sail

Madras, Dec. 12.

No further cases of cholera are reported here. The German cargo stamer Trifles, which was placed in quarantine on her arrival here owing to the number of cases of cholera among her crew, has been permitted to leave for Rangoon, where she will be quarantined again. The five members of her crew who were put into hospital here suffering from cholera are progressing satisfactorily.—Reuter.

GENEVA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

Programme Prepared by League of Nations

Geneva, Dec. 11.

A private sitting of the Council of the League of Nations to-day approved the programme of the Preparatory Committee for the Disarmament Conference.

One of the outstanding items of the agenda of the conference has been disposed of amid universal satisfaction. All the details of the constitution of the Disarmament Commission, together with the procedure and programme, have been completed and undoubtedly will be approved at to-morrow's sitting of the Council.

The Commission will probably meet at Geneva in February.

The States on the Council have all agreed to serve on the Commission. Invitations will now be sent to the other Powers, including Germany, Russia and the United States.

Preparatory Committee Appointed

Dec. 12.

A preparatory committee for the Disarmament Conference has been appointed and will meet at Geneva on February 15. The questions to be submitted to it have been approved, including the question of Viscount Cecil with regard to the nature of international supervision to be established, if possible, in order to ensure countries keeping within the limits of the scale of armaments fixed for them.

The Council has agreed that a committee composed of Messrs. Cobain, Quani and Veverka should undertake forthwith a preliminary investigation, with a view to drafting a convention for the control of private manufacture of arms, munitions and implements of war, which will serve as a basis for discussion at the international conference.

Graeco-Bulgarian Dispute

Dec. 14.

The Council of the League of Nations to-day adopted a report of the sub-committee consisting of Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M. Hyman and Viscount Ishii, endorsing the findings of the Rumbold Commission the Graeco-Bulgarian dispute.

Mr. Chamberlain as the rapporteur, reading the report, said that the invasion of the Bulgarian territory was not justified. Greece had acted without premeditation, but it was unnecessary, in order to reoccupy a little post and overcome a few men, to undertake operations extending over 20 kilometres. An indemnity of 30,000,000 levas should be paid within two months.

The Agreement of Locarno

Later.

The bulk of the journalists were leaving the hall at the conclusion of the Graeco-Bulgarian affair to-day, when they were hastily recalled to hear a speech by Mr. Austen Chamberlain, which had not been put down on the agenda.

Mr. Chamberlain said that in handing over the Locarno Agreement for deposit in the archives of the League the Powers confirmed their intention to inaugurate a new phase of relations, carefully avoiding provocation or offence to others, and established peace between themselves, thus helping to stabilize the peace of the world and give rest and confidence to other nations.

Points Which Make Present Session Memorable

Dec. 16.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, interviewed by a representative of Reuter's agency to-day, said that three things made the present meeting of the League important: (1) The settlement of the Graeco-Bulgarian dispute, which might have had calamitous consequences; (2) The Mosul settlement, which Britain accepted and welcomed, though he was at present not aware of the entire terms of the decision. As regards the Iraq mandate, 25 years was the maximum. The mandate would cease the moment independent Iraq joined the League. It has been impossible to hold conversations with the Turks, as there was no common ground. Britain was very anxious to create good relations, if Turkey was now wil-

ling, starting from the decision of the League. Britain would be happy to converse with her, (3) The deposit of the Locarno Agreement with the Secretariat would render the session memorable.—Reuter.

France Reserves Judgment

Paris, Dec. 12.

In the Chamber to-day, during the debate on the estimates for the Army and Navy, several speakers of different parties, who were unanimously applauded, emphasized that France was spending much less on the construction of new men-of-war than certain countries who were reaching disarmament, such as the United States, and France could not consider unilateral disarmament.

The naval estimates were adopted after a speech of M. Leygues (former Premier) in favour of retention of submarines.—Reuter.

THE FRANCO-SOVIET NEGOTIATIONS

Decisive Stage Expected Next Month: Soviet Ready to Discuss Disarmament

Paris, Dec. 12.

M. Briand to-day entertained at a luncheon Comrades Chicherin and Rakovsky, after which there were "important conversations."

Dec. 13.

The conversations between M. Briand and M. Chicherin will continue until the middle of the week, when Comrade Chicherin, accompanied by Comrade Rakovsky, will return to Moscow.

It is anticipated that the negotiations for a Franco-Soviet agreement will enter the decisive phase on Comrade Rakovsky's return in the middle of January to his post in Paris.

"Le Journal" declares that the vital points, on the French side, are honest settlement of the Russian debt to France, re-entry of Russia into European politics and formal Soviet repudiation of the activities of the Third Internationale.

Soviet Ready to Discuss Disarmament

Dec. 15.

Bombarded with questions in the course of an interview at the Russian Embassy to-day by pressmen from all parts of the world Comrade Chicherin reiterated his opinion that the Locarno Treaties were part of the British policy of an anti-Soviet crusade.

The Soviet, he said, desired an immediate conference on disarmament but it maintained its anti-League of Nations attitude, though it was the Soviet's duty to attend conferences with humanitarian objects "whether summoned by the League or by the devil himself." Comrade Chicherin explained that the Soviet aimed at separate treaties of friendship.

Regarding debts Comrade Chicherin summed up the attitude of the Russian peasants and workers in the words of a peasant woman who, he said, had told him that "I lost three sons fighting against Deniken: now they want our money!"—Reuter.

JAPAN-SOVIET TREATY SIGNED

Substantial Concessions Granted to Japan

• Moscow, Dec. 14.

Agreements for a concession for 15 years on coal and oil fields in North Saghalien to Japanese firms recommended by the Japanese Government were signed to-day under the Japan-Soviet Peking Treaty.—Reuter.

RUSSO-NORWEGIAN TREATY SIGNED

Oslo, Dec. 15.

The Russo-Norwegian Commercial and Shipping Treaty was signed to-day at Moscow.—Reuter.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—The Chamber to-day, by 262 votes to 9, adopted the Law of Compulsory Arbitration.—Reuter.

AMAZING STORY OF PIRACY

A Vessel in Distress: Pirates Escape: Cruisers Searching

London, Dec. 11.

The "Daily Telegraph" publishes a telegram from Bombay to the effect that the German steamer Nordmark has arrived at Colombo, where it reported an amazing case of piracy.

The captain of the Nordmark stated that when four hours' sail from Cochin he saw two vessels, one frantically signalling distress. The other speeded off when he approached.

The crew of the first vessel stated that they had been attacked by pirates and besought safe escort to Cochin. They were in a terrified state.

The German crew said that the pirate vessel was a smart craft of British design.—Reuter.

British Cruisers in Search of Marauders

Bombay, Dec. 14.

H.M.S. Colombo and H.M.S. Cairo are on their way at full speed for Cochin, Malabar, on the trail of pirates who looted a native dhow a few days ago.

This is the first case of piracy in these waters within living memory.—Reuter.

THE WORKING OF THE DAWES PLAN

Tribute to the Manner in Which the Germans Co-operate: Preparing for Second Loan

London, Dec. 14.

The report of Mr. Parker Gilbert, Agent General of the German Reparation Payments, on the first year of working of the Dawes plan, shows that the plan has realized the objects of balancing the German budget and stabilizing German currency.

Full provision has been made for the milliard gold marks which it is estimated Germany should be able to pay in the first year, and, although some money has not been handed over, the balance is at the disposal of the Agent General, who pays tribute to the manner in which the Germans have co-operated with him in his work.

The report expresses the opinion that Germany for some time to come must rely on long credits from abroad, but the prospects of peaceful reconstruction in Europe are hopeful, although Germany has still many difficulties to overcome.

Preparing for the Second Loan

Dec. 15.

The "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent states that Mr. Park Gilbert, Agent-General of the German Reparation Payments, accompanied by Mr. Montagu Collet Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, has left England for the United States, presumably in connexion with the problem of further credits for Germany and to deal with certain aspects of the eventual raising of the second Dawes loan.—Reuter.

MUSSOLINI'S FORECAST OF INDUSTRIAL WAR

Special Legislation to Fight Disruptive Forces

Rome, Dec. 11.

In the Chamber to-day in the course of a debate on the Government bill with regard to the legal control of trade unions, Signor Mussolini proposed an amendment providing for compulsory arbitration of all industrial disputes. He declared that he considered the Italian nation to be in a permanent state of war. The next five or 10 years would be decisive for the Italian people. International struggles would certainly break out in the future. Italians must be ready as far as production was concerned. Production found its best defence in a law preventing labour conflicts.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Safeguarding of Industries and Customs Duties Bill to-day passed the committee stage without alteration.—Reuter.

THE FRENCH FINANCIAL CRISIS

M. Loucheur Resigns: M. Doumer Appointed: Fiscal Proposals Referred to Finance Committee: Franc's New Low Record

London, Dec. 11.

The French franc closed to-day at 131.45 to the pound, a new low record.

The fall is mainly attributed to further inflation disclosed in yesterday's return of the Banque de France.

Dec. 12.

In consequence of fears of a fresh political trouble, as a result of M. Loucheur's taxation proposals, the French franc in London to-day fell to 132.55 to the pound sterling.

Dec. 13.

The uneasiness in France owing to the fall of the franc is reflected not only in "Le Matin's" support of the suggestion of the formation of a committee of public safety to steer the country through the present crisis, but in the signs that France will possibly follow the example of Italy in raising voluntary subscriptions.

There are indications that the peasants and workmen of France are willing to save the franc even at personal sacrifice provided someone will undertake to organize the machinery.

The newspapers are being asked to open subscription lists for this purpose.—Reuter.

Paris, Dec. 11.

Addressing the Finance Commission of the Chamber M. Loucheur explained his financial plans. He estimated the total yield of the contemplated taxes at eight milliard francs and said that this minimum effort was necessary to ensure balancing the budget and the normal functioning of the sinking-fund in the early stages of its existence.

The Finance Minister expressed the opinion that no solution of the problem of stabilization of the franc could be contemplated as long as the question of inter-Ally debts remained in suspense.

It was first of all necessary to settle the French debt to the United States.

Steady Rise in Prices

Dec. 14.

An ominous symptom of the politico-financial situation was revealed when the Finance Committee of the Chamber referred back finance bills dealing with further taxation and the establishing of a sinking fund.

The discontent among business men in connexion with M. Loucheur's financial proposals is taking active form in various parts of the country. Business groups are registering protests. At Carcassonne a solemn pledge has been taken by all the local tradespeople to refuse to pay all taxes if the proposals are adopted, while the Nîmes Commercial Union has decided on a two hour strike as a protest.

The fall of the franc is causing

a steady rise of prices of commodities. Figures published of general statistics serve to show that there has been a rise of nine per cent. in wholesale prices in France during October and November, whereas there has been a corresponding fall in Britain, Germany, Sweden, Czechoslovakia and the United States.

Resignation of M. Loucheur

Dec. 15.

M. Loucheur has resigned the Finance Ministry.

M. Loucheur was himself present at the meeting of the Chamber Finance Committee, which confirmed their decision of last night regarding fresh taxation and the sinking-fund.

Discussion centred on the issue whether the Commission should ask the Government to submit new proposals or whether the Commission should itself draft a scheme.

MM. Malvy and Lamoureux, Chairman and Rapporteur of the Finance Committee, subsequently called on M. Briand and explained the exact significance of the Committee's decision to refer back the whole of the Government's fiscal proposals. They added that it was in no way aimed against the Premier.

M. Loucheur then called on M. Briand and tendered his resignation.—Reuter.

Note: An earlier telegram stated that notwithstanding the Chamber Finance Commission's rejection of certain of M. Loucheur's financial proposals the Cabinet including M. Loucheur would remain in office and that M. Loucheur would seek a compromise with the Commission.

Successor Appointed

Dec. 16.

MM. Doumer has been appointed Minister of Finance.

Dec. 16.

Senator Doumer, who is the sixth Finance Minister in six months, held the same position in 1895, after which for five years he was Governor-General of Indo-China. His last office was Finance Minister under M. Briand in 1921. He has a wide reputation, especially in the Senate, as a sound financial authority on somewhat conservative lines.

The franc recovered two points on M. Loucheur's resignation.

That M. Doumer will be short-lived as a stopgap is the opinion of the whole of the evening press, which is preparing for another crisis. The Cartel parties are completely disaffected with the appointment. The Paris "Soir" says that M. Doumer is ready to accommodate proposals to the ideas of all parties, but the newspapers unanimously predict that he will not go far.

"La Liberté" says that the Cabinet will soon fall and government by a National Union will become inevitable.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN SEAMEN'S STRIKE

Arrest of Walsh and Johannsen Declared Illegal: Writs Applied For

Sydney, Dec. 11.

It is believed that the High Court's decision to order the release of the seamen's leaders Messrs. Walsh and Johannsen, which was unanimous and awarded the costs to applicants, was based on the view that the section of the Immigration Act under which the deportation proceedings had been conducted was *ultra vires* as contrary to the Australian Constitution Act.

The application was made under a *habeas corpus* writ but the Chief Justice said that the latter was unnecessary.

Messrs. Walsh and Johannsen intend to sue the Commonwealth Government for heavy damages for wrongful imprisonment.

The costs of the case are estimated at £12,000.

Writs Applied for

Dec. 14.

Walsh and Johannsen have applied for writs for £20,000 each against the Government, alleging wrongful arrest and imprisonment.

Mrs. Walsh and Mrs. Johannsen are also claiming £5,000 for the loss of their husbands' services.

It may be recalled that Mrs. Walsh was formerly Miss Adela Pankhurst, the militant suffragette.—Reuter.

QUEEN MOTHER OF ITALY SERIOUSLY ILL

Rome, Dec. 17.

The King of Italy has hastened to the bedside of the Queen Mother, who is ill with congestion of the lungs at Bordighera.—Reuter.

SEDITION ATTEMPTS ON BRITISH NAVY

Alleged Communist Endeavours to Breed Discontent

London, Dec. 16.

In the Portsmouth Naval Port Orders the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Sydney Fremantle, states that the Admiralty's attention has been called to the distribution, presumably through Communist activities, of pamphlets circulated widely on His Majesty's ships and, in naval barracks in Home waters.

The Admiralty, therefore, has directed that a statement shall be read to all ships' companies and placed on the notice-boards of all His Majesty's ships and establishments showing that there is no foundation for the allegations contained in the leaflets and pointing out that the writers of these leaflets are not interested in the welfare of the lower deck but aim at discontent facilitating the introduction by revolutionary violence of a form of government similar to that of Russia.—Reuter.

FRENCH TRADE FOR 1925

Substantial Increase Over Last Year

Paris, Dec. 17.

French imports for the first 11 months in 1925 amounted to 38,535,000,000 francs and 43,000,000 tons, showing an increase of 2,544,000,000 francs and 8,000,000 tons, as compared with 1924. Exports amounted to 40,785,000,000 francs and 28,000,000 tons, an increase of 3,420,000,000 francs and 9,000,000 tons, as compared with last year.—Havas.

AMERICAN THEATRICAL ACCIDENT

Wilmington, Dec. 12.

A dozen members of the chorus were injured, some of them seriously, when the roof of a theatre over the stage collapsed during the performance of a musical comedy yesterday.

Owing to the damage the company is cancelling its engagements.—Reuter's American Service.

AMERICA AND ALLIED DEBTS

Acrimonious Debate in the Senate: Bitter Comment on Settlement With Great Britain

Washington, Dec. 10.

There was an unusually acrimonious debate in the Senate to-day occasioned by the Republican efforts to deal with the Italian and Belgian debt settlements before Christmas.

Senator James A. Reed (Democrat) attacked the British settlement as "white-washing by international bankers to permit them to make loans to debtor nations at six to seven per cent." He asserted that under the Italian settlement the United States would not get one per cent. of the principal.

Senator Reed Smoot (Republican), however, doubted Italy's ability to pay even the amount promised.

Senator Smoot stated: "France bluntly told us she owes us nothing but unless she makes a settlement the franc will go the way of the mark."

The Republicans were eventually forced to abandon their efforts to obtain immediate consideration of the agreements.—Reuter's American Service.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE UNIONS

Suggestion that a Conference Should be Held

Berlin, Dec. 10.

The Conference of Anglo-Russian Trade Union delegates, self-styled the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee, unanimously passed a resolution to-day regretting the Council of the International Federation of Trade Unions' recent rejection of the proposal to hold an unconditional conference with the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions.

The resolution expresses the opinion that the General Council of the British Trade Union Congress should convene a conference as provided in the declaration made by the British Trade Union delegation to the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Conference held in London on April 8.—Reuter.

FIRE IN AMSTERDAM SHIP BUILDING YARD

New Tanker Badly Burnt

Amsterdam, Dec. 11.

A fire in the Netherlands Shipbuilding Company's yard to-day caused the destruction of a slipway and very bad damage to a new tanker of 10,000 tons, which had been nearly completed for the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.—Reuter.

LONDON AGREEMENT ADOPTED BY DAIL

London, Dec. 10.

The Dail passed the Irish Agreement Bill by 71 votes to 20.

Dec. 11.

The vote was on the second reading. The final stages of the Bill will be taken on Tuesday.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Cosgrave, President of the Dail, in the course of a passionate speech, said that he understood from Mr. Baldwin that the Commission's award would have given the Free State 200 square miles, and 20,000 people and taken, from them a considerable part of Donegal.

Dec. 15.

The Dail Eireann to-day passed all the stages of the London Agreement after a debate lasting eight hours. There were several divisions on all sections of the bill but the Government majority averaged over 30.—Reuter.

GENEVA, Dec. 12.—The Council of the League of Nations to-day appointed Dr. Van Hamel (Netherlands), who is at present head of the Juridical Department of the League, to succeed Mr. Macdonnell, who retires from the high-commissionership of Dantzig next February.—Reuter.

THE INQUIRY ON COL. MITCHELL

Case for Both Sides Closed: Letter Produced from Secretary of War

Washington, Dec. 16.

Both the prosecution and the defence have completed their cases in the court martial of Colonel Mitchell.

An important event was the placing as evidence of a letter written by Mr. John W. Weeks when he was Secretary for War to President Coolidge describing Colonel Mitchell as "unfit for a high administrative position" and as an officer whose course was so "lawless" that in spite of his excellent war record he had forfeited the good opinion of those most familiar with the facts.—Reuter's American Service.

U.S. AND THE COST OF RUBBER

Mr. Hoover Prefers Defence Measures to Reprisals

New York, Dec. 10.

The opening of a central market for trading in rubber and rubber futures has been approved. The New York Cocoa Exchange will provide the necessary facilities and actual trading will start early in the new year.

Note: The New York Cocoa Exchange is a newly organized affair and started operations on October 1.

Dec. 14.

Writing to Senator Capper on the rubber situation the Secretary of Commerce Mr. Hoover dwells on a "trade war." He says that America's imports of rubber in 1926 will be 900,000,000 lb., costing about £198,000,000, namely, £133,000,000 above a fair price.

Mr. Hoover does not favour trade reprisals, but suggests, as "defensive measures," the discouraging of American brokers from giving credits to these combinations; a strong campaign for the voluntary saving of used rubber; the use of substitutes, and the establishing of machinery to prevent American buyers from bidding against each other.

Dec. 16.

The initial issue of five thousand shares of a hundred guilders each of the Dutch-American Rubber Plantation Co. has been fully subscribed at the price of 40 dollars a share. The bankers concerned hail the issue as the wedge of American participation in the rubber production of the Dutch Indies. A similar block of shares is being offered at Amsterdam.—Reuter's American Service.

HUGE FORTUNES IN THE RUBBER BOOM

Millions Made Already and Firms Ready to Retire

London, Dec. 11.

"The Daily Graphic" declares that as a result of the rubber boom dealers have made fortunes probably aggregating millions of pounds.

At least three of the leading firms, says the paper, propose to retire at Christmas and invest their earnings in gilt-edged securities.—Reuter.

IMPORTANT RUBBER PUBLICATION

London, Dec. 14.

The "Financial Times" to-day publishes a special plantation rubber supplement, including articles by experts from Malaya and by Mr. Ashplant, a mycologist from South India who writes on bud-grafting.

In an editorial article the journal says that it is a little disconcerting to find that the Dutch Indies have made considerably more progress in bud-grafting than Malaya or other countries. The results hitherto have been highly encouraging and seem to show that bud-grafting will soon very largely in future planting developments. The article concludes by paying a tribute to the Ceylon Estates, models of efficiency and good cultivation.—Reuter.

THE SINGAPORE BASE AND LABOUR

Government Denial that Coolie Labour Has Been Diverted from Rubber

London, Dec. 16.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to Mr. Penny (Conservative) who drew attention to the allegation that the Labour supply of plantations in the vicinity of the naval base at Singapore had been greatly deflected by Government competition, Mr. Davidson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, stated that he had been advised from Singapore that the present labour needs of the base were insufficient greatly to affect the supply labour at Singapore, where there was a big demand at present owing to the prosperity of the rubber and tin industries.

Mr. Davidson added that Admiralty officers were co-operating with the local Government. He would note the submission that the most suitable labour for naval purposes could be recruited from the northern and not from the southern provinces of India.—Reuter.

MURDER PLOT REVEALED IN BERLIN

Arrest Affected by Police When All Details of Plan Had Been Arranged

Berlin, Dec. 16.

A plot to assassinate Herr Stresemann was revealed to-day when the police arrested two Extreme Nationalists named Koldorff and Larenz. The deed had already been planned in all details, including disguises, a motor car and an aeroplane flight.—Reuter.

TENEMENT FIRE IN NEW YORK

New York, Dec. 15.

Five persons were killed and several injured as a result of a fire in a tenement house in the East Side, occupied by 16 families. The fire broke out in the lower hall, shutting off the escape of people living on the upper floors, some of whom were injured through jumping into the street.—Reuter's American Service.

INDIA'S ECONOMIC CONDITION

Rosy Picture Painted by the Viceroy in Address to Indian Chambers

Calcutta, Dec. 14.

A rosy picture of India's economic condition was painted by Lord Reading to-day in an exhaustive address to the Indian Chambers.

Lord Reading recalled the depressing conditions in 1921 and the adverse trade balance of 80 crores of rupees. The political atmosphere was heavily charged and although there was still room for improvement, last year's overseas trade had reached the record figure of 650 crores of rupees. The Budget, which showed a deficit of 20 crores of rupees in 1921, made a surplus last year of two. The military expenditure last year was 60 crores or rupees, as compared with 76 in 1921.

With regard to labour legislation the Viceroy mentioned that a bill had been submitted to the Assembly to encourage and protect a healthy trade union organization. He attributed the improved outlook to the grit and energy of the commercial community, also to the improvement of the political situation, which had engendered a feeling of stability and continuity.—Reuter.

AMERICAN NAVAL REPORT

Six River Gunboats for Chinese Service to be Laid Down

Washington, Dec. 13.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Curtis Wilbur, draws attention to the excellent discipline in the fleet, in which the net desertions were under 1,000 in 1925 as compared with 3,500 in 1923, while re-enlistments increased to 72 per cent. Except for a serious shortage of line officers there is an adequate number of commissioned officers.

Six river gunboats for Chinese service will be laid down in 1926.

The remarkable success demonstrated with the electric drive on battleships led to its successful adoption, says the report, towards obtaining more reliable, flexible and economical submarine propulsion.

The fleet manoeuvres in the neighbourhood of the Hawaiian Islands, the report concludes, afforded proof of the combined utility of aircraft, submarines and surface vessels, while the operations of the carrier Langley served to emphasize the need for these vessels.—Reuter's American Service.

GERMAN HIGH TREASON

What the Chemical Works Were Making

Berlin, Dec. 11.

On the ground that for money he betrayed the secrets of the works to the Inter-Allied Control Commission, Walter Pullerjahn, a former official of the chemical works in the suburb of Wittenham, was sentenced to-day by the Supreme Court to 15 years' penal servitude for high treason.

The trial was held in camera. It was stated that Pullerjahn's information had led to an inspection of the works by the Commission and subsequent serious political consequences.—Reuter.

OPIUM IN PERSIA

League of Nations Sending a Commission of Inquiry

Geneva, Dec. 11.

In a short session devoted to minor matters the Council of the League of Nations to-day approved the proposal to despatch a commission of inquiry to Persia on the subject of cultivation of opium. The Council also adopted a resolution expressing its thanks to the Bureau of Social Hygiene of New York for its contribution of \$20,000 towards the expenses of the inquiry.

The object of the inquiry is to investigate the possibility of cultivating alternative crops to replace opium.—Reuter.

THE BRITISH LOAN TO HONGKONG

If Boycott Continues More Assistance May be Necessary Next Year

London, Dec. 14.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. B. C. Spoor (Labour) asked what were the purposes of the loan of £3,000,000 to the Hongkong Government and whether the Government had taken steps to terminate the boycott of British trade in Canton.

Mr. W. G. A. Ormsby Gore, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied that the Governor of Hongkong had applied in September for a loan of the amount mentioned for the purpose of restoring confidence and financing trade.

The loan had saved the colony in a serious moment. "It is possible," he added, "that if the boycott continues and trade becomes worse further assistance may have to be considered next year."—Reuter.

THE POSITION OF HONGKONG

Former Governor's Speech in London: Machinations of the Bolsheviki

London, Dec. 15.

Sir Edward Stubbs, the former Governor of Hongkong, was the guest of the Colonial Institute at a luncheon in the City to-day.

Responding to the toast, Sir Edward emphasized that the troubles of Hongkong had been started by Russian agitators in Canton who made no secret of their intention to ruin Hongkong.

The speaker contended that his counter-strike methods were not unpopular amongst those they had been meant to protect. He did not think the trouble would last much longer. He had great faith in the common-sense of the Kuangtung Chinese, who, he declared, before long would purify Canton of the Red element.

When the situation returned to normal Hongkong would have a future far exceeding her past. There was no possibility of Hongkong being cut out by any other port. The Cantonese were talking wildly of developing Whampoa. This, however, would require much dredging, and there were other drawbacks. If competition came he had no doubt Hongkong would win.

The really important question was the completion of the Canton-Hankow Railway. Sir Edward feared that Dr. Sun Yat-sen had misunderstood him during the recent abortive negotiations to finance the Canton line from Hongkong funds.

Statement in the House of Commons

Dec. 16.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Ormsby Gore, replying to Mr. H. W. Looker with regard to the Canton boycott of British goods, particularly British trade from Hongkong, reported that unofficial discussions were proceeding between representatives of the Chinese merchants of Hongkong and the Canton Strike Committee.

He thought it far more likely that they would obtain good results if the negotiations were left in their present unofficial form.—Reuter.

WORLD'S SUGAR CROP

Estimated Increase on Last Year 1,000,000 Tons

London, Dec. 12.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that the world's production of sugar for the current season is estimated at 24,500,000 tons, an increase as compared with last year of 1,000,000 tons.—Reuter.

FAMOUS BURNED LIBRARY

BURNT

Paris, Dec. 12.

A fire to-day destroyed a valuable collection of antiquities, also the celebrated Colbert Library and the famous Chateau St. Jean du Maillet, belonging to Count Colbert del Place. The damage is estimated at 10,000,000 francs.—Reuter.

THE CASE AGAINST HAYLEY MORRIS

Opening Speech for Prosecution: No Evidence for Defence: The Sentences

London, Dec. 12.

Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, representing the woman defendant, to-day applied at the Sussex Assizes for a postponement until the next Assizes of the trial of Hayley Morris and his wife, which had been fixed for next Monday. Counsel said that Mrs. Morris was seriously ill.

After much legal argument Mr. Justice Avey granted the application of Sir Edward Marshall Hall, representing the Crown, for the appointment of an independent medical witness to examine Mrs. Morris, who was in a nursing home in London.

Mr. St. John Hutchinson unsuccessfully applied for Hayley Morris to remain on bail, saying that his presence was necessary for the medical examination of the woman, but the Judge ordered him to remain in custody saying that he would consider next Monday whether Morris should be tried alone if his wife was not fit to attend.

Dec. 14.

The trial of Hayley Morris and his wife opened to-day at the Lewes Assizes.

The male defendant appeared in charge of a warden. The woman walked briskly from a local hotel, smiling as press photographers snapped her. Both pleaded "not guilty."

The Judge declined to hear evidence on the woman's condition and replying to counsel's plea that she was not fit to stand a long trial, said: "In my opinion there has been already a deliberate attempt to deceive the Court and I am not sure that there has not been something worse, namely, an attempt to interfere with the course of justice." The Judge declined to hear her counsel further.

Dec. 15.

At the Lewes Assizes to-day Sir Marshall Hall, opening the prosecution, said that Hayley Morris was a merchant engaged in Chinese trade. The woman prisoner, Madeline Roberts, had been a domestic servant and a shop assistant, but when arrested she was acting as housekeeper to Morris. Detailing the charges, he said that Miss Roberts not merely conspired to procure girls, but did her utmost to get them to do what she knew Morris wanted them to do.

Sir Marshall Hall told how the police began to make inquiries after a girl, in the absence of the prisoners, had telephoned to her friends in London. The roads were then searched and the girl was found crouching in a ditch completely exhausted. She was taken to her friends. Then the evidence of other girls was obtained. There were three cases of girls under 16 and other cases of girls above 16, besides girls who resisted and escaped harm.

Sir Marshall Hall concluded by asking the jury, if they convicted the accused of the "sordid and abominable offence," not to let fear or favour deter them for recording a proper verdict.

A number of girls then testified. The most interesting witness was the female prisoner's sister, who said that her father was dead and that she had been in service. The female prisoner had left home when her father died. Witness was not aware of her whereabouts until last Christmas when she telephoned to witness to come to Pippingford Park. She stayed there for two nights. A fortnight later she took her there by train, buying her a few clothes. Her third visit lasted for six weeks. Nothing happened until the third visit. She had not told her sister of it. Another sister was also there. Witness said that she told Morris before the alleged incident that her age was 14. Cross-examined, witness said that she had never told anyone about the matter until the police saw her and helped her to remember what happened.

Later.

The case was adjourned until to-morrow. The Judge directed both the accused to remain in custody.

No Evidence Offered by Defendants

Dec. 16.

In the concluding stages of the Hayley Morris trial at Lewes

Assizes the proceedings were interrupted for a few minutes owing to the female defendant fainting in the dock, and having to be temporarily removed.

Subsequently the case for the Crown was finished, whereupon Mr. Roland Oliver, for Morris, and Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, for the wife, intimated that neither would be called to give evidence.

Mr. Oliver said that Sir Henry Curtis Bennett did not consider the wife fit to take her trial, and as it was a joint indictment he did not propose to offer further observations.

Sir Henry Bennett said they had advised his client not to enter the box. The jury could not rely on the evidence against her.

Mr. Justice Avey intimated that in view of the unexpected turn the case had taken his summing up would be longer than he had hoped for and might extend until to-morrow. He expressed the view that the woman defendant was in a perfectly fit condition to be tried, and asked if the jury could accept the flimsy excuse put forward for Morris not going into the witness box, or for counsel not addressing the jury on his behalf.

The Sentences

Dec. 17.

Hayley Morris and his wife were found guilty.

Hayley Morris was sentenced to two years' hard labour for the offences against the girls under 16 and to 12 months' imprisonment without hard labour on the other counts. He was ordered to pay a sum not exceeding £1,000 and costs of prosecution. The sentences are consecutive.

His wife was sentenced to nine months' hard labour.—Reuter.

FOREIGN POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES

Vigorous Defence of Attitude Regarding European Matters

New York, Dec. 15.

Secretary of State Kellogg entertained the Council on Foreign Relations at a banquet to-day.

In the course of a speech Mr. Kellogg vigorously defended the foreign policy of the United States. He said that the country's fixed determination to avoid participation in purely European political matters was deeply rooted in American history. "We will go to the utmost in reasonable co-operation for all legitimate purposes but we will not commit ourselves to the European system of alliances and counter-alliances to maintain the balance of power in that continent. Within the limitations of its policy the United States has co-operated in every way in solving the great problems confronting Europe and encouraging and assisting economic construction. Recent events have justified the hope that the mutual European distrust may really be replaced by mutual confidence with conciliation and arbitration. The Locarno Conference was an outstanding accomplishment."

Mr. Kellogg denied that the United States had imposed harsh terms on its debtors. He said that, as regarded post-Armistice loans, the United States had given more generous terms than any other creditor while, as regarded pre-Armistice debts, its terms had been as liberal as those offered by any other country. Cancellation of debts was impossible.—Reuter's American Service.

ITALIANS IN THE U. S.

Resolution in House of Representatives

Washington, Dec. 14.

Congressman Fish (Republican) to-day lodged a resolution in the House of Representatives to prohibit the concentration of foreign elements in their own settlements.

Mr. Fish asserts that the resolution is due to Signor Mussolini's suggestion that Italian centres should be created in the United States.

Mr. Jones of Washington introduced a resolution, backed by the Administration, providing for an appropriation of \$9,000,000 to construct 10 coast-guard cutters to suppress liquor smuggling.—Reuter's American Service.

THE NEW KING OF PERSIA

Meteorite Rise from the Middle Classes to the Sovereignty

Teheran, Dec. 12.

The Constituent Assembly has unanimously appointed Reza Khan Pehlevi King of Persia and has decided that the sovereignty should remain with the Pehlevi dynasty.—Reuter.

London, Dec. 13.

Reza Khan, the new King of Persia, at 40 has had a remarkable career. Born of a middle-class family he entered the army as a private at the age of 15, rising to be one of the senior officers of the Cossack division by 1921, when he marched on and captured Teheran.

He became commander-in-chief and Minister of War and assumed the Premiership in 1923, when he desired to establish a republic but was opposed by the clergy, whose support he has now apparently gained. He proceeded to subjugate insurgent tribes, from whom he exacted taxes for the first time in half a century. He dismissed all the foreign army instructors but engaged foreigners to re-organize the legal, postal and financial systems. He became head of the provisional Government on the recent deposition of the Shah.—Reuter.

ITALIAN DEBT TO AMERICA

Remarkable Response to Request for Subscriptions

Rome, Dec. 13.

The voluntary subscriptions raised by Italians to pay the debt to America have passed the 90,000,000 lire mark.—Reuter.

THE WAR AGAINST SLAVERY

British Attempts to Put An End to Human Sacrifice

Rangoon, Dec. 15.

A small official expedition has been despatched to effect the release of all slaves in the Hakawing Valley. Arrangements will be made generously to compensate the slave-owners.

The expedition will meet the Naga chiefs and express the Indian Government's abhorrence of human sacrifices. It is anticipated that the expedition will result in the supplies of victims for sacrifice from this side of the frontier being completely cut off.—Reuter.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF TEA

Food Council to Make Inquiries

London, Dec. 15.

In the House of Commons to-day, replying to a questioner who suggested that the recent rise of six pence per lb. in the wholesale price of tea was due to restriction of supplies, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, the President of the Board of Trade, promised to ask the Food Council to inquire into the causes of the increase.—Reuter.

CHINA'S FINANCIAL MISSION

Paris, Dec. 10.

M. Doumergue to-day received Mr. Chen Lu, the Chinese Minister, who presented Mr. Yu Yoh, chief of the Financial Study Mission now in Paris.

Dec. 13.

General Yu Yoh, interviewed by "L'Ouvre," said the Chinese Financial Mission wished to commence studies in Europe with Paris, where they had already inspected the operating of the Customs services and the administration of finance. They will visit the Bank of France and the Court of Accounts.

The general added that in spite of the present difficulties which France, in common with all the nations, was experiencing, France remained the best example of the sort of thing the mission wished to study.—Havas.

THE SITUATION IN SYRIA

New Commissioner Finds Country Quiet-With a Few Exceptions

Beirut, Dec. 13.

In a speech at a banquet in his honour at Aleppo to-day M. de Jouvenel said that Syria was calm except in the districts of Damascus and Jebel Druze, where the minority was warring not against France but against Syria. Since his arrival at Aleppo he had heard persistent demands for the separation of Aleppo from Damascus. This was a result of the fratricidal war.

Hassan Kharrat, a Moslem bandit leader operating in the Chagour district of Damascus, has written a letter to a local paper stating that he has detailed 40 men to cut off the new Civil High Commissioner's head, adding: "Here is our reply to his speeches."—Reuter.

THE RESTORATION OF LOUVAIN

A Million Dollars to Rebuild Famous Library

New York, Dec. 13.

The committee for the restoration of the Louvain Library, of which Mr. Hoover is chairman, announces the completion of the Million Dollar Fund. Instructions have been cable to resume the rebuilding of the Library.—Reuter's American Service.

ITALIAN AIR LINE FOR THE EAST

London, Dec. 14.

Major de Pinedo, interviewed by the "Morning Post" in London, said that probably within the next three years Italy would have inaugurated her own Eastern service and would soon link up with the contemplated British service from Koutara to Karachi.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Madrid, Dec. 13.

The death is announced of ex-Premier Maura.—Reuter.

London, Dec. 17.

The death is announced of the old-time cricketer, A. N. Hornby, who captained Lancashire for nearly 20 seasons.—Reuter.

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

MITCHELL INQUIRY CONCLUDED

Colonel Found Guilty of Breach of Service Regulations With Five Years' Suspension

Washington, Dec. 17.

Referring to the letter written by Mr. John W. Weeks when he was the Secretary for War to President Coolidge, describing him as "unfit for a high administrative position" and as an officer whose course was so "lawless" that in spite of his excellent war record he had forfeited the good opinion of those most familiar with the facts, Colonel Mitchell to-day declared that both ex-Secretary Weeks and President Coolidge had been indirectly misinformed regarding the condition of aviation in connexion with national defence.

Colonel Mitchell waived the summing up address for the defence. He simply read a brief statement to the effect that his charges had been amply proven, adding that he had stated that only 19 Government aeroplanes were fit for service and now there was only one.

The prosecution addressed the Court demanding that Colonel Mitchell should be punished. Another Government counsel followed and compared Colonel Mitchell's conduct to headhunting among the savages of the Philippine Islands. He contended that, the possible truth of Colonel Mitchell's charges did not establish any defence for

LIMITATION IN THE AIR

International Appeal for Restriction of Aerial Expansion by British Minister

London, Dec. 16.

An international appeal to restrict aerial expansion was implied in a speech by Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for Air, in a speech in West London, in which he declared that while he was able to recommend postponement of certain items of expenditure, the British programme must depend upon the attitude of other governments.

He said that notwithstanding Britain's notorious inferiority as compared with continental nations, also her peculiar vulnerability from the air, Britain was prepared as a result of Locarno to delay her programme to some extent in the hope that other countries would follow her example and enable their respective governments to avoid a race in armaments in the future, which would be far more disastrous than any in the past.—Reuter.

JUGO-SLAV OVERTURES TO MOSCOW

Belgrade, Dec. 12.

It is announced that M. Balongitch, Jugo-Slav Minister in Berlin, has been instructed to establish provisional relations with Russia.—Reuter.

BELGIUM MARU REFLOATED

Santo Domingo, Dec. 12.

The Japanese steamer Belgium Maru, which recently stranded at the entrance to Samana Bay, was refloated by a salvage steamer to-day. There is no apparent damage.—Reuter's American Service.

NEW PRESIDENT OF PORTUGAL

Lisbon, Dec. 11.

Dr. Bernardino Machado has been elected President in succession to Dr. Gomez, who resigned owing to ill health.—Reuter.

DUTCH CABINET TROUBLES

The Hague, Dec. 12.

Dr. de Visser asked to be relieved of the task of forming a Cabinet, but consented to continue when the Queen gave him a free hand as regards the alternative of a national Cabinet or an extra-parliamentary Cabinet.—Reuter.

PERSIA'S NEW SHAH RECOGNIZED BY U. S.

Washington, Dec. 17.

Publication of a telegram from President Coolidge congratulating the new Shah of Persia is interpreted as settling the question of United States' recognition of the new régime in that country and as paving the way for Mr. Hoffman Philip, the newly-appointed Minister at Teheran, to proceed thither from Paris.—Reuter's American Service.

FRANCE AND SYRIA

Vote of Confidence Passed by Senate

Paris, Dec. 17.

The Senate to-day adopted a vote of confidence in the Government after a debate on the situation in Syria.—Reuter.

HOW PROHIBITION IS CIRCUMVENTED

Enormous Use of Industrial Alcohol With Startling Increase of Poisoning Cases

New York, Dec. 17.

Startling prohibition statistics are quoted by Mr. Buckner, the United States Attorney, who in a speech here to-day declared that there were 511 deaths from alcoholic poisoning in New York City in 1925 as compared with 87 in 1918. Fifty per cent. of 5,000 samples of domestically manufactured liquor seized in 1920 was genuine whisky, which comprised less than two per cent. of a larger amount seized in 1925.

Mr. Buckner, alluding to the factories and offices in New York City where boot-leggers equipped with colouring and seasoning fluids manufactured all varieties of liquor, using wood-alcohol as a basis, declared that the prohibition problem did not lie any longer in Ram Row with its spectacular sea battles, but in finding a method to bottle up the stream of poisoned industrial alcohol continually flowing from plants officially controlled, of which at least 40,000,000 gallons reached boot-leggers last year.—Reuter's American Service.

VICKERS RECONSTRUCTION ADOPTED

London, Dec. 17.

After a rather lively meeting lasting two and three-quarter hours, the shareholders of Vickers, Limited, to-day adopted by an overwhelming majority the reconstruction proposals of the commission appointed to inquire into the company's financial position, including dismissal of redundant officials.—Reuter.

TURKEY AND THE MOSUL DECISION

Protest by Tewfik Rushdi Bey

Geneva, Dec. 17.

Tewfik Rushdi Bey, the chief Turkish delegate, left to-day for Paris en route to Angora.

Interviewed on his departure Tewfik Rushdi Bey said that "our relations with England will continue to be friendly." He protested against the decision of the League Council in regard to Mosul. "Henceforth it is for Angora to speak," he declared. "We have now got to settle the question of Mosul with the Government of Iraq. I am convinced that the population of Mosul will not want to remain with Iraq."—Reuter.

A Cryptic Meeting

Constantinople, Dec. 18.

Pending a lead from Angora comment on the Mosul decision is not enlightening, although the League of Nations is in general criticised as the "servile tool of Britain."

The "Djambhuriyet" remarks: "We shall save Mosul as we have saved Smyrna, Adana and Broussa."

The Council of Commissars held a special meeting under the presidency of Mustapha Kemal Pasha. The only comment on it is that the President and the Premier, Ismet Pasha, seemed in good humour when leaving the meeting.—Reuter.

GERMAN CABINET CRISIS

Coalition Ministry Impossible

Berlin, Dec. 17.

Herr Koch, the Democratic leader, to-day informed President von Hindenburg that he was not able to form a Cabinet on the big coalition basis.—Reuter.

FRENCH FINANCIAL CRISIS

Fine Offer by Industrialists: Huge Loan in Contemplation

Paris, Dec. 18.

A plan by means of which the leaders of industry will come to the rescue in the solution of the financial crisis was submitted to M. Doumergue (President) by the Nord industrialists to-day. It is suggested that all the French industrialists should float a loan of 10,000,000,000 francs, both at home and abroad, secured on one-tenth of the business turnover of the French industry.

M. Doumergue was touched by the offer. The plan is already in the early stages of discussion with ministerial quarters.—Reuter.

WITH eager heat from morn to night.

We argue loud and long.

O friend, we cannot both be right—

But we may both be wrong.

—Life

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE
THROUGHOUT THE EAST



Varnishes, Enamels, etc.

Large Stocks Kept in China

Wilkinson, Heywood
& Clark

SHANGHAI—HONGKONG



IN DOUBT?

It's Christmas eve. Are you still undecided what to give?

Make it a gift that will last years and years to come—and give inspiration and pleasure all that time.

Give a piano, or a player-piano. Give a Columbia Grafonola. Such a gift is sure to please.

Come to-night, if you cannot come to-day. The instrument you select will be delivered to-morrow.

The Christmas store of pleasant dealing—

ROBINSON PIANO CO. LD.

34 Nanking Road

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

CHINA ASSOCIATION DINNER

**Chairman Deals Trenchantly with Hongkong's Serious Position:
China Apparently Unable to Help Himself
Against Forces of Anarchy**

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Nov. 19.

The Chief subject of discussion this year at the Chinese Association Dinner, which was held at the Hotel Victoria on November 18th was "Hongkong." Unfortunately, Sir Gershom Stewart, the President, was unable to attend owing to a nervous breakdown, so the Chair was taken by Mr. L. N. Lefee, the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

After the loyal toasts had been honoured, the Chairman proposed "Our Guests," lamenting the absence of the President, through indisposition, and then dealing with the Hongkong situation, as follows:—

We welcome this evening guests drawn from a large number of branches of H. M. Services because to such an extent are the interests of this country bound up in the prosperity of China that they touch our official life on every side. Their presence is of special value because we realize the immense importance of the problems in China, and the necessity of the closest co-operation with them, of an intimate exchange of our knowledge, and of the single aim which should guide Government Departments. I count it exceedingly fortunate that we are able to have this evening as our chief guest Mr. Amery. We hope that his visit here to-night will be the precursor of a close and appreciative relationship between this Association and the Department over which he presides. He will forgive me for saying that we have felt hitherto, perhaps mistakenly, that this relationship has been of a rather one-sided nature. I can assure him that, as responsible business men, he may fully rely upon our confidence and our discretion, nor will he find us incapable of appreciating any reasons he may have for not sharing our views if we are placed in a position to understand what those reasons are.

Under the Reds

At the moment South China is in open rebellion with the Central Administration in Peking—and I wish to speak of the effect which this rebellion has had and is having on the prosperity of the Colony of Hongkong. (Hear, hear.) It is in this aspect which falls immediately under the observation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to whose care our interests in Hongkong, which are now so severely menaced, naturally look for protection. If he is to achieve success it is essential that his Department and the Foreign Office, which is equally concerned, should work in the closest touch and harmony, without friction and without jealousy, with a common policy and aim, and a common accord. You will, I am sure, share my confidence that he will leave no stone unturned to secure this end and that he will have the greatest assistance from H.M. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Now permit me to describe the situation in Hongkong to-day as I understand it. It is a colony founded on the enterprise, energy and initiative of a few generations preceding our own. To our generation it has been a goodly heritage, and those Englishmen who have been drawn by circumstance to cast their lot there have tried worthily to carry on the progress so well begun. It is not always realized that since Hongkong first became a portion of the British Empire it has risen to be the second or third largest port in the world. The magnitude of British trade is responsible for, and the enormous British interests which have grown up there since it was first acquired are not always realized to their full extent in this country. It contains a large

population of Chinese loyal to the British Crown. The war effort of the Colony has provoked expressions of pride from critics outside its own administration and it has become, and I hope may long remain, a bright jewel in the British Crown (hear, hear.)

Boycott and Depression

The people in this Colony have since last June been the victims of a boycott arising from circumstances entirely outside their control or responsibility, their industries have been hampered, their trade stopped, and their employees intimidated and in some cases tortured. Loyal Chinese have gazed in amazement whilst the vaunted might of Great Britain has apparently proved ineffectual to take any steps—any adequate steps—to dispel the forces of disunion (loud applause). The depression in the Colony is profound, and the inhabitants wonder whether it is really a case that they are so insignificant that no one cares! Overshadowed as they are in Hongkong by the daily atmosphere of retrogression and by the loss of British prestige, which once stood so high, it is not perhaps to be wondered at that the larger question of British policy in China is not the one they can readily discern! We are aware that the policy of H.M. Government is to work in international co-operation with other Powers, but in Hongkong we are in a unique position. We alone are vulnerable there, and in the desire to do justice to China surely we must not be oblivious of the efforts which have made Hongkong what it is to-day! (hear, hear.)

We also know that an immense large section of the Chinese population in Kwantung and Hongkong are impatiently writhing under the Bolshevik interference with their trade and well-being.

We are not unmindful of the difficulties facing the Administration in Peking, but when we are confronted by the claims which are being put forward there at the present time, surely we are entitled to ask what effort is being made to put an end to the intolerable conditions in the South which ineptitude alone can view with equanimity (loud applause). It does not seem to me that there is anything to be gained from refusing to see facts as they are. International interests in China have now reached immense proportions and it cannot be for ever that the Powers will remain silent and impassive witnesses of the destruction of these interests. There must be some limit to international patience, and if the statesmen of China cannot discern the line which cannot be crossed, can anything be surer than that the failure to find within their borders the means of restoring order must inevitably lead to it being found from without (hear, hear.)

Do They Understand?

Now, gentlemen, I have devoted most of my remarks to Hongkong in the hope that Mr. Amery will be able to say some word of encouragement in circumstances of peculiar difficulty to our friends there. This Association, and particularly its branches abroad, though not failing to recognize that other problems nearer home, legacies of the Great War, claimed priority of place, may perhaps be forgiven if they have betrayed a tendency to doubt whether the Government and the people of this country appreciate the vast issues in China—the one great open market for our goods that remains. (hear, hear.) I have said that the times are charged with important issues. We are watching with as close interest as is possible the progress of the Conference now sitting in Peking. Such information as we have comes to us chiefly through the Press, and

as far as it may be taken as reliably indicating what is passing, I would merely say that it seems to me it will be easier for the Chinese Government to undertake to abolish likin than to carry out their undertakings. (hear, hear.)

At a later Conference she claims the reconsideration of the state of extraterritoriality. The conditions in China to-day are not such as to justify the abandonment of any substantial measure or perhaps any at all of those safeguards upon which the liberty and the safety and the interests of British subjects in China have rested for many years. (loud applause.) She pleads for the restoration of "Sovereign rights." It is asked by some why should she should have to claim such things? Why are they not hers already? The answer is because that section of the Chinese people who are jealous for their country's good name, who care for China more than they care for themselves, who want her name to stand high in the Councils of the world, have as yet failed to make themselves a force in their country. I do not believe it is because they do not exist, I believe there is a spirit of nationalism, and when it takes the direction of the establishment of honest Government, of judicial decisions based on evidence, of fulfilment of contracts, of payment of just debts, of real abolition of illicit taxation, she will have qualified for rights which must then unquestionably become hers. (hear, hear.) Our hope must be that this national spirit may grow, predominate and rule the country.

Facts Must Be Faced

"China's prosperity, in spite of malignant statements to the contrary, is what we all wish to see, but there is nothing to be gained by pretending it is in sight under conditions such as now prevail. (Hear, hear.) I often feel, when discussing these interminable riddles, that the fundamental bases of discontent in China tend to become obscured. My sympathy, I confess, goes forth to the workers in the cotton fields, the tillers of the soil, the hewers of food and the drawers of water, who know nothing of Tariff Autonomy or of the niceties of extraterritoriality. What they know is that their fields are overrun by unpaid soldiery, their harvests trampled down, and their possessions illegally taxed. The press-gang is the reply to their unavailing protests and pillage their daily lot. What decent fellows they really are! (loud applause.) Could they only be allowed to harvest their crops and peaceably pursue their lives, a ruler of China would have a simple task and international trade pursue an even tenor. (hear, hear.) The work accomplished at Locarno has not yet penetrated its rays of greater trust and confidence through the mists of misunderstanding and discord in China, with its huge population toiling under the ban of civil war and brigandage, but will it? The events of the last few days are not encouraging. It is difficult to see any other motive behind the resumption of internal strife than a deliberate attempt to foil the purposes for which the Conference has met. But if there is a new spirit of nationalism arisen in China, deep-rooted in the hearts of the Chinese people, a feeling that will crystallize into an attempt to establish China, and defeat the self-seekers who now baton on her resources, then I say without doubt that in that fact the future holds brighter prospects, and I do not envy the lot of the Bolshevik leader who is then left in the land of his exploitation. (hear, hear.)

Colonial Secretary Replies

In replying to the toast Mr. Amery said that the gathering that night was evidence of the importance of those interests which Englishmen had built up in China during the last few years, interests whose future was by no means a matter of equanimity to the Government but one of earnest and even anxious concern. In that matter any help which any great Department of State, and especially the Colonial Office could receive from the co-operation of the China Association, would be gladly welcomed. He saw no reason why the interests of this country and of China both in her development and in the development of our trade and commerce could not be fully

harmonized. That development had led to building up one of the most flourishing commercial communities in all the Treaty Ports, and the city of Hongkong was a wonderful example of what had been done, having been created out of a small fishing village on little more than a rocky island barely 80 years ago. It was only in accordance with the general tendency of so many statesmen in the past that they had actually considered at one time whether Hongkong was worth retention by the Empire, and they even heard something of the same sort nowadays. The whole history of the British Empire, however, was a repudiation of such pessimism and he trusted that they would remember the fact in days like the present, that there was more than one part of the Empire which was faced with difficult problems in its early days, and yet all of them had been safely surmounted. According to Whitaker, which he had consulted that day, Hongkong was the first port in the British Empire, though London was a good second, and then came the other ports of the world, such as New York, Antwerp and Hamburg. Hongkong possessed not merely a great population, was not merely a great centre of shipping, with all that appertained to it, but it enjoyed some of the finest facilities for docking and repairing which existed in the world, as well as for shipbuilding while it was, in addition, a centre of thriving factories engaged in active industrial life. It was an outpost of Empire in the Far East, and it was not only progressive in commerce, but also in politics and in intellectual thought, and in this respect it offered a worthy example to the whole of China.

China's Period of Stress

As the Chairman had told them, the great progressive community of Hongkong had been confronted for the last few months with enormous difficulties, the responsibility for which lay entirely outside the Colony herself. There was nothing in respect of which the economic or social or industrial conditions of Hongkong were in any way responsible for the strike and boycott to which the Colony had been subjected. That had arisen out of circumstances beyond the control of the Hongkong community, British or loyal Chinese, and owing to the whole state of trouble to which China herself was subject. He did not however, think that it was proper for him to endeavour to discuss with them the great problems of Chinese difficulties, or to suggest a solution at that moment. They knew that China was passing through a period of stress, and like the China Association they hoped that the younger, the more progressive and the more patriotic elements in China would find their feet, and would ultimately gain the ascendancy, and thus contribute to recreate a new and progressive China, capable of fulfilling its pledges to the outside world, and able to give reasonable government and security to those toiling millions of whom the Chairman has spoken with so much feeling. They had not yet arrived at that stage.

They had to remember that the unity and maintenance of China was of importance, and it would be a dangerous thing if in pursuit of any immediate interest of their own, however great and encouraging, they ran the risk of encouraging the break-up of that great country and precipitating a scramble among conflicting Powers for predominance and ascendancy in this or in that part of the China Empire.

British policy necessarily had to be a careful and patient one, but one that did expose them from time to time to the charge of not being active enough in defending their interests. However that might be, those were considerations into which he did not wish to enter. He would rather say something about Hongkong itself. If they could not deal at once with the causes which had brought Hongkong into such great difficulties, they could at least do something to mitigate the position in which she found herself.

Mutual Help of the Empire

They realized that the continuance of the boycott endangered the whole fabric of the economic life of the Colony, and it was necessary to take some measures to establish the confidence of the community and enable it to tide over the present difficult time. Hongkong had ap-

pealed to the Colonial Office, which was he was glad to say able to find the necessary help. They found it in this instance not from the Imperial Exchequer but in the willing co-operation of other portions of the Empire. The Government of West Africa had come forward with an offer of help at this difficult moment. It was not the first time that Colonies within the Empire had helped each other. He remembered that in 1918 the Federated Malay States had lent Mauritius one and a half millions to enable it to harvest and market its sugar crop. He believed that this principle of mutual help was one of the happiest features in the relations of the Empire and always produced good results. They had thus been able to tide Hongkong over its worst difficulties, and he was glad to say that the latest mails which had reached this country had brought most encouraging expressions of gratitude not only from the Government, but from the business community for the help they had been able to render. He believed that this action had completely dissipated any disaffection which in some quarters had been manifested against the policy of the Home Government.

He believed that though the period of waiting might be anxious, the common sense of the people in China would not allow the present state of affairs to continue for ever, nor would the patience of the British Government witness for ever the impoverishment and retrogression of a great British Colony. He believed the affairs of Hongkong were in good hands.

He believed that, under capable guidance, and with the support of His Majesty's Government, Hongkong would before long find her way out of her present position, would regain the ground which had been lost, and would continue to be in the future, as in the past, a great outpost of British in the Far East. (Loud cheers.)

FINLAND'S 8 YEARS OF AUTONOMY

**Suppression of Red Intrigue:
Respect Won from All and
Growing Prosperity**

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Finland now been for eight years an independent nation, and she has, on the whole, cause to be gratified with her position; for while she is very far from being a model State, she has unquestionably "made good" in a much higher degree than most of the other States born of the Great War. When Europe was parcelled out afresh at Versailles, Finland occupied a peculiar and unenviable position among the new States. All the others—except, in some degree, Lithuania—were hostile to the Central Powers, whether torn from those Powers or from Russia; and Finland was the only pro-German in the litter. The Finns had not only worked with Germany against Russia during the war, but had accepted armed help from Germany in order to suppress the Red rebellion of 1918.

These events made Finland's international position after the Armistice extremely delicate. She had also to cope with a very difficult internal situation; and furthermore, the fearful Red war in 1918 afforded fresh material for hostile propaganda against her by Radicals and Socialists abroad, who were enraged at the ruthlessness with which the Whites had suppressed the rebellion. With these initial disadvantages, Finland undoubtedly did well in so rapidly gaining the goodwill of the Entente Powers and with their aid improving her material position.

Some Initial Advantages

Against these difficulties Finland entered on her career as an independent State with certain notable advantages, conferred on her by her old autonomous position under the Russian Tsars. She had her Parliament—the present democratically elected single chamber replaced the old Four Estates in 1906—and her own administration; every department of State existed except the War Office (the Finnish Army had been dissolved in 1902) and the Foreign Office. To draw up the new republican constitution, with the president at the apex, and

create an army and a foreign representation, while not child's play, was an easy matter compared with the gigantic labour that confronted Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, with everything to be built up from the foundations and a very small educated class to draw on for administrative and diplomatic personnel. Moreover, the fact that Finland had for over a century, despite all encroachments, been an autonomous Grand Duchy, disposed the world to recognize her as a country independent by nature and right; and although Russian émigré opinion regarding Finland's future obscure, and conflicting, there were at least important elements which professed themselves ready to recognize her independence.

Financial Soundness

The respectable figure at which the Finnish mark is quoted to-day is an index not only of Finland's economic prosperity, but of the relative confidence placed by the older nations in her political stability. Finland has convinced international finance that she is a sound proposition, economically and politically, well illustrated by the American loans which she has obtained for the further development of her national resources.

OUR PARIS LETTER

Another Crisis in French Public Finances: Very Large Mass of Short-Term Bonds

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Paris, Oct. 23.

Satisfaction over the success of the Locarno Conference is much mitigated by another crisis in the public finances. The position has been growing steadily worse since the failure of the Washington negotiations to arrive at any definite agreement for the funding of the French war debt due to the United States. The worst feature of the position is the existence of a very large mass of short-term bonds, reducing the Treasury to the position of a tradesman or merchant who is constantly being presented with more bills than he knows how to meet, in spite of the large amount of his business. The object of the 4 per cent. loan introduced by M. Caillaux soon after taking up the office of Minister of Finance, was to consolidate this floating debt by transforming as much of it as possible into a different and less mobile form of liability. It was hoped that 15 milliards (Fr. 15,000,000,000) worth of short-term bonds would be presented for conversion, but when the period of subscription was closed three days ago, after two extensions, it was announced that the amount was only about six milliards—that is to say, not nearly enough to afford the Treasury any substantial measure of relief from its embarrassments.

A Vicious Circle

The exchange value of the franc has declined about 10 per cent. since the Washington failure. All purchases abroad of raw materials and other commodities must therefore cost more, and the Budget estimates must necessarily be unreliable, as everything the Government requires for the public services must be more expensive than at present. Furthermore, the national balance sheet cannot represent the real situation, as it makes no provision for the repayment of the money due to France's creditors. The issue of more notes would inevitably be followed by further depreciation of the franc and an increase in the cost of living. We thus appear to be in a vicious circle, and opinion is greatly divided on the question of finding a way out.

At the Radical Congress just held at Nice, M. Caillaux opposed a capital levy, which is the great panacea of the advanced Radicals and Socialists, but the Congress voted a resolution in favour of a "special contribution on all forms of fortune"—an elastic phrase which may mean anything. We are now waiting to see how M. Caillaux will interpret it. There were even rumours yesterday that he intended to resign in view of the improbability of finding sufficient support for remedies of a more gradual and less dangerous nature.

The real root of the trouble is to be found, I believe, in the psychology of the French people. They

do not look upon paying taxes as a duty to their country, but rather as a disagreeable task to be avoided if possible or left to someone else. When they fail to do a tax they feel that their acumen is at fault and that they have been "done." Buyer and seller tacitly combine to avoid or reduce stamp duties, and both look upon the operation as perfectly natural and justifiable. Income is concealed in every possible way. Whenever it is proposed to give fresh powers to the tax-collector, the cry of "inquisition" is raised. If the collection of revenue were carried out with anything like the efficiency and thoroughness prevailing in England, the present difficulties would be very greatly reduced.

British Success in Exhibition

The list of awards in connexion with the Decorative Arts Exhibition shows that 32 Grands Prix have been awarded to Great Britain. In spite of the criticism which has been directed against the general standard of the exhibits from across the Channel, Great Britain is third on the list, the first place of course being taken by France, which has by far the greatest number of exhibitors in every section and is easily ahead of other nations all along the line. Taking into consideration the national temperament, it is inevitable that British designers should be less anxious than their foreign competitors to throw off the trammels of conventionalism merely for the sake of creating something new; but, in spite of this, over 50 per cent. of the British exhibitors have obtained an award of some kind. The only other country which has been given a greater number of awards than Great Britain is the new Republic of Czechoslovakia; but it must of course be borne in mind that North and South America, Germany, Norway and other countries did not take part in the exhibition.

The British educational section is considered one of the very best in the exhibition and has obtained an unusually large percentage of the highest awards. Twelve out of the 32 Grands Prix accorded to Great Britain belong to the educational section—a good indication of the thoroughness of the instruction which is being given to young British designers. The London County Council School of Arts and Crafts has three Grands Prix, and the Glasgow, Sheffield, Leeds, Westminster, Swansea and Woolwich Polytechnic Schools have also been given Grands Prix. Four have been granted to textile and four to pottery makers, including, as usual, Doulton and Wedgwood.

It is generally recognized that the awards have been made with the utmost possible fairness. The deliberations of the juries throughout were marked by remarkable cordiality, unanimity and friendliness.

Embroidered Egg-shells

The embroidered egg-shells in the Alsatian house at the Decorative Arts Exhibition are marvels of skill and patience. The embroidery is done like a carpet, and not a single thread is knotted twice through the shell, the crafts being made on the inside. The difficulties are very great. Egg-shells, though apparently alike in shape and texture, vary a good deal, and the calcareous substance of which they are made is of uneven density. The slightest weakness may cause a needle-hole to spread and crack the surface, so that all the work already done is wasted. The masterpiece of the collection is the "Strasbourg" egg-shell, in which there are 1,631 holes. Twenty-two shells collapsed in various stages, but the 23rd was completed after 16 months' work, and is now a unique curiosity. Some shells with elaborate patterns have over 5,000 stitches, and sometimes the holes are only half a millimetre apart. The number of silk threads put through each hole varies from one to eight. Decorated ostrich eggs were cherished possessions of the wealthy in the Middle Ages and Renaissance, but no one has ever before attempted to embroider such fragile material. One wonders whether even the Chinese could rival such infinite patience and delicacy of touch. The creator of these marvels is an Alsatian, M. N. Kahn de Scherviller, now living at Rouen.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The official gazette is publishing a decree prolonging for six months from January 21, 1926, the charter of the Bank of Indo-China.—Reuter.

SCOTTISH LETTER

Motor-Ship or Steamer, Which Earns Most? Sir Harry Lauder's New Song

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Edinburgh, Oct. 28.

In his presidential address the other day to the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland, Mr. A. J. Campbell expressed regret that owners of Diesel-engined vessels did not give constructors the benefit of their actual commercial experience with ships of the type. The general manager of the Beardmore establishment at Dalmeir on the Clyde has not had long to wait for some information. Lord Inverforth, a considerable owner of motorships, has dealt fully and fairly with the subject. The Bank Line, with which Lord Inverforth has been associated for many years, will eventually have a fleet of over a score of Clyde-built motor vessels, eighteen of which are equipped with engines of the same design—the B. and W. single-acting type—and the conclusions were derived from the actual running of 12 of these ships.

Lord Inverforth expressed confidence that the Diesel engine is the marine engine of the future. "From my experience," he said, "of 12 motor vessels employed, each carrying 9000 tons deadweight, the most satisfactory results have been achieved from all of them. Upon long voyages the speed averages 10½ knots with under 10 tons of Diesel oil consumption per day for all purposes and 10 gallons of lubricating oil per day." It is admitted that they do not quite meet Mr. Campbell's point about "actual commercial experience." They do not, for example, take account of the fact—which Lord Inverforth admits—that the higher cost of Diesel engines over that of steam engines for a vessel for 8000 tons deadweight is equal to an addition of about three guineas per deadweight ton to the total first cost. The Bank Line has found, however, that Diesel engines have so many advantages over steam engines that their high first cost is not an economic drawback, but the reverse. The case was cited of two vessels of similar size, one a steamer, the other a motorship, on a recent voyage from Japan in ballast to Australia, thence homeward with wheat. The motorship would make, Lord Inverforth stated, about £1500 more profit than the steamer. The voyage indicated was more favourable, he added, to the coal-burning steamer owing to the relative high cost of oil in Japan and Australia and en route.

Glasgow Rectorial Election

After the most strenuous struggle on record, the students of Glasgow University elected Mr. Austen Chamberlain to be their Rector, the defeated candidates being Mr. G. K. Chesterton (Liberal) and Mr. Sidney Webb (Socialist). A son thus follows a father; in 1896 Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was elected Rector by a large majority over Mr. Birrell. The voting was preceded and accompanied by the traditional and fierce Rectorial battle, in the course of which much odiferous "ammunition" was expended. Some 25,000 eggs were fired, all of them of "considerable age" several tons of pease meal and soot, large quantities of over-ripe tomatoes, and thousands of codd's heads—also ripe.

Harry Lauder's New Song

Sir Harry Lauder has got a new song since his tour in the East. It has a typical Lauder tune, and this is the chorus—

When I meet Mackay and Mackay meets me,
I treat Mackay and then Mackay treats me;
I like Mackay because Mackay's true blue,
It's only when I meet Mackay that I have one or two!

Another

There is always a new story about the Aberdonian. The latest concerns a native of the Granite City, who was discussing clothes with a friend. "Oh, aye," said he, "I've had the trousers for ten years, an' the pockets are quite guid yet!"

A Shielling of the Isles

In Gaelic the shielling is called An Airdh. Strictly speaking, it is the driving of the cattle to the hills

in the early summer, and remaining there with them during the warm months. When the summer is over the cattle are again driven home to their respective townships. It is the young women that usually accompany them to the shielling, because they are better adapted to the work connected with cows, such as milking and the making of butter and cheese. At night the women shelter in little huts scattered here and there, on the moor. These summer homes are constructed of turf or of stone, because, unfortunately, many of the islands are entirely wanting in trees. A shielling house is as simple and unpretentious within as it is without, for the women-folk only bring with them such necessary utensils as they may require in the preparation of their food. Of course, they take with them milk-pails and churns and such-like things, but ordinary household furniture at a shielling is dispensed with. The seating requirements, for example, are supplied by a plank stretched between a couple of large flat stones, while meals are eaten at a readily improvised table. The fire is of peat, and is frequently laid on the floor. It is never allowed to go out, for, when it is not needed for cooking purposes, a few peats are placed on it, and it is left to smoulder quietly.

There are no feather mattresses and pillows at a shielling: the beds are of fragrant heather and bracken, and sometimes of dried moss. During the day, the maidens of the shielling are engaged in making dairy produce, or in watching the kye lest they should wander away across the moors. Their idle moments are occupied in preparing wool or at the spinning wheel. These are the scenes from which many of our most beautiful melodies have emanated, for the Hebridean weavers and spinners are wont to sing at their work.

Glasgow and Aviation

An important new stage in the development of aviation was outlined by Sir Samuel Hoare, the Air Minister, in an address to a meeting of citizens convened by the Glasgow Territorial Army and Air Force Association. Of the 52 new air squadrons that are to be formed within the next few years for air defence, a quarter are to be non-regular, formed on a basis corresponding to that of the Territorial Army. By this means economy will be served, and there will also be established a vital link between the Air Ministry and the civilian initiative and resources of various large districts. Glasgow is to have allotted to it one auxiliary squadron, and the Air Minister appealed to the citizens to lend their aid in its formation. The city is in many ways ideally fitted to become the seat of a flying corps d'élite, and also to afford valuable aid in the progress of flying. The technical enterprise and versatility of varied industries have been conspicuously displayed in the sphere of aviation construction. Much of the research work in connexion with flying problems has been carried out in Glasgow University or by Glasgow students working elsewhere. There is thus first-rate material to draw upon for the personnel of all ranks of an auxiliary air squadron in Glasgow. The squadron, too, would not only constitute a valuable unit in a scheme of British Air Defence, and a possible nucleus of a larger local force; it would also form a vital centre of experiment and research, whereby the richly varied aptitudes of Glasgow and Clydeside would contribute directly to the progress of Britain's Air Force, and to the solution of the numerous problems, technical and scientific, wherewith the Air Ministry is confronted.

A Dog Story

I call the following from a Scottish journal—

Some 25 years ago an agitated person, leading a beautiful collie, presented himself at a shipping office in Leith. He had come from Lasswade, which lies below the Pentlands on the other side from Edinburgh. Briefly, the dog had had its first bite and he his warning from the police. He had not the heart to destroy it, and wished to have it shipped abroad. Standing in the outside office at that moment was a hearty Lancashire skipper, master of the sailing ship Stronsa, out of Liverpool, and then on the point of sailing via Newcastle for China. The following day the Stronsa, with the collie on board, left under tow for the Tyne.

Three days later a letter from the captain to one of the clerks announced that the collie had chewed through its leash, got ashore, and was lost. A week-end intervened; on the following Monday afternoon the original owner from Lasswade again appeared with his dog, which had turned up that morning. As the crew lies Newcastle is roughly 100 miles across the Cheviots and over the Lammerns from Edinburgh, about 25 miles farther by the coast road; yet that collie, which the owner averred had never left the district since it was "whalpit," had reached home inside four days, obviously nothing the worse. It is sad to have to relate that the owner, driven by circumstances, returned the faithful creature by train, and in due course it made its landfall off Shanghai.

The Rugby Game

East or West there was only one Rugby game that suggested connexion with the Championship, Heriot's and Watsonians. Both sides play practically the same style of football; there is not much to choose between their forwards; and both leave the decision to the backs. Last week Watsonians took the lead, but Heriot's backs were at their best. It was not till the second period however that they really reached their form, and they emerged from the encounter with a comfortable margin of points—16 to 5. The Glasgow Academicals scored heavily at the expense of Edinburgh University—25 to 0. They have not yet met really strong clubs, and interest will be aroused when they tackle the crack Eastern combinations. Glasgow High School F. P. forced the Wanderers in Edinburgh, and again lost—14 to 8. Stewartonians had a soft task against Kelvinside—33 to 8—they were better both in the pack and behind it. Glasgow University were beaten by Hillhead—19 to 5. Royal High School F. P. shared the points with Edinburgh Academicals.

The Association League

To the surprise of every one, Rangers home record was smashed by Dundee, who are by no means a first-class combination. It was a scrappy game, and in a sense the Champions were unfortunate; they suffered from casualties; but that does not account for all their five failures. The truth is that they are not so great as in the past. Saint Mirren still hold the lead on the table, though they only drew with Cowdenbeath. Motherwell are a good second; they also had a draw, and ought to have done better against Aberdeen. Falkirk are climbing up the ladder, their latest success being over St. Johnstone. Celtic, who polished off Morton rather easily, are so placed that they may yet challenge the present leaders. Hearts are doing well, but the other Edinburgh club, Hibs, are in a bad case.

"PETTING PARTIES" we have most of us heard of by this time who have never been to America. But do we know (as is gleaned from another article in "American Speech") that the masculine frequenter of them is a "snuggle-pup"? And are many of us acquainted with what is justly described as the "colourful, earthy dialect" which has sprung up in the poorer theatres of U.S.A.? Consider the case of Ovida, the Master Musician, who had a bad time on his first season out. He was playing the dulcimer, but his audiences "sat on their hands" and acted always "as if they'd come in to get warm." Even his attempts at singing were no use. In despair he adopted what the English halls know as the "eccentrics" tradition. He made up as a village idiot, and that greatly helped his show along. Then one night he made his entrance with a stuffed dog—and that "brought the house down," as we English say. But hear Ovida's own version of his trials and triumphs:—

"Then I dressed up my ac'... I comes on rube, see? I gets me some good business an' some props. 'Feet! Right off, she's a wow. It's art. See? That's what they pay for and it's what they want. You gotta sheik 'em a little, an' milk 'em dry. Then you take your heads.... An' you're on big time your second season. Certainly picturesque, but a little difficult to get the hang of without a line or two of preparation.

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA AND JAPAN

"Heathen" An Offensive description: Missionaries Persistent Efforts to Undermine Sacred Maxims of Antiquity: The Anti-Christian Riots and Massacre of Converts

BY DR. HERBERT ALLAN GILES
(Professor of Chinese, Cambridge University)

It would be difficult to find a term more offensive than the application of "heathen," the usual colloquial term, to the Chinese. We could all laugh with Bret Harte, and so could the Chinese themselves, over "The Heathen Chinese;" but serious subjects require serious treatment, and "heathen" would be inappropriate in any case. There is a verse which has come down from very early ages, showing belief in a God—a God, it must be remembered, who punishes but does not reward:—

With trembling heart and cautious steps
Walk daily in fear of God;
Though you never trip over a mountain,
You may often trip over a clod.

Confucius taught the existence of a God, the anthropomorphic picture of whom is to be found in the character which has always been used to express the Deity, but who is always called "Heaven" by missionaries—the character also means "sky"—as though to hide or minimise the importance of the fact.

A strict Confucianist repudiates all belief in the supernatural beyond the vague existence of "God," though he and his womenfolk and his children will visit their special Buddhist or Taoist temple on fête-days and join in the fun like the rest. He will make use of priestly services, as people do in Western countries, although they themselves are not communicants or even casual worshippers. But he is bound by the last great Confucian utterance, the Sacred Edict of the Emperor K'ang Hsi (A.D. 1671), the seventh maxim of which says, "Away with supernatural religions," an injunction which, the official expositor tells us, includes Buddhism, Taoism, and various petty sects. "As to Christianity, that also is unorthodox; it is because these men (the learned Jesuits) have a thorough knowledge of mathematics that the State makes use of them." An attempt was once made by missionaries to prevent this maxim from being read to the people, as customary, on the 15th and last day of each moon.

Buddhism and Taoism

Dr. Edkins supplied to the Record what is really, with some few reservations, a very masterly paper, considering the early date at which it was written, on Buddhism and Taoism; also, on page 317, a valuable note, warning "missionaries to think carefully in regard to their way of speaking of Confucius and of other names venerated by the Chinese." Taoism is a home-bred religion, based upon and developed from the wild theories of some pre-Christian philosophers. It has never taken the same grip or exerted a 20th part of the influence upon the Chinese people as its great rival imported from India, which was actually known a century or two before the Christian era, though not in vogue until several centuries later.

As to Buddhism, we learn here and there in the Record that "money flows into its treasury," that the life of the priest is one of "self-sacrifice," in the sense of celibacy and the prohibition of wine and meat. I can add to those trials the Buddhist function of "taking holy orders" from which many a man might well recoil. Before the altar, which with its candles, flowers, holy water, etc., is reminiscent of a Roman Catholic church, the candidate stands, supported on both sides by priests, while three pastilles are placed above his forehead, and allowed to burn down into the flesh, leaving three indelible scars which proclaim his acceptance of the Buddhist Trinity.

Whatever may be the truth or value, or their opposites, of Confucianism, of Buddhism, and even of Taoism, which last is at any rate sacred to a few—though the Rev. C. Douglas said that "as systems of thought both Buddhism and Taoism are dead"—it is an adducement to denounce and vilify these creeds in a land where they are held in high esteem.

The Rev. F. Woodin gives a story of a seller of opium and a gambler to whom, "in the Spirit of Christ" he said, "Elder Brother Six, as far as I can see, you must perish, you are Hell's child." No reference to any passage in the New Testament is given for this method of dealing with sinners; but the result, according to Mr. Woodin, was excellent:—"He left off his opium, shut up his opium-shop and gambling-den, and has been for several years an humble, earnest Christian." Unfortunately for this and similar stories, there is the very awkward episode of Mr. Dukes, "one of the ablest, if not the ablest Missionary at Amoy; a good honest man, believing what he preached, possessing considerable culture, etc., etc." The whole story was told in the "China Mail" of January 8, 1878, where it is said that "the most serious charge against him is that, in a letter to the Board, he cast doubts on the veracity of the missionary reports; that he challenged the number of conversions, and questioned both the quality and sincerity of the converts; that he disbelieved the pretty little stories of aged men coming to beg for the bread of life, opining that their real petition was for some cash to get rice, etc.; that he suggested missionaries should tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and expressed tolerably strongly his opinion that the publication of the present order of highly-coloured missionary reports was an obtaining money under false pretences." So he had to go, "and has left, carrying with him a testimony to his worth signed by all classes of the community, accompanied by a slight token of a more substantial nature; and the community are left wrathful and indignant."

Anti-Christian Riots

We now come, skipping over small demonstrations, to the serious riots in the Yangtze Valley, in reference to which there was published in Hankow by the missionary body (1891) a large album of coloured Chinese cartoons, expressing with the most hideous details the anti-Christian feeling of the people, and the punishments and humiliations inflicted not only on the missionaries, but even on Christ Himself. This was a far more dangerous weapon than "Death-blow to the Devils' Doctrines," inasmuch as it did not absolutely involve such a knowledge of the written language as would be necessary to read a Chinese text. The riots which followed on the issue of these cartoons were wholly and solely anti-Christian; there was no question then of political tyranny on the part of foreign Governments.

In March, 1890, there had been a good deal of trouble in Wu-chang, owing to the reform movements for a railway to Peking and a bridge over the Yangtze, set on foot by the famous Viceroy, Chang Chih-tung. Against these enterprises, which were regarded as foreign innovations, it was urged that "all the carters and the boatmen would be thrown out of employment;" but nothing very serious happened until trouble broke out in the shape of "anti-missionary riots at the river ports and elsewhere" ("North-China Daily News" of June 8), the British Consulate at Chinkiang being burnt down, and the Consul's wife escaping barefooted. Meanwhile, there had been circulated a new edition of "Death-blow to the Devils' Doctrines," which, of course, helped to fan the flames; and on June 9 a letter appeared in the "North China Daily News" pointing out that "foreigners as a body were themselves largely responsible for the disorderly conduct of the usually peaceable Chinaman. By their persistent and only too successful efforts to undermine the faith of the people in the sacred maxims of antiquity with which every Chinese child is inoculated in his first lessons, the missionaries have done their best to upset the firm basis upon which the respect for authority in this populous and lightly governed country rests."

"Scarce had the trumpets' echo died away," ere foreign residents in China, harmlessly pursuing such employments as trade, diplomatic, consular, and their properties in extreme danger at the hands of an army of fanatics, known to the Chinese as "Fists (sometimes bands) of Duty and Harmony," and to Europeans as the "Boxers." This hostile movement was fostered by several of the Manchu princes, and by an eminent Manchu statesman of the day who had the ear of the Empress Dowager. There was, however, one still more eminent Manchu statesman on the other side, Jung-lu; and if his counsels had been followed, the horrors of the Boxer troubles would, at any rate, have been post-poned.

The chief military value of the Boxers was they were supposed to be invulnerable, a belief which was entertained for a long time by many, including the Empress Dowager herself. Her part in the atrocities of the day may be gathered from two Edicts issued to the Governor of Shansi, who earned an unenviable reputation among foreigners by showing himself only too eager to carry them out. (1) "Kill the foreigners. Even though they may be leaving your territory, they must be killed." (2) "I command that the foreigners be executed on the spot. Let no one, whether man or woman, whether old or young, escape from the net, so that the country may be purified from these monsters and the hearts of my loyal citizens be set at ease."

Massacre of Converts

An early result of missionary enterprise in China was exhibited on June 14, when, according to a diary kept during the siege of the Legations by an old Chinese official, H. E. Chingshan, "more than 500 converts, old and young, men and women, were burnt to death, and the place (site of a church) became nothing but a heap of ashes. The burnt bodies were lying in heaps, and Kang-i (Grand Secretary) and Duke Lan went by holding their noses."

Nor were converts the only sufferers. "In the Chinese city (June 17) there are daily conflagrations, because the Boxers, acting as they please, set fire to a medicine-shop, with the result that that whole district has been badly visited by the God of Fire. Many of the shops of assayers and goldsmiths have been burnt."

On June 20 the Empress Dowager, known as the Old Buddha, was asked "to issue an edict for the immediate extermination of all missionaries and others living in the interior," and she gave orders for a memorial to be drawn up accordingly.

In an edict of this period, the Old Buddha, points out that when foreigners "asked leave to propagate their religion in our country, the Court reluctantly acceded to their request, as their religion exhorted men to do good. But for the past 30 years they have taken advantage . . . in small matters they oppress peaceful citizens, and in large matters they insult what is divine and holy."

In the British Legation

All the horrors of that ghastly time have not yet been counted—what happened in the British Legation during the long siege of over two months, the successful defence of which was due mostly to the indomitable courage of the defenders, and in a certain sense to the military genius of an American missionary, the Rev. Gamewell (?), whom I met two years later in America and thanked for the life of a son.

At length, on August 14 the Legation was relieved. Over two months had been spent by its inhabitants under constant fire, in daily and nightly likelihood of being overwhelmed and of a general massacre to follow, with sparingly rationed food of coarse rice and horse-flesh, and other privations innumerable.

"It was the moment of a lifetime, and can be better imagined than described. Shakings of hands galore! Women in tears! Sikhs patted on the backs! Grimy gunners hugged! Even so, we are not yet free from bloodshed. Two Maxims were fixed up on the city gate and turned on a stream of people, who were hurrying across an inner palace yard. About 50 to 70 rifles were turned on them. Any amount were slaughtered."—"Sunday Times"

MISSIONARY VIEWS ON CHINA

Resolution on Treaty Revision Sponsored by Archbishop of Canterbury: An Indication of British Good-will: Bradford Uneasy About China Trade

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Nov. 19.

Perhaps the most important action taken in this country in regard to the Chinese situation is supplied by the following resolution which the Archbishop of Canterbury has forwarded to Mr. Chu Chao-hsin the Acting Minister in this country. It is as follows:—

"Resolved that Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts is heartily thankful for the action of the British Government in conferring with China under the Agreement made by the nine Powers at Washington. It fully agrees that the Government should include in that Conference the question of the retention of extraterritoriality and the question of the special privileges for missionaries which are based on the existing treaties. The Society is confident that China and Great Britain in equal conference will arrange for religious liberty and the conditions of missionary work on a fair and adequate basis."

This resolution is indicative of the very friendly feeling which is now being shown to Chinese matters in this country, and this despite the fact that internal situation in China is represented as going from bad to worse. Very little stress is laid upon these internal troubles, though they receive plenty of publicity. Perhaps the missionary aspect of the whole question is for the moment very much to the front. Dr. A. C. Read presiding at the Nottingham Branch of the Medical Missions Auxiliary of the C. M. S. at Nottingham, discussed missionary work in China, saying that "the grievous situation in the country came as a challenge. We were up against a new setting of the problem of Christian missions. A new motif was required. Missions to-day could not be separated from the larger social and political questions. We were realizing the larger implications of the foreign missionary movement. The situation today in China was one of some difficulty and delicacy."

Dr. H. Gordon Thompson, who was captured by bandits in China quite recently, was to have addressed this meeting, but he was taken ill on the journey from York and had to return.

Bradford Uneasy

Chambers of Commerce are passing resolutions in respect to the state of trade in Southern China. Here is a typical resolution from Bradford:—

"This Chamber begs to bring to the notice of H. M. Government

the serious effect upon the trade of this district, and upon employment resulting from the unsettled conditions in Canton and South China in general, which have paralysed the import trade of Hongkong. Not only have the exports of woollens and worsteds suffered a very serious decline, but the circumstances are such that new business from Hongkong to give work to Yorkshire looms is practically non-existent. The Chamber fully recognizes the difficulties of the situation, and that it is further complicated by the disturbed state of Central and Northern China, but the matter is of such vital consequence to the West Riding of Yorkshire, and the future outlook is so full of anxiety, that the Chamber begs leave to draw the attention of the Secretary of State to the urgent necessity of every possible step being taken to remedy so grievous a state of affairs."

Mr. Chu, who has been definitely appointed to Rome, is not likely to leave this country until the end of February or March. Last week he attended the annual dinner of the Chinese Students Society at Oxford and delivered an interesting speech. He is also a guest at the coming complimentary dinner to Mr. Austen Chamberlain, organized by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P. in honour of the Locarno Agreement.

Mr. Chamberlain's Hope

By the way, Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at the Guildhall Banquet, made the following reference:—

"Before I sit down, I would turn my eyes for a moment further afield, and I would express the hope that the same spirit of mutual understanding and mutual good will which prevailed among the Powers represented at Locarno may prevail among the Powers represented now in a conference far away in the Far East, where the Treaty Powers are meeting the representatives of China—(cheers)—and that from conference also may spring a new fellowship between East and West, a new 'understanding, in which all feuds may be forgotten, all friendships remembered, and they and we may work together for the greatness of China, for the peacefulness and prosperity of our relations with China, and for the establishment of peace as firmly in the East as we hope we are in the course of establishing in the West. (Cheers)"

OUR AMERICAN LETTER

Mr. Macomber's Spring to Fame: Important Rubber Information: General Prosperity of U.S.A.: The Stubborn Anthracite Miners

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

San Francisco, Nov. 8.

A good racing story reaches me regarding a Californian in London, but how true it is I do not know. Mr. A. K. Macomber, the millionaire racehorse owner of this State, laid a bet of £100 with at odds of 500 to 1 that horses owned by him would win the Caesarwitch and the Cambridge stakes. His horse Forsetti (then a "dark" horse) took the Caesarwitch, and a fortnight later Masked Marvel romped home the winner at the Cambridge stakes. Forsetti, an almost unknown gelding of French breed, completely upset the reckoning at the race of October 14. The Macomber entry was quoted at 20 to 1, and walked away from a field of 33, all but two of which had track reputations. Macomber's fabulous winning was, of course, in addition to the purse for the race itself, as the bet he made at such long odds involved not one but two racing events. This doubling on two horses in two events must surely represent one of the greatest coups in the history of the turf. We know that "doubles" are rarely successful, and it is very rare for large

bets of this kind to be made.

Mr. Macomber, of whose double in the Cambridgeshire and Cesarewitch you will have heard, is of the few old fashioned turf men of California. He recently converted a 50,000 acre ranch formerly a county show place, into a privately owned game preserve, where the breeding of practically every known species of North American game is promoted. He is also the owner of Miramonte, the only private race track in this State, where his Pacific Coast stables are located, and local report has it that he intends bringing his prize winning animals to the United States for racing here. I should think he is one of a very few men who have won both the famous Newmarket classics in a single season.

If he should bring Forsetti over here to the Pacific Coast the thermometers of Californian racing men will rise in much the same way as would those of Shanghai turf enthusiasts if Mr. Harry Morris were to bring over Maana, for though Mr. Macomber has lived in Paris for the past five years or so,

he is nonetheless a "boosting" Californian.

The Planting of Rubber

Your telegrams will have revealed how keen is the interest of many classes in this country in the question of rubber. You will know of Mr. Firestone's venture in Liberia, and will doubtless have learned how bitter is the feeling respecting British persistency in rubber restriction. It is conservatively estimated that by 1930 consumption of rubber in the United States will reach 50,000 tons (about the total output of 3½ million acres of planted rubber). The U. S. Department of Agriculture believes that while high prices will stimulate production, it is not probably that the 1,715,000 additional acres needed to be planted during the next five years to furnish requirements will be planted. This would mean something in the neighbourhood of 343,000 acres annually.

Americans, however, seem to be moving fairly quickly. Mr. H. N. Whitford, who was formerly chief of the Rubber Division of the Department of Commerce and now connected with the Rubber Association of America, is said to be father of a plan for a large planting programme in which American capital exclusively is to be enlisted. The plan provides for the formation of a pool among member manufacturers for the purpose of guaranteeing a fixed minimum price for the rubber output of American investors. The terms of each contract would be determined on its merits, and as a basis for discussion fixed prices for rubber grown in various regions would be approximately: Tropical America, 35 cents; Philippines, 30 cents; Middle East, 25 cents.

It is pointed out in connexion with this plan that rubber planting in recent years has not kept pace with the potential future demand. The peak was reached in 1918, when about 400,000 acres were set out. These were divided more or less equally between native and European planters. In 1922, however, plantings were only 26,000 acres, falling to 15,000 in 1923, and 1924's plantings probably will not be found to exceed 40,000 acres. The U. S. Department of Agriculture, as I said above, estimates that the world's rubber needs by 1930 will require the planting of about 1,750,000 additional acres, and a Straits estimate is that by 1922 there will be a shortage of no less than 3,000,000 acres.

All this reads well enough. And there are a good many Americans who believe that it is merely a matter of putting up money to assure the rubber. If the history of rubber in the Straits, however, were read, it would be found that the period of experimentation was an exceedingly costly affair, and so it will prove always, no matter where it is tried.

I do not think that shareholders in the Shanghai companies need worry for some time. Dividends have begun to roll in, and before there can come any appreciable competition from American channels a good many more will follow suit.

Recent Rubber Exports from U.S.A.

It is interesting to note, however, that exports of rubber manufactures from this country during August (the last month for which detailed figures are available) had a value of \$5,043,353. This was higher than any month on record, and is more than \$500,000 in excess of any previous month since the early part of 1921. According to the Rubber Age, this abnormally high total is not so much the result of higher prices, though an upward trend is noted, as of increased trade, particularly in automobile tyres and tubes. There were nearly 168,000 motor-car "casings" exported during August, the average value being \$13.09 each, which compares with \$13.30, at an average price of \$11.98 each, in July. Tyre price increases have been announced in almost every foreign market during the last few months, and further increases are in prospect.

There seems to be little possibility of the restriction under the Stevenson scheme being lifted, and on that account, with rubber trade in all its phases at a highly prosperous pitch, I am of the opinion that we shall see the price not only fully maintained but increased within the next few months. We are a long way from the peak price for rubber, but we may see its recurrence during next year.

The Country Generally Prosperous

While referring to trade, I may record that wherever you go, no matter in what branch of commercial or industrial activity, things are

steadily prosperous. The autumn season is in full swing, with every evidence of sound business. Retail trade in practically all areas is making new records, both as to volume and value. Iron and steel are on the upward swing, unfilled orders and production showing increases. All major commodity markets are strong and active. Money, in spite of occasional flurries in the call rate, continues easy and abundant. A steady and upward trend is looked for in practically all commodities, with the possible exception of crude oil. But, remembering how slumps come upon us, I would say there is only one danger, and that is the possibility of speculative inflation. The stock and share market has been staging a little speculative boom, which may do some damage if the speculators are not careful. The real estate men, too, in certain sections of the country—particularly in Florida—have been riding for a fall, but with these two exceptions there is nothing that calls for pessimistic comment.

What this writer is unable to make his mind upon is the present craze for instalment buying—I mean the taking possession of things, motor-cars, furniture, clothes, a anything man or woman may want, before the things are paid for. Having been brought up in a country where thrift is the golden rule, it seems odd to me to find a man buying a suit of clothes "on tick," and wearing the garments before he has paid for them the same as he will buy a car and run it after having paid only a third of its value to the seller. Some claim that credit buying has made possible the highest standard of living in the United States ever known in any country, while others say that the public should be taught to save money first in order to buy the best afterwards, and to my way of thinking this is the only way to keep on a sound basis essential to continued prosperity. But I confess that I do not know the economic rule. It seems to me that a people that buys on credit is losing much in commissions and high rates of interest which could be avoided if they saved their money first. However, every person born in this country—at all events, practically all—seems to hold a different opinion, and it may be that I am wrong. But I know where such a practice would be looked upon with marked disfavour—and that is a little country called Britain on the other side of the Atlantic. The Briton pays as he goes, and a mighty fine rule of life he has made it.

The Coal Strike

Winter is almost upon us in many parts of the United States, yet the coal strike hangs on. It is difficult to understand the psychology of the Union labourer. What the Anthracite miner has lost in actual wages through his strike since September 1, it would take him nearly two years to make up, even though he had resumed work on November 1 at a ten per cent. increase, and worked each day of these two years. In drawing attention to this fact, the Industrial Digest says that however, is not all that his prolonged strike is costing him. Since September 1 the country has gone steadily ahead "fortifying itself with oil burners and smokeless coal, coke and coal, against dependence on a diminishing supply of anthracite through the coming winter months."

A great many sections of the country which formerly used nothing but anthracite are now learning that they can do very well without it. The sellers of anthracite substitutes are not blind—to their opportunity, and are naturally making the most of it. There are many such sections which will never go back to the more costly anthracite. "Still," says the Journal I quote above, "for the fifth time since the strike the miners have refused offers of the anthracite operators, not only to arbitrate but to make any award of the arbitrators retroactive." The miners simply refused to listen to the pleadings of the operators to "return to your work before the anthracite market is entirely lost." When the operators plead for themselves, for the miners and for the future of the industry, Mr. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, merely brands it as propaganda and goes on butting his head against an economic stone wall. If he is not careful, one authoritative writer points out, he will wake up to find that there is no anthracite mining to be done, and no work at any wages for anthracite miners.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

WHO OWNS THE LAND IN CHINA?

System of Peasant Proprietorship the Foundation of Her Well-being: Why Bolshevism Can Make No Real Appeal: What State Ownership Would Mean: Russia's Example

BY JOHN R. MUIR.

Europeans who have had sufficient contact with China are amazed at what may be called the inherent democracy of the Chinese mind as revealed in so many of their habits and institutions. During the millenniums that have passed over this land, where the ancient and modern are now so wonderfully blended, as we are beginning to appreciate more and more, some very modern institutions have developed which the uneducated mind of the Chinese. To the uneducated mind it often seems that there cannot be anything of real value in the whole of China. But, when one considers that hundreds of millions of people have lived and died here in more or less of comfort (shown by the fact that there has been comparatively little emigration), it becomes clear that some of the problems of life must have been solved in the right way.

In the community life of all nations the subject of land tenure receives more consideration than any other single institution. Surveying, taxation, claims, counter-claims, law-suits, wills and bequests—take all this out of the civilization of any people and how much remains? This subject, then, becomes the main theme of the agitator and revolutionary, and verily the subject is perennial. It has also been the inspiration of the legislator and politician till we have seen them run the gamut from single tax to the other extremes (whatever they may be) with all the variations possible. Who owns the land?

Best System in the World?

If this article attempted to answer the question directly it would only be another metaphysical discussion of the rights and wrongs of public and private ownership of land that would not add anything to the literature on the subject now burdening the shelves of our libraries. It will be sufficient if we can show that one method of dividing up the land has the sanction of experience, that it has operated to the welfare of the people who have enjoyed its privileges, and that China has not been denied the benefits of that system which, unfortunately, is not universal throughout the world. There will be many who may rise up and declare that what is said is false, that it does not represent the facts in the right light, that the system is full of iniquity and injustice. But to such we can only plead that our argument is taken from experience of the best system that has as yet been given a fair trial over a long period of years. As long as human nature is full of error there will be irregularities in any system that man may devise. The wrong is not with the system, but with the men who try to work the system for their own selfish gain, and they will do that with every system as long as men are what they now are.

According to the Bible, "God created the heavens and the earth;" therefore the land belongs to Him. A hierarchy with God as the Landlord! How ideal! But that is impossible. It has never been successful. God has always been represented by some human agent who, because of the frailty of human nature, has become avaricious, overbearing and cruel. The "divine right to rule," and the "divine right to own," which go together, have not proven an unmixed blessing to mankind.

Europe's Sad Example

Robert Elsmere has not been the only one to rebel against the tyranny of the Squire. Ireland's story contains too many black pages of wrongs and cruelties meted out to tenants who were never docile. Mr. Lloyd George has won his greater fame over his zeal for land reform, with perhaps a bout or two still to fight. In Southern Italy, we are told, the owner of large tracts of land, under the old system, often could not tell where his borders

were. He might ride all day without passing out of his own domain. "Monarch of all I survey" was the ambition of the high and mighty. And this, not in one land, but in many.

In modern times the tiller of the soil in many lands has seen the fruit of his labours go to enrich the "owner" who did nothing to earn his existence. In fact large landowners have been found in every land, and there are usually those in humbler circumstances who have been forced to the position of tenants. As long as the "will to power" remains among us there will be those who seek to gain their ends through the power of money, and the concentration of wealth will be the normal thing. The measure of benefit and disadvantage to both landlord and tenant will depend upon the laws, customs and precedents that have become established and rooted in the natures of the peoples. These are not easily altered and will remain long after agitators, legislators and others have done their best, or their worst, to change the existing conditions.

Russia's Case

It has been long known among us that Russia was the country that suffered most under the tyranny of the landlord. The whole Russian system was built upon a bureaucracy with the Tsar as the nominal head, but with the ruling family in complete control of the government, religion, and nearly everything else throughout the length and breadth of that land of great distances. The Grand Dukes and other Dukes, and the relatives to the last degree owned the estates upon which the serfs lived lives of the greatest poverty and degradation, while the owners lived in affluence. It is impossible to paint the picture too dark. Russian was a land of horror.

Before the Great War there seemed no hope for Russia. The system that had developed there left little room for the reformer. Reformers there were and many of them suffered exile, death and confiscation of property for their zeal. One class of such agitators that originated in Russia were the Anarchists. They are not much to be blamed for opposing all authority when one remembers the class of ruler they knew in Russia. All authority was to them anathema. All their propaganda was set toward the elimination of the autocrat.

No Parallel to China

Once during the past century the Tsar tried to mend matters by his famous decree liberating the serfs. But the system remained but little changed. The landlords still held the property and the tenants were held to terms which permitted them less than the actual necessities of life. In contrast with the people of Russia at that time the average Chinese farmer in many of the wealthier provinces lives in luxury. There is poverty and injustice in China, but Russia knew nothing but poverty and cruelty.

Then came the Russian Revolution that killed off all the rulers and wealthy classes and made way for the poor to come into their own. It was a great ideal. But Communism is an ideal that has never worked, and it is not working for good in Russia. When the agitator comes to the farmer and tells him the land belongs to the nation and that he will be permitted to use it, the story sounds very plausible. But when the government is found to be even more exacting and overbearing than the former landlord the farmer finds that he has been deceived. Now, instead of a human landlord, who might have a heart, concealed about his person, a heartless, cruel system has taken its place, and all the rosy promises are found to be delusions.

Contented, Industrious Peasantry

How much better the ancient Chinese system is. As a matter of

fact it is superior to the system that has developed in most of the European countries. Only in the United States and the British Dominions do we find conditions as favourable for the farmer as they are in China. And the fruit of his labours is such that China has supported a population now running into the hundreds of millions. A poor country could never do that. China is rich—marvellously rich in the products of the farm alone.

And the farmer owns his land. We do not mean that there are no tenants in China—there are plenty of them. And they are often held to terms that are very severe, so that it is difficult to make any headway. But this one fact needs to be emphasized: China's wealth is not in the hands of a very few, but is scattered widely among the entire population. Instead of one man owning a piece of property as large as an ordinary *hsein* in China, the tax office of every district will show that there are thousands of people paying taxes, which means that thousands of people own the land. The principle of Communism worked out in Russia was a protest against injustice and cruelty and the reformers threw everything as far back as they could. That is human nature. But Communism has no more appeal to China than it has to the people of Utopia (if we can find them).

State-ownership an Alluring Fallacy

A radical change in the laws of China would be a piece of malicious folly. It is now possible for any man by thrift and economy to dwell under his own vine and fig tree, or rather to dwell under his own bamboo and cultivate his own rice field. Some large owners might better be dispossessed in favour of the farmer, but such conditions exist in every land no matter how laws are enforced. The experience of the United States and Canada proves that private ownership of land is both sane and practical. Why should China change?

The reasons for this conclusion are too many to be considered here. Experience is a good teacher and we have been taught through the centuries, not only in China, but in other lands, that the man who owns anything from an old hat to a motor-car will care for his own better than he will for the property of another. How often have we seen public institutions and responsibilities neglected! And how can a man put his heart into his farm when he knows that it can only belong to the State and that the Government can dispossess him at any time in favour of another? The Communist who uses other arguments may sound convincing, but is it not wiser to listen to the voice of experience?

China is rich. Her land is productive. There are huge undeveloped resources. Many people are hoping for the day when the country will again be in peace so that these resources can be developed to the general blessing of all concerned. But it will be a gigantic failure if the land, now owned by so many of the people, with the liberty for all to own if they find the opportunity and means, is ever taken from the people to become, in theory, the property of the State. The appeal is strong to those who do not possess property who think that some such system will cause the plums to fall into their mouths unaided. But they would soon find that labour is still necessary in this world and that the fruit of the land will go to those who till the soil while the sluggard will remain in want. This is true no matter who owns the land.

Sir Harry Lauder has got a new song since his tour in the East. It has a typical Lauder tune, and this is the chorus:—

When I meet Mackay and Mackay
I treat Mackay and then Mackay
I like Mackay because Mackay's
true blue,
It's only when I meet Mackay
that I have one or two!

A complete copy of the Bible on a single strip of paper has been made by a Japanese Christian missionary, Dr. Ishizuka. The paper scroll is about 110 inches long and 30 inches broad. The strip can be read, but only with the aid of a magnifying glass. The text is in Japanese, more than 1,000,000 characters covering the scroll. It required four years and three months to complete. At its conclusion, Dr. Ishizuka fell into a long swoon.—Ass. Press.

Looking at Life with Arnold Bennett

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BRITISH TAXATION

Not every new born infant knows that the government makes a charge for allowing him to prove that he is alive. The great institution of marriage is also a source of income to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, not to mention the still greater institution of death. It only remains for some super-Winstonian chancellor to mulct us annually for the doubtful privilege of being alive. Practically everything else needs a government licence or pays some other form of tax.

If we play cards we pay. If we amuse ourselves in public we pay. If we eat sweets we pay. If we drink anything but plain water we pay. Even vinegar must be licensed. If we smoke we pay. If we travel the government takes 5 per cent. of all fares beyond a minimum. If we sell, buy, or lease a house we pay. If we sell or buy all manner of other property we pay. If we draw a cheque, even for a charity, we pay. If we make any sort of written agreement we pay. If we inherit we pay—anything up to eight shillings in the pound of the inheritance. If we swallow medicines we pay.

If we insure ourselves we pay. If we lend money we pay. If we are auctioneers, lawyers, pawn-brokers, distillers, publicans, or about a hundred other things, we pay. For example, if we decide to be very original and earn a living by keeping a home for inebriates, the government will still, against our inclination, insist on selling to us a licence to exercise this remarkable activity.

There is no getting away from government exactions; and though these exactions are all strictly legal, and formal receipts or beautifully engraved certifications are bestowed on us in return for our money, the result in practice is much the same as if we lived in a country, ridden by a governor who grew rich by simple plunder of the citizens.

Of course we are not supposed to 'notice' most of the exactions: that is why they are imposed. Yet we do notice them. If the government added 50 millions per annum to the burden of income-tax payers there would be an outcry of the racked victims and the government would certainly fall. But tobacco taxes bring in 50 millions a year; and assuming that smokers number 15 millions, that means that smokers pay over three pounds apiece annually towards the cost of government. Drinkers pay nearly 150 millions a year, which comes to over four pounds per head of the entire population. Nevertheless drinking is a natural and a necessary function of the body. But perhaps we ought to be thankful that we don't have to pay, save very little, for the twin natural and necessary function of eating.

Nearly all the foregoing is ingeniously called 'indirect' taxation: which only means that the individual instead of paying straight to the government, pays to other persons who pay straight to the government. The advantage to the individual is not apparent.

As for direct taxation, it is so indirect that one hardly cares to expose it in the columns of a newspaper. I will only state here that income-tax and super-tax payers, and those who inherit the property of their dead are bled by the government to the figure of nearly 400 millions—or just twice the total pre-war government income.

It may be said by the cheerful that we still live. But surely this is an exaggeration. We do not live: we exist, bemoaning; we exist, in terror of the arrival by post of little yellow envelopes marked 'private'; we exist, deprived of the incentive to live.

The amount per head of taxes has risen in 11 years from three pounds, 11 shillings to 15 pounds, 18 shillings. And government expenditure has risen from less than 200 millions to nearly 800 millions. Stay! Let me be fair. Debt interest is not strictly part of the cost of government. In 1914 debt interest was about 30 millions; to-day it is about 250 millions; so that the price of government has really risen from 167 millions to 440 millions—an increase of 163 per cent. Have other prices increased by 163 per cent? They have not. They have not increased by 100 per cent. Why has the price of government increased so much more rapidly than the price of anything else?

The plain answer to this question is: Because we are being governed too much. Lo! A certain family lived in a certain house which was not perfect, and the head of the family said: "This house must be enlarged and improved; it must be brought up to date with all the latest devices. Everything must be of the largest and best." And the members of the family raised their voices and protested with one accord that they were poorer than they had ever been and that this was no time to spend money in a house which at the worst was quite habitable. But the head of the family went obstinately forward with his enlargements and his improvements, and the members of the family had to pay in spite of their poverty. The head of the family, whether from pride or stupidity or both, had not grasped the first elements of financial commonsense.

The house is the structure of British government, and the Ministry is the head thereof. The parable is a true one, except in this respect—that it may be doubted whether our governmental enlargements make for comfort and whether their improvements really improve. "Trade is bad," says the Ministry, "Therefore we will add to the burden of the populace and officials shall multiply in the land." That is what it comes to.

I admit that during the last two or three years some 'cuts' have been made in expenditure, but the spirit animating expenditure is the same, and the net result is—what I have stated it to be. What is needed is a change of spirit. And sooner or later the change of spirit must be brought about. British ministries cannot behave for ever like a woman in a hat shop who tells herself that she positively must have a new hat, and gets it, without first looking at the contents of her purse.

The origin of the vast and grotesque unwisdom which has inspired the antics of post-war governments is twofold. First they are infected with the war-engendered habit of throwing money about. The have not yet perceived that was (more or less) laudable in time of war is utterly reprehensible in time of peace. And second, they are 'out' to buy votes. This passionate desire for votes is not peculiar to the politicians now in office. It is common to all politicians in all democratic countries—that is to say, in all countries where power depends on votes. In old days votes were bought with money, and rivals bid against one another in cash bribes and cash corruption. It was an evil practice; and in the end was put down by law. But the new practice also is evil, and it cannot be put down by law.

The new practice consists in bribing and corrupting by flattery, by lies, and by promises which are false because the candidates who make them know that even if they are fulfilled they will never produce the results foretold. The extremists of all parties go about the country spreading the most dangerous of all political illusions—namely, the

illusion that something can be had for nothing. Read the mass of political speeches and if you are innocent enough (the majority of us are very innocent) you will gather that everybody is going to get something and nobody is going to pay anything.

"Elect me," says each candidate, "and the new heaven will come to pass!" But the truth is that the new heaven has to be bought and paid for, and the price thereof is heavy. There are periods when the purchase of bits of the new heaven is a proper transaction. And there are periods when such a transaction is not only foolish but fatuous. The present period belongs to the latter class.

What is rotten in the state of Denmark is taxes. The proverbial phrase "groaning beneath the weight of taxation" has not since the French Revolution been more truly descriptive of the condition of any civilized country than it is of the condition of Britain to-day. We do 'groan' beneath the weight of taxation. We literally groan. Everybody groans. And everybody groans because everybody is crushed—except those polo-boys who in order to evade the common burden fold their tents and deserting their country, miserably steal away.

It is useless for any government to reply that state expenditure cannot be lowered. Of course it can be lowered. It would never have risen to the dizzy height now attained (and maintained) if British governments had not under them the finest, most docile, most generous public in the world. No other public would have 'stood for it'.

Why do we pay, and go on paying, more than twice as much per head in taxation as any other European country? Are we happier for it? Are we more prosperous for it? We are not. We only pay because we allow ourselves to be plundered. Ours is the only civilized government in the world which need not trouble about cutting its coat according to its cloth. Our government is convinced that if cloth runs short more cloth will be provided. Such a conviction is bad for the morals of any government. Up to now we have by our docility justified the governmental conviction. But I shall be surprised if we continue to do so. It seems to me that the ever-increasing public protest against the ravages of a monstrous taxation will soon change from mere groans to something more effective, and that the government which survives will be the government which first finds out that expenditure can be lowered.

Arnold Bennett's next article "IS REAL LIFE WORSE THAN THE STAGE?"

will appear next week.

Murder is a healthy crime in Britain, but incessant proceedings in plays annoy British theatre-goers. If plays take stage in blood no bishop protests that they are libel on righteousness of English life; but when authors are held enough to tell public something about themselves they don't want to hear, then there is trouble.

The continued misrepresentation of conditions abroad by tourists of long ago has driven the "Japan Chronicle" to free its mind as follows:—The Rev. John C. Grey was telling the people of Eltham in England last month all about Japan and the queer people who live here. It appears that Mr. Grey visited Japan some 30 years ago, so of course, he knows all about it. Everything in Japan is known to be copy-turvy, said Mr. Grey, such as when persons enter their houses then take off their boots but keep on their hats. From personal observation we may supplement this statement by adding—except when they go to bed—or rather try to sleep, for according to Mr. Grey beds are unknown and there is great difficulty in getting anything soft to lie on. In the railway train, we are assured, the conductor serve you with a cup of tea before he demands your ticket, and all the shopkeepers are similarly hospitable. Really there is no reason why Japan should still be misunderstood when there exist persons able to describe the country so accurately as Mr. Grey. China, too, has just now suffered violence at the hands of would-be interpreters.

RACING IN CHINA

Its Present Chaotic Condition: An Attempt to State the Case and Suggest Some Remedies

BY MANTON

If Municipal, Parliamentary or other elections were held in Shanghai under conditions equivalent to those at Home there is little doubt but that the Conservatives would sweep the board, for though our development proceeds at an amazing rapid pace and without interruption, apparently without regard to political or commercial handicaps, in most ways we cling with a marvellous reverence to the customs of a past with which scarcely one in a thousand of us actually has been familiar. In nothing is this extreme conservatism more pronounced than in our racing. Shanghai has the largest number of actual participants in and followers of racing in the Far East, and we have made much progress in the sport, but every suggestion for improvement has been most carefully scanned for evidence of a departure from the traditions of 60 years and little has got through that in any way has opened a loophole for escape from those traditions.

With equal truth it can be said that conservatism in racing is just as pronounced wherever in China there is a race course, that, with the difference, however, that, with the precocity that invariably is associated with the small and the young, in other places there exists a more determined intention on the part of some to advance along progressive lines. Shanghai has made a few changes and practically all the other racing clubs also have made changes—the latter being of a more radical type—but as no two clubs have acted alike and as there seems to have been very little attempt at co-operation, and, up to the present, no apparent endeavour to standardize the rules, the result has been chaos. Chaos usually is associated with wreckage; in this instance no real harm has been done, but there has been built up a bar to immediate progress and there has been introduced a topic that provides continuous argument without anybody arriving at anything definite, and that is not a state of affairs to induce satisfaction.

Matters of Publicity

In Hongkong and some of the outports, racing politics are given wide publicity. The newspapers publish reports of the discussions at meetings of the racing clubs, and both before and after these meetings they comment on matters of the moment just as freely as we in Shanghai comment on the trams, the lack of traffic control in Kiukiang Road, the disfigurement of the Bund lawns by heaps of oil drums, or any other municipal or public matters. Particularly is this the case in Hongkong, where a correspondent who has adopted the nom de plume of "Argus" wields a forceful and energetic pen and produces lengthy articles at frequent intervals and of a nature which must be very helpful to those who control the racing world there. In Shanghai, with all our conservatism, our clubs, except those fostering athletics, hold their meetings in private and members are threatened with dire penalties for the public discussion of club business. One need not quarrel with, nor even mildly criticize that attitude, for it is a good old British tradition that a man's club is sanctuary, wherein, provided he does not offend his fellow members, he may do as he pleases and none will be the wiser. The whitest of lies is that of the loyal club servant who, with Lord Blank standing at his elbow, answers the telephone and says:—"Lord Blank, sir? No, sir, I cannot say whether he is in the club just now, sir. But if you will leave your name and number, sir, I will inquire, sir, and if his lordship is in, sir, I will tell him you called, sir." Whereupon, Lord Blank decides whether or not he is in.

Common Problems

However, our racing problems are no different to those of other places in China, and as the people in the other places openly discuss racing matters, and as racing, although managed by the clubs, is the sport of the masses, there seems to be no reason why Shanghai

should not join more freely in the discussion, with a view to achieving the standardization which must be of benefit to racing. In the articles which will follow, there will be no reference to the private matters of either of the Shanghai racing clubs, nor even to racing in Shanghai in particular, for the problem—and it must be admitted that there is a problem—has to do with racing all over the country, and it will be dealt with as such. In particular it must be emphasized that this series is not designed in any way to influence matters which may become a topic of discussion in Shanghai very shortly. The articles were considered and mostly written well over a month ago.

Every argument is on the assumption that China racing will retain its amateur status for it is difficult to see how we could support professional racing, and amateurism in any sport always is to be preferred whilst it is in any way possible. Frequently one hears it said that eventually China racing will be professional, but actual facts are all against it. The people out here are not of the type who would sanction a half-and-half business, whilst pure professionalism could not be supported except by a continuous programme throughout the year. That can only be done in a city with a very large population, a big section of which by reason of leisure or interest in the horse-breeding in the district of which that city is the centre, is able to attend race meetings regularly. The racing centres of China are too far apart and the means of communication too slow and unreliable to allow of a continuous racing programme in which each would have a share, as in England, and there is no city which is the centre of a horse or pony-breeding district or which has a sufficiency of leisured inhabitants to permit of it running a continuous programme on its own, as is understood to be the case in some cities in Australia, and also in India during a part of the year.

Nearly Enough Racing

The advent of the Far Eastern Race Club and the possibility of there being three clubs operating in Shanghai in a very short while has led some people to think that we shall have continuous racing here, but they cannot have taken stock of all the facts. Grouping Shanghai and all the native areas together, it is doubtful whether there could be counted more than 4,000 foreigners and perhaps 6,000 Chinese regularly interested in racing and as the two groups together would touch the record for a race course gathering even on a general public holiday, what chance would there be of getting them out on working days? There are not ten jockeys in all Shanghai who could guarantee to ride on days other than holidays and probably there are not very many more who would care even to ride every week end, and it is a certainty that an attendance of 5,000 people could not be guaranteed on any day but a holiday, and not always then.

There is no intention to pour cold water on the Far Eastern Race Club, which the present writer is most anxious to see achieve success, but many people have curious ideas as to what the club will be able to do. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that a visit a few days ago revealed the course fully laid out and turfed, the stand completed, a fine range of stables erected and the fittings being added to the weighing-rooms and offices.

NEED FOR JOCKEY CLUB

The one great innovation necessary before anything else in connexion with racing in China is a central controlling body whose orders and findings will be accepted by all clubs as indisputable. For the purposes of reference it is styled the China Jockey Club. Most likely, if one dug deep into old newspaper files, or consulted with old China hands, it would be established that this suggestion goes back to the beginning of racing in China and probably it was revived periodically, but the need for it did not exist in bygone days (so much as at present), and it was not until three or four years ago that the formation of such a body seriously was advocated. Several articles and letters appeared in the Shanghai press advocating such a club then. Tientsin took up the cry and event-

ually Hongkong; and "Argus" of Hongkong, who writes so freely of racing matters in the Colony, has been very firm in its advocacy. As one went about amongst racing men, everywhere one has heard in private conversation and debate that a China Jockey Club most urgently is needed and not a single instance can be recalled of any man who, in writing or in conversation, has taken the contrary view, though of course the opinions of all have not been heard.

A Pertinent Query

In such circumstances it seems somewhat curious that a China Jockey Club has not been established. Suggestions have been heard that Chinese racing men would not give their approval, but there is nothing to support such a notion. The keenest racing reformers are to be found amongst Chinese racing men and at all times they will turn a ready ear to any idea that possibly might improve the sport. Only a few weeks ago the writer, when in the club paddock at Kiangwan, received a vigorous clap on the shoulder and turned round to meet the cheery face of one of the best known—and most knowing—Chinese members of the I.R.C., who remarked:—

"Look here, why hasn't there been anything about the China Jockey Club in the papers for so long?"

"Oh, I don't know. Perhaps people have given up the idea and so will not write."

"Not a bit of it. The Chinese are very anxious and say we must have it."

"Well, it is a matter for the clubs all over the country, so why don't one of you members come out with a definite proposition?"

There the conversation ended, as invariably it does, for although the idea seems to be so popular, no one seems inclined to take the lead. Such a club presumably would consist of a delegate from each of the recognized racing clubs in Hongkong and China, or perhaps two or more from the larger clubs, and one can imagine that at their first conference they would have a fairly hectic time, consolidating the existing rules of all the clubs and drafting a set of regulations that would be fair and acceptable to all. However, once that had been settled, it is probable that, with a permanent secretary at headquarters, minor matters could be given all the necessary attention without much trouble. Without wishing unduly to press the claims of Shanghai, one might emphasize the fact that it is the biggest racing centre in China, its spring and autumn race meetings conveniently divide the year into two and each is attended by a large number of the leading racing men from north and south so that probably it would not be difficult to arrange a conference of the Jockey Club during each of those meetings, to settle any major points.

The Good It Would Do

The good that a China Jockey Club would do and the problems it could settle are so obvious that they need not be unduly laboured. In other sports local conditions so little affect the recognized rules that there is small chance of any two clubs acting differently, but even then, in the larger centres where there are several distinct clubs playing one game, there is an association which controls all, the Football Association, the Lawn Tennis Association and the Billiards Association being three examples in Shanghai. All racing clubs in China have the English "Rules of Racing" and "National Hunt Rules," as recognized by the Jockey Club and the National Hunt Club (which, respectively, control all flat-racing and all steeplechasing at home) as a basis, but there are problems in China not covered by these regulations and it is doubtful if there are any two clubs in the country that have adopted identical rules to meet the case. One can find two or more clubs in the same city, whose membership for the greater part is the same, yet each having rules which vary in important particulars. This, of course, applies only to racing rules; there is not the slightest suggestion that the members cannot do exactly as they please over "club" rules, nor need they brook any outside interference or be answerable to any others for what they do as regards their club-houses and amenities, and their memberships.

The great question for the China

Jockey Club, however, would be the settling of the China pony argument. Indeed, had this argument not arisen, possibly no one would have worried very greatly about a Jockey Club. As it is, every body of Stewards in China is doing its best to find a solution and it is not surprising that no two answers are alike. When there is a mix-up over freights, or insurance, or anything else to do with trade, hard-headed business men meet in their local Chambers of Commerce and each body consolidates its ideas. Later, delegates from each meet at a conference of associated chambers, where north, south, east and west exchange suggestions, with the result that a common policy is agreed upon. Perhaps it does not succeed and after a reasonable trial the delegates meet again and make alterations, and eventually they come to an arrangement that is satisfactory to all.

To Provide a Sound Basis

The China Jockey Club would be the equivalent of the Associated Chambers of Commerce. Possibly it would not solve the China pony problem in six months or a year, but it is Warrenfield to a sub-griffin that it would have everyone contented within two or three years at the most. Under the strict and uniform rules of the China Jockey Club there would be no question of the status of any one participating in the sport—fortunately there is very little now—and an offender under a ban anywhere would not be able to get into another club. It is conceivable that the China Jockey Club could effect a change from the haphazard methods which characterize the sale and purchase of the animals we race, and even the breeding of them, and thus place on a sound basis what, with all its defects, at the present time is one of China's most remunerative industries and could be made still more profitable to the country. Again, the Stewards of the China Jockey Club would be foreigners and Chinese gentlemen of the highest standing in official and commercial circles, men universally respected, whose opinions are valued and whose advice is accepted. Under their unified control, racing would have a recognized place and there could be no repetition of the instances that have occurred on at least four courses within the past year, where local officials have endeavoured to enforce their individual wills.

(To be Continued)

THE sun never sets on the British flag or the American tourist.—Atlantic City Press-Union.

THE latest knockout for Prohibition comes from Finland, where the alarming increase of drunkenness among Finnish women and children, one of the alleged effects of the introduction of prohibition into Finland, is dealt with in a recent issue of the Danish "Medical Weekly." Drunkenness is now frequent among women and children, it is stated, and the rankest spirits are consumed raw without hesitation. "Such conditions," comments the writer of the article, "were not only unknown but also impossible ten years ago. The moral havoc among young Finland caused by prohibition is terrible."

THIS being the festive month of the year the cover of the December issue of the China Journal of Science and Arts is gay with colour, and two coloured illustrations, one of junks against an evening sky and the other Yang Kuei-feh dancing before the Emperor Yuen Tsung, besides an unusual number of photographs have been added to the contents. The editor, Arthur de C. Sowerby, has written an interesting article on "The Festival called Christmas," which explains the reason why Christmas Day is celebrated on December 25, and the origin of Father Christmas or Santa Claus. Under the Section of "Literature and Art," Mr. C. W. Bishop has contributed "The Ritual Bullfight" and two articles—word pictures of the great city of Peking have been specially included in view of the world interest that recent events in China have raised and the fact that that interest is focused on Peking. For the Science Section Arthur de C. Sowerby has subscribed an article on Musk Deer in China, other contributions being made by W. M. Porterfield, K. E. Olsen and G. B. Harbour.

MY RELIGION

Some British Authors and Their Beliefs

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IV. Compton Mackenzie

It would have been a much easier task for me to write about my religion if I could have invented a religion of my own to expound; but I am a Catholic, and a man might as well try to circumnavigate the globe in a paper boat as hope to circumscribe the Catholic faith within a thousand words.

Fortunately, however, the Catholic Church is not at the mercy of an individual apologist. Her dogmas rest upon something firmer than the shifting sands of scientific theories. In no Galilean cave will any enthusiastic young paleontologist find the skull of Jesus Christ, and thereby make it advisable for theologians to change the date of the Incarnation by a trifle of 20,000 years.

Let me hasten to add that I am not presuming to sneer at science. An obscurantist attitude to science is as repulsive as a smoking lamp. The more I devote my reason to the study of nature and the less I surrender my emotion to the contemplation of art, the more firmly do I believe in what the curiously feeble terminology of metaphysics call the Absolute, and the more clearly do I perceive that only within the Catholic Church can I hope dimly to apprehend that Absolute.

It is encouraging, for instance, to read in Dr. Jeans' lecture to the Royal Society on February 15, 1924, that our sun is situated fairly near the centre of the 1,500 million stars that make up the known universe.

After the scorn that has been expended on the folly of medieval man in supposing that he was the centre of the universe and that his earth was something quite definitely extraordinary, the tidal theory of cosmogony advanced by Dr. Jeans restores some of my anthropocentric complacency. For the moment that theory seems unassailable; yet belief in it paradoxically requires an effort of faith in the improbable even more severe than the effort demanded for the improbable fact of the Incarnation. I am not trying to lighten the ship by flinging the cargo overboard after the fashion of modernists, or Broad Churchmen, or whatever they choose to call themselves. When the theories of science appear positively to conflict with the teachings of the Church I prefer to wait until the Church decides before I commit myself to accepting any theory, be it never so attractive.

Dear wise Ray Lankester, communion with whose profound knowledge and beautiful common sense is one of the pleasures of contemporary existence, once told me that he could not understand how I had managed so completely to surrender my individual judgment as to profess Catholicism. It would be insincere to pretend that I cannot imagine a conflict between my reason and the authority of the Church. That may develop at any moment. All I can affirm now is that my reason has not yet been called upon to struggle with my faith.

After all, the Church allows the individual mind a much greater liberty of speculation than is generally supposed. What she does not allow is any attempt by the individual to speculate for others. The classic instance of apparent fallibility is the condemnation of the Copernican system, but it must be remembered that it was really the astronomers of the time who were so urgent and unanimous in their support of the Ptolemaic system. A parallel case at the present day would be to ask the Church to decide at once whether or not Dr. Jeans' tidal cosmogony has superseded the celestial mechanics of Laplace.

The strength of the chain is its weakest link, and the conservatism of the Church is continually being justified. Will any man of common sense who has studied the fragmentary history of mankind blame the caution of the Church in always being more ready to condemn

than to approve? Let it be remembered that she has been equally slow to approve the novelties of theological speculation. The theory of the Immaculate Conception took over 800 years to become a dogma, and though the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary is celebrated as one of the major feasts, belief in it as an historical fact is still no more than a pious opinion.

To touch for a moment on the political aspect of Catholicism. We



COMPTON MACKENZIE

hear a great deal about the wickedness of the Church in the past, and our flesh is invited to creep at the thought of priestcraft. Well, a decent anti-clericalism is not unbecoming to a Catholic, and few of us are prepared to claim too much for the priesthood, which, it may be remarked, is only a small part of the Church.

No doubt in the Middle Ages the tyranny of the priests was dangerous and unpleasant. Yet I venture to think that the tyranny of lawyers, by which it was replaced, was equally dangerous and unpleasant, and I am not sure that the tyranny of doctors with which we are now threatened will not be the most dangerous and unpleasant of all. I am certainly prepared to maintain that the abuses of psychoanalysis already exceed by far the sum total of the abuses of the confessional, for which it is a useless and unpretentious substitute.

I see no hope for the future of Western civilization unless it returns to the political ideals of the Middle Ages. If I had not been a Papist before the war, I should have been driven into becoming one by the war. Alone the Church preserved her integrity during that mundane epilepsy. To my eyes, which most people would consider as ineffective as stained-glass windows for clarity of vision, the formation of the League of Nations is no better than a half-hearted compromise with the ideals of Catholicism—a typist's dream of the Holy Roman Empire, for politicians a new hypocrisy, for diplomats a sitting of added eggs.

Had I the strength of mind to divorce myself entirely from the present, I might find my salvation in the study of mathematics, my worship in listening to the music of Bach, and my pleasure in reading the poetry of Lucretius. As it is incapable of such a starchy remoteness, I find in the Catholic faith that common humanity which fortifies me against the horrors of a 20th century existence. Did I possess the requisite credulity I might seek consolation and assurance in spiritualism, but my reason revolts less from a belief in the resurrection of the body than from a belief in ectoplasm; and if I had to fancy a postman's eternity for myself after death—an endless rattling on easily manipulated tables—I should prefer to be granted a certain faith in my ultimate obliteration.

All that humanity can believe, all that humanity can hope, all that humanity can love I find in Catholicism. Our minds have been so lately stunned by the noise of war that we do not yet apprehend what a much more tremendous spiritual contest is preparing. It may be that the historian of a thousand years hence will consider the creation of the Irish Free State a more important date than August 1914, because Ireland may ultimately prove to be the first political expression of the finer civilization that by the mercy of God shall emerge from that immense struggle already looming. It will be observed that hitherto I have not used the word Christianity in this article. That is because I believe that within a comparatively short time Catholicism and Christianity will once more mean the same thing. In that great spiritual struggle even an Ulsterman may have to beat his drum in honour of the Pope if he wants to drive anti-Christ out of Ulster.

Putting on one side those intimations of Divinity that no man should be expected to proclaim thus casually as it were, I am a Christian because without Christianity I should be so much perplexed by the riddle of life that I could not wait another moment to solve it. I am a Catholic because only in Catholicism does my sceptical mind perceive a rational exegesis and a practical synthesis of Christianity. If I have appeared bigoted and contentious, my bigotry and contentiousness must be forgiven, because anybody who believes ardently is bound to disbelieve with equal ardour; and if I did not believe and disbelieve with a deep conviction that I was believing what was true and disbelieving what was false I should never have allowed my voice to be heard at this symposium of testimony.

The next article in this series is by H. de Vere Stacpoole and will appear next week.

VERNAULAR press reports have it that the Minister of Navy, Admiral Lin Kien-chang, has absconded with a huge sum of public money and has fled to the Legation quarters. Efforts are being made to effect his arrest.

THE SCOURGE OF ECZEMA!

Zam Buk Routs Fiery Disfiguring Disease and Grows New Healthy Skin

The ancient Greek meaning of the word Eczema is "to boil over," and a disease which is veritably a boiling over of all harmful matter contained in the affected parts of the body could not be more aptly named.

Dry, weeping and scaly eczema are a most dreadful scourge of hot climate. The disease attacks children and adults and unless treated by a powerful healer and germicide like Zam-Buk eczema, may in its chronic stages, produce blindness, deafness, and baldness.

Eczema may arise through the scratching of an itchy spot or pimple or through an abrasion, knock, cut or trivial wound where skin is broken or damaged. Early symptoms of eczema are reddened patches of skin on which tiny, watery heads appear. The areas gradually become swollen and inflamed, there is a fiery irritation which becomes more intense as the eruptions burst and discharge.

Never ignore these early symptoms! At the least sign of soreness or itching anoint the place with that wonderful, soothing and healing balm—Zam-Buk. The rare herbal oils and extracts which compose Zam-Buk are so perfectly constituted and so refined that they are quickly absorbed deep into the tissues where they attack skin disease at its very roots.

Zam-Buk quickly soothes the fiery, tortured skin; it kills and expels poisonous germs; draws away corruption and disease, and grows new, healthy skin.

Treat all skin diseases and injuries with Zam-Buk. It is a safe, pure and reliable balm free from the rancid animal fats and harsh mineral drugs found in common ointments and dressings.

All dispensaries and medicine vendors can supply Zam-Buk in handy-size boxes. Agents—Messrs. Wakefield & Co. (China), Ltd., 1 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

THE BOOK PAGE

NOTES AND NEWS

An abridged edition of Sir Edward Cook's fine "Life of Florence Nightingale," edited by Mrs. Vaughan Nash, Florence Nightingale's niece, contains a chapter by Mrs. Nash criticizing Mr. Lytton Strachey's essay on Florence Nightingale in "Eminent Victorians."

Mr. Stephen Graham and his wife spent the summer, as usual, in travelling through obscure parts of Europe. This year they sojourned on the Dalmatian coast, near Spalato. During the visit, Mr. Graham found time to write a book on "The Gentle Art of Tramping," a subject on which he is entitled to speak with authority.

In the 'nineties Mr. Arthur Symonds was a leader in the critical world, particularly in the "Athenaeum," and it is good to see that a book of essays, "Dramatis Personae," from his pen is being published by the new firm of Messrs. Faber Gwyer. None of these essays has hitherto been published in book form. "Sir Richard Burton" and "English and French Fiction" are among the subjects discussed.

Mr. Sidney Hastings Webb, the author of that popular novel, "The Painted Honeymoon," is often confused with Mr. Sidney Webb, the eminent statistician. In this connection Mr. Sidney Hastings Webb was recently invited to present a complete set of his works to the Central Library of Palestine. The invitation was intended for the great economist.

"The Yellow-Maned Lion," just published by Jonathan Cape, is by Ernest Glanville, the well-known South African journalist, who died at Cape Town quite recently. Mr. Glanville was a familiar figure in Fleet Street at one time, and was latterly prominent in the Press of South Africa. Another tale of South African bush-life from Mr. Glanville's pen will be published next year.

Among the volumes in preparation for Messrs. Macmillan's "English Men of Letters" series, now edited by Mr. J. C. Squire, are a book on Conrad by R. Ellis Roberts and one on R. L. Stevenson by Robert Lynd. Mr. J. C. Squire himself is preparing a volume on Francis Thompson.

"DAPHNE BRUNO"

"DAPHNE BRUNO." By Ernest Raymond. Cassell, 7s. 6d.

"Ernest Raymond made a name for himself with his first book, 'Tell England.' Now, however, he is breaking new ground with a form of novel which has an irresistible attraction for most novelists, that of the trilogy. Mr. Raymond, as a matter of fact, does not actually promise three parts to the work, but only tells us that we may expect another, but the method is identical, carrying forward the development of both plot and character from one book to another," says the "Yorkshire Post."

"In 'Daphne Bruno,' which is the first instalment, we have the birth, childhood, education, and early married life of Daphne, and in the next part we are told we may look for the effect of her experiences as far as they relate to the upbringing of her daughter, whose birth is the final episode in the story before us. It is pleasing to be able to say that in this book Mr. Raymond seems to have found a theme or possibly a method that suits him and enables the critic to report an advance on anything that the author has done. His insight into the life and mind of a girl are little short of astonishing, and it has rarely, if ever, been our privilege to read anything at once so entertaining and so penetrating as the chapters dealing with Daphne's School days."

STOCKS AND SHARES

"THE CHINA STOCK AND SHARE HANDBOOK," North China Daily News & Herald, Ltd. Mex. 46.

The publication of a work that has been awaited by investors for many months takes place to-day. The "China Stock and Share Handbook," after a hibernation of several years during which it has gone out of print, has been brought to life again by its author, Mr. C. R. Maguire. It is impossible, we fear, within the space of a short review to give more than a cursory survey of the ground it covers and the uses to which it can be put by every stockholder in the Far East.

In brief, the handbook gives the authorized and paid-up capital of every limited liability company in the Far East, the personnel of its directors, bankers and auditors, and comparatively figures showing the position of the company at the end of its last financial year. This latter information is arranged in such a way that the company's gross and net profits, reserves, mortgages, dividends, creditors and debtors, stocks and property, can be compared at a glance for the past five years. In addition to this the highest and lowest quotation of the company's shares for each of the last five years is also given. Information of this nature is very frequently required but extremely difficult to obtain without patient research. A glance at the company in which one is interested gives one complete information regarding its working, profits and dividends, over a period of years, in such a manner that its future prospects may be reasonably estimated.

Rubber

The rapid appreciation in everything pertaining to rubber leads one to refer to this section of the book first. About 30 pages are devoted in this section to the study of rubber plantations, their seedling, by-products, catch crops, diseases, tapping, future estimates, etc., and a number of tables are given, showing the areas planted in the Straits Settlement, the world's production since 1900, rubber absorption by various countries, and prices, month by month, over a period of years. The Ordinance dealing with the restriction of the export of rubber is printed in full and commented upon.

Currency

But let it not be thought that the book is devoted to this one product of the Far East. The first part of the book is devoted to stock exchange contracts and conditions, a list of the members of the Exchange and Share Brokers' Associations, and of outport exchange and share brokers. Included in it also is a complete list of chartered accountants in China. The various forms used in stock exchange contracts, terms, index of movements of money, and an historical record of exchange contracts are given, and an interesting table, by the way, is that showing the local discount rates of small silver and copper coins for the past ten years. This depreciation was referred to by the Shanghai Tramways, Ltd. in last week's *Municipal Gazette*, where permission was applied for to increase certain of the fares to counteract the loss sustained by this enormous depreciation.

Banking

An excellent article on banking in China, clearing up several obscure points on relations between Chinese and foreign banks, banking customs and regulations, is followed by a complete list of the Chinese banks operating in Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Hangchow and Hongkong, in which one is surprised to note that the oldest Chinese bank was established in Shanghai less than 20 years ago. An historical record of the principal events connected with currency, mintage, and the movement of bullion is given from the year 1902 to date.

Enough has been said to prove the value of this work not only to the investor, but to the banker and merchant in Shanghai and other treaty ports in the Far East, where it will no doubt find free circulation.

MR. VERNE DYSON'S NOVEL

BLACK CLOTH—by Verne Dyson, published by Clarendon, Gale & Co., New York, 1925.

In these days of intense interest in the organization of religious activity, Mr. Verne Dyson's novel, "Black Cloth" will have an especial appeal to both those who are interested in religious "pep" and push and those who still feel that religious institutions should be clothed in the spirituality which is their heritage. Mr. Dyson's novel is apparently auto-biographical. He writes with a wealth of detail about doings of a religious group in Los Angeles in which he was an active worker. The characters are drawn from life and vividly so. The scenes are reproduced as they occurred and faithfully so.

The story centres about an effort to apply modern business efficiency methods to the Methodist Church in Los Angeles, particularly to a place called Wesley Auditorium (The Million Dollar Church). Were the thing in Hollywood, one might have taken it as the invention of a motion picture director after a quarrel with his bootlegger. Mr.



MR. VERNE DYSON

Dyson's description of the Auditorium is the finest piece of writing in the book. One clearly sees the auditorium and feels its wrongness. It (the auditorium) is too theatrical to be religious and not sufficiently the product of genius to be suitable for the movies. It is this combination of church, hotel, restaurant, office building and roof garden that destroys the influence of the really religious churches. For it appeals to the young, who can have a good time while avoiding the religious features.

The three principal characters of the novel, omitting the women, are Dr. David Singleton, the assistant Pastor; Dr. Willie Cooper, the Pastor and Knox Dale, the Sunday school superintendent. Singleton is young man who has answered a call and therefore seeks an outlet for his religious enthusiasm. He is pious, sincere but not a prig and his personality passes through this novel of religion as something unusually decent and clean. Willie Cooper is a business man, who by some accident becomes a clergyman which, however, he does not allow to interfere with his normal instincts. He dresses like an actor and talks like a hardware merchant. He is the campaign orator in the pulpit and the hypocrite when he attempts to be religious. There are supposed to be many clergymen of his kind in the world and it is said that they get the best salaries. Dale is a newspaperman with an instinct for the Bible (which is not so rare as might be imagined). He teaches Sunday School and makes a go of it. He is clean, sincere and of the type of Singleton, altogether a nice person to meet. But in this wretched million dollar church, he meets his misfortune, which is the best part of the story—not that he meets it but how it comes about.

Mr. Dyson, who has done so much to stimulate interest in literature in Shanghai, is to be congratulated on his first effort in this field. The Far Eastern Edition of the book will be on sale this week-end and it is almost certain that the sale will be a good one. For local talent when it does fine work always meets a happy reception in our small community.

G. E. S.

STELLA BENSON: INTERPRETER

"PIPERS AND A DANCER," "THE POOR MAN," "THE LITTLE WORLD," by Stella Benson, Macmillan & Co. Ltd. London.

We in China may consider ourselves very fortunate that Miss Benson, who is one of the most vivid young writers of the day, has elected to centre her work around China. She sees things not only with the trained vision of an artist but with the insight of a psychologist and then is able to convey her impression almost photographically to the reader by means of her mastery of language.

As we read Miss Benson's sketches of China, India, and the United States in her last volume, "The Little World," there comes to us often the sensation of looking upon a sight which has grown uninteresting through familiarity, dulled by repetition, when suddenly, with a sense of awe, comes a vision and we truly see the landscape for the first time. The author knows that poignant sensation. She makes Ipsie, the heroine of "Pipers and a Dancer," experience it as she talks to Rodd and watches a star which the ship was leaving behind. "The star interrupted her. She saw a star suddenly for the first time in her life. This experience often interrupted her. She often saw many things for the first time—some things almost for the time before the first time."

With this intensity of perception Miss Benson makes an exceptional guide or commentator upon the Far East. Not a Thomas Cook guide, although she pays this handsome tribute to him:

"Who was it who first sailed across the Pacific? I have an idea that it must have been Thomas Cook & Son because—if I remember right—Thomas Cook discovered Australia and—probably—Son discovered New Zealand to match. Dear Thomas Cook, his office is the world and somewhere in his ledgers, I know, lies hidden the secret of real adventure and of eternal youth. Look at Son, for instance. Ever since history began he has been as elusive as Love and has never yet made the mistake of achieving a name of his own or growing up. I may be wrong, but I imagine that Thomas Cook was among the first to evolve from slimy and primeval chaos and, directly he was dry, began distributing granite tickets for trips up newly arisen mountains. And when Son was born, he brought in the business that price-less asset which has been the essence of Thomas Cook's prosperity—the spirit of search for the impossible. When I think of Thomas Cook I am proud to be an Englishman, and when I think of Son I am proud to be a daughter."

Miss Benson, who in home life is Mrs. O'Gorman Anderson, has done a surprising amount of work and seen a large portion of the world for one so young. Educated at home she has roved round the world as her fancy dictated or her health demanded. She was at one time connected with the Women's Suffrage movement and during the War worked for 18 months in East London, later on the land. Besides the books considered in this article she has written "I Pose," "This is the End," "Twenty," and "Living Alone."

With each successive publication Miss Benson's touch seems to grow firmer, her technique more varied. For some two and a half years after her marriage she lived in Mengtzi, in Yunnan, then passed through last spring on her way back to England for a six months' stay. Her novel "The Poor Man," was one of the three chosen for discussion in the allotting of the "Vie Heureuse" Femina Prize in Paris, though the final vote gave the prize to Percy Lubbock's "Roman Pictures." She is decidedly one of writers whose work demands consideration in any literary survey.

To return to "The Poor Man," which has already received more extended review in our columns, it may be said that it is an unflinching study of inadequacy. The pitiful hero is a man of promise which is never fulfilled. Worst of all, he knows it. Indeed most of Miss Benson's characters are curiously self-conscious. They exhibit their mental and emotional processes to the reader in a way which seems almost spiritually indecent. Almost, not quite. Although Miss Benson flicks one on the quick at times by laying bare to the world what is usually most

carefully hidden by pride and reserve her disclosures are in the interests of truth and not puerility.

The poor man who pursues his ideal to China only to be spurned by her is portrayed without a saving glamour, and yet not unkindly, for we find ourselves pitying him, and unconsciously suggesting possible rehabilitations.

In the same way "Pipers and a Dancer," lets in the searching light of unbiased appraisal upon its personnel, shining especially upon the unreal, "fairy," Ipsie, dancing to the directions of her unseen "Showman," who pulls the strings that direct her involuntary actions and sayings. As she is etched by Miss Benson:

"In 1915 Ipsie was being exhibited by her Showman as a Chinese. She kept a rather inaccurate card index and knew the name of every hospital in France. She wore a becoming white handkerchief round her head and a strained expression to match her disguised expression of hers who never for a moment forgot her dear ones at the front and never for a moment forgot that she never forgot them. She wrote to a brother every day. Her letters were brave and boring, but her brothers were very kind about them."

Ipsie's betrothed, Jacob Heming, had a "real and serious sense of duty:

"The two duties he most respected were the duty of not getting too fat and the duty of being a patriotic Englishman. As an Englishman he had always dutifully loved the King and hated the King's Government. He believed that labour members, Irish Catholics, pacifists and those who were not imperialists should be stood against a wall and shot. Yet he boasted of the fact that this step was not taken, on the grounds that it proved the Englishman's love of fair play. It was to him a constant source of grievance that the French neighbours at Yueh Lai Chou could not be induced to admit British superiority. If they would have admitted it he himself would have been the soul of tact. Well, this Ong-tong-te Cordial makes us all one family, anyway, he would have said."

Even when Miss Benson is not writing "action, as in her latest book, 'The Little World,' which has been brought out in England and America by her publishers, 'Macmillan & Co. Ltd.' she sees the dramatic value of everything. 'The sunlight on the hills, like a smile in eyes not easily amused,' or the brown mountains leaning against the sky 'like old, complacent, paunchy men, paternally leaving the stage to young creatures.'"

Ever and again Miss Benson's descriptions are so poignantly vivid as to move one almost unendurably, as in one of her Peking sketches from "The Little World," where she describes condemned criminals going to execution. Sometimes her images are fantastic, often they are humorous, invariably they are stimulating. Every wideawake reader will wish to know Miss Benson's work, and especially foreigners in China will take delight in her stories and sketches of places and people whom we may see or meet at any time.

"WHO'S WHO IN THE BIBLE"

"WHO'S WHO IN THE BIBLE." By R. Fletcher Allen, Putnam, 7s. 6d.

Mr. G. Fletcher Allen is to be congratulated on his book "Who's Who in the Bible." The Bible contains more characters than any other book in the world; Biblical names and allusions abound in the speech of every day as well as in all form of literature. How often have you found yourself vainly struggling to identify one of these names, to place it in Biblical history, and to associate its bearer with the events in which he participated, it is asked? This book furnishes the answers to all such questions; and in every case the biographical sketches are accompanied by references to the original sources of information. For religious teachers and for schools this volume should prove invaluable. It should be equally useful to the general reader as well as the preacher. It is just one of those useful books which it is surprising has not been prepared and issued years ago. The short, concise Bible biographies are well done. It is indeed a book to place as a volume of reference on the bookshelf.

THE WOMAN'S PAGE

INTERRUPTIONS: JUSTIFIABLE AND OTHERWISE

*The old order changeth, yielding place to new;
Lest one good custom should corrupt the world*

BY ELIZABETH PEPPS.

By their manners ye shall know them is a perfectly good dictum, were it not for the fact that the unco critical insist that the rising generation [has] no manners. Certainly their manners are very different from those of earlier generations and those who insist upon being of le dernier cri and of the youngest generation on the stage seem to find it necessary to shorten their courtesy with their skirts and to discard all formalities with their long tresses.

In many ways this letting down of the conventional bars is not a bad thing. Conventions are supposed to make for the greatest good of the greatest number. Ordinarily they originated from kindly impulses. If they no longer represent good sense, if they tinkle hollowly, then it is time they went into the waste paper basket, no matter if the ultra-conservative may miss them.

"Waiting One's Turn"

One of the things which was formerly "never done," was interrupting. Properly brought up little boys and girls were once supposed to speak to their elders only upon being spoken to and never, never, never to stem the tide of grown up eloquence with any observation of their own. To a lesser extent this prevailed in the intercourse of free and equal-aged citizens. One might fidget. One might chafe. One might open one's mouth hopeful of being allowed to get in a word, but one never interrupted. To interrupt was to commit one of the Seven Deadly Social Sins.

Nowadays conversation is nothing but one interruption after another. Life is like that, too. It is more a matter of chronology than of morals or manners. The telephone rings, callers intrude, motors whirl back and forth, telegrams arrive, soon we shall no longer be freed from the insistence of the radio. Naturally we interrupt each other, even interrupt ourselves. Look at a page of conversation in the modern novel. Doesn't it bristle with interruptions? Don't most of the remarks end with dashes? (N. B. "The Dash—in Literature and Life" will shortly be considered in these columns). If not, then the book looks unnatural and uninteresting.

"Interruptions Are the Spice of Life"

Personally we cannot say that we regret the passing of the interdict upon interruptions. It is the trend of the times. Life may lack incontinuity because of this tendency; but it is far freer from

boredom. Certain people should always be interrupted. Not ourselves of course; though there are times when we have monopolized the conversation egregiously when we wish some real friend could have kindly but firmly curbed our greedy desire for speech. "Make it snappy," is a timely reminder. If a thought is timely worth expounding it is not likely to be interrupted. If the opposition wishes to voice its disapproval it is as well to let the argument begin at once, when the point is clear to the protagonists and the listening bysitters.

In general society few of us go about with a pad and pencil to note down references to our friends' remarks, so that we may refer to them later on, when time is called, so to speak, and we have our innings. By the time we have recalled the particular expression several paragraphs back, to the memories of all, then 'it is time for another interruption and nothing is gained. Of course some noble floods of eloquence may have been lost by irrelevant remarks but as most conversation goes round and round in circles rather than proceeds definitely forward to a fixed goal the amount of momentum lost by these sudden entries of a second person into the arena are not harmful.

If we find ourselves frequently interrupted it may not be a bad idea to overlook the natural annoyance caused thereby and examine the style of our own oratory. Are we growing verbose, longwinded, prolix? Do people deliberately change the subject to leave us behind? This may be so. On the other hand an interjected remark—a by-the-by, or that reminds me—may be a tribute to the stimulating qualities of our statements. To utter pronouncements of so bromidic a content that no comment thereon is necessary 'would be discouraging to anything but monologues and those are passing rapidly out of the picture, together with stage soliloquies. Interruptions should not be cavalierly dismissed. Diagnose the next one that comes along.

HAY

A farmer, singing, passed my home to-day
On top a wagon heaped with fragrant hay.

Big-footed horses drew the sun-sweet load
In slow contentment down the shadowed road.

A vagrant wind snatched little whiffs of scent
And brought them to me as the wagon went:

Fine largess of the fields—the rustling grass,
The crumpled, odorous clover! Jolting past

It brought the beauty of the country-side—
Long lanes, and thickets cool, and meadows wide;

Brought back all sweetness that in summer lies—
Fragrance of flowers, warmth of brooding skies,

Scent of the soil and perfumes of the dew,
Dank odour of the rain that filters through,

Radiance of daybreak, tenderness of dusk,
Mist of the moonlight when persuasive musk

OT moonflower and of jasmine by the, the door
Enchant the silence. These and greatly more

Came to me as the farmer went his way
A-top his wagon heaped with sun-sweet hay.

—BEATRICE STEVENS, in Poetry.

Kindness to Animals

"Mother, please ask that man to get up."
"But dear, why do you want him to stand up?"
"Because he is sitting on my jellyfish."

The Final Stage!

Mother: Tell me, dear, is Harold making any progress with his courtship?
Daughter: Why, haven't you heard? Father and he are to sit in conference to-morrow evening.



Designed and drawn for "North-China Daily News"

BLACK VELVET FUR-TRIMMED WRAP SUITABLE FOR EITHER AFTERNOON OR EVENING

WHAT ABOUT CHRISTMAS

How the Yule-Tide Spirit Expresses Itself

BY ELIZABETH PEPPS.

The Christmas-Complex, if we may speak after the manner of psychologists and Freudians, is as complicated as any of the mysterious workings of our consciousness, and super which have received so much attention lately. The terminology of modern scientists is not always so understandable, but surely one's attitude towards Christmas is as intricate as any scrooge of the obvious could desire.

When it comes to analyzing our individual attitudes towards the Twenty-fifth of December we feel not two, but twenty natures struggling within us. Indeed there are many different Christmases to consider. There is, for instance, the memory of our childhood Christmases. Few of us can escape from the lasting spell of that, its fragrant, mysterious, ecstatic memory. We can be philosophical about most of the vanished joys of childhood and console ourselves that a working reality in the hand is better than two singing illusions in the bush; but Christmas—yes, we would like to have one of those perfect festivals again. Knowing, however, that few can recapture that bliss, most of the world bands itself together in a kindly league to make Christmas as happy as possible for children everywhere. There is practical unanimity in the feeling that the grown-ups may catch as catch can, but that children must be considered first on that day.

Then there are many different attitudes toward the religious significance of the day. There are probably none of the old guard left now who once prided themselves upon their Puritanism and flouted Christmas cheer as "Popish pomp;" but in many of us the central meaning of the day so far as religious observance goes is as mythical as Santa Claus himself. For many others, however, Good Will, irrespective of creed or church, is the genuine animating spirit of the day.

The Giving and Receiving

When it comes to the observance of Christmas as "Present-Day" the feeling becomes less unanimous. Most of us protest that we do not care about receiving gifts, no, nothing so childish for us; and that we do not intend to give any, except perhaps—and right there our good resolutions go flop. One Christmas present sent where there is any possibility of an exchange and the game is up, the rest is a real toboggan-slide and those who protested most stoutly at the beginning

of December that they were not going to buy even a card are the very ones who jam the shops on the twenty-fourth. Few of us can be so high-hat as to maintain with any degree of truth that we do not want any Christmas presents. We all do want some; but we want them from those who really care about us and for whom we care. Wouldn't it be wonderful if Christmas could realize that ideal?

As it is, about this time of year, as one goes around the shops one overhears a good bit of worrying. "Rushed to death, my dear! Don't know how I am ever going to manage." "And of course the children must have their party!" "Can't think of a thing he wants." "I do hope I shall get something I can really use!" "Wouldn't you like to go to sleep and wake up to find that everything was all over?" "With one's family home, Christmas is a dreary sort of time."

One remembers, however, even as one is in the middle of such a remark that a marvellous change is going to come over the most cynical, that the "holiday feel" is inevitable and that we should not struggle against it. Before we know it, we shall be swept up on the top of the glad festival wave and our misgivings and grumblings will be lost in the exciting thrill of finding just the right things for the dearest people that ever were. Whether we "catch" peace and good will from the holly and mistletoe all around or whether we grow it from an inner conviction of brotherhood—somehow it comes, and those of us who are cynics to-day will be jovial (and genuine) holiday-makers on the Twenty-fifth. And remember, there is always the Riechle Mission and various charitable Christmas parties to start one off on the way to the Christmas spirit.

A Good Lead

Kitty: And did you let him kiss you?
Betty: Let him? Great heavens, I had to help him!

FEMALE ATTIRE IN CONSTANTINOPLE

It seems that reports on the complete Westernization of the Turkish woman's attire have often been exaggerated. An interesting dispatch to the "Nene Freie Presse" tells us about it in detail. Only in so-called Society have all the women entirely adopted Western fashions. In the street cars—the best field for such observations—the correspondent observed that not all young ladies have been allured by these fashions, and not all the old ones continue faithful to the ancient cloak and veil.

Most womenfolk in the street wear Western cloths—all except the hat, which seems the hardest to acclimatize in Turkey. The charchaf, or face veil, is undergoing a very obvious evolution, however. The old-fashioned lady still wears it in a quadrangular piece falling from her hood and over her face. The peasant woman wears no veil, but wraps her headkerchief around her face so that only her eyes and the bridge of her nose are visible.

Evolution of the Veil

The first stage of emancipation from the veil is achieved in a very simple way: the veil is still fastened to the hood, but instead of hanging down it is thrown back over the head; thus, if an overinsistent male glance makes the lady feel embarrassed, she lowers her charchaf, and is safe. In the next stage the hood disappears and the half-transparent charchaf is wrapped around the head very prettily, so as not to conceal the beauty of the hair, and somewhat after the fashion of the Russian peasant woman's headkerchief.

This, however, is too modest and severe a headdress, and so the adorable fashion of having a couple of locks escape at the temples from under the kerchief is gaining favour. Also, under the semi-transparent dark veil, a piece of gay brocade is placed—a design of discreet coquetry. At the next stage a small crownlet, or diadem, in more vivid colours, adorns the kerchief above the forehead. After this, of course, nothing remains but to adopt the hat—but so far this has been done only by the few ladies whose entire order of life has been Europeanized.

A CHRISTMAS SONG

Never we needed Thee so sore
Since the first day began.
Oh, come and knock at the world's door,
Small Son of God and Man!
And if it ope not to Thy knock
Shrill crying in the cold,
Break down the heart hard as a rock
And enter and lay hold!

Not when they slew our young, and marred
The beauty smooth and clean,
Not then, not then, our hearts were hard,
Arid and cold and mean.
For now the weak are down, and Hate,
And Avarice, and Pride,
These are the Lords within our gate.
O Child, be not denied!

Oh, not in nineteen hundred years
We needed Thee as to-night.
Yestreen we washed us clean with tears,
Their scarlet washed us white.

There is not one green spot on the earth
Where men nor hate nor grieve.
O Child, come to our hour of death
And bid the dead heart live.

—KATHARINE TYNAN in "The Nation"
and the "Athenaeum."

THE PATH TO TOYTOWN

"Over the hill where the white moon shines,
And a soft breeze kisses the swaying pines,
There's a silver path that winds its way

Down where the Elfie people play,
Past tiny houses all yellow and green
And the shining home of the Fairy Queen.

"Through pearly fields its bright path leads,
By golden lakes with shimmering reeds,
O'er sugar mountains, gleaming white,
'And will-o'-the-wisps' bright magic light.
'And still you follow the luminous strand
Till you come at last to a wonderful land,
Visioned in dreams by girls and boys:
The mythical, magical Land of Toys."

Turn About

She—I think you might read to me while I sew.
Her Husband—Why don't you sew to me while I read?

—London Answers.

MAIL NOTICES

INWARD

DUE SHANGHAI:

Per A.O.M.L.S. Pres. Wilson Dec. 19
Per N.Y.K.S. Iyo Maru 19
Per H.A.L.S. Rheinland 20
Per N.Y.K.S. Atsuta Maru 21
Per R.D.S. Pres. Jefferson 22

OUTWARD

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON, ETC.—

Per M.J.S. Paul Lecat Dec. 19
Per P. & O. S. Kashgar 22
Per H.S.L.S. Vogland 23
Per P.S. Meriones 23
Per L.T.S. Viminale 25

FOR JAPAN, CANADA, U.S.A. & EUROPE:—

Per O.S.K.S. Mexico Maru Dec. 20
Per R.D.S. Pres. Taft 23
Per A.O.M.L.S. Pres. McKinley 27
Per T.K.K.S. Taiyo Maru 31
Per O.S.K.S. London Maru 31
Per R.D.S. Pres. Wilson Jan. 7
Per A.O.M.L.S. Pres. Jefferson 8

FOR NANTIA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND VIA HONGKONG:—

Per M.J.S. Paul Lecat Dec. 19
Per A.O.M.L.S. Pres. Wilson 21
Per P. & O. S. Kashgar 22
Per R.D.S. Pres. Jefferson 23
Per B.F.S. Meriones 23

PASSENGERS

INWARD

Per str. Hsin Kiangteng, December 12. From Ningpo. Messrs. A. Main-
gong and J. E. Cook.

Per str. Tatung, December 13. From River Ports. Mrs. Kiatling.

Per str. Kungwo, December 12. From River Ports. Dr. Miller, Messrs. Werner, E. J. Rampton and R. Clancy.

Per str. Hsin Peking, December 12. From Ningpo. Mrs. Cruz, Misses Palmer and White.

Per str. Loongwo, December 13. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Reynolds, Mrs. Wilbur, Miss L. Ely, Master Wilbur, Mr. J. F. L. Brown, Miss Ramsey, Messrs. McCrane and Vanderster and Two Naval Ratings.

Per str. Kingling, December 13. From Tientsin. Mr. and Mrs. Pustan, Mr. and Mrs. Whitton, Mr. and Mrs. T. Blomberg, Mr. and Mrs. de Carters, Misses Haas and Whitton, Captain H. S. Oldham, Messrs. J. A. Bergmann, T. Struthers, Miller, Litterst, Boynton and Levin.

Per str. Shengking, December 14. From River Ports. Misses S. Johnson, P. Haslam, T. van Corbach, A. van Corbach, E. Johnson, M. Johnson, L. Smith, T. W. Smith and Stark, Dr. Severn, Messrs. W. B. Marshall and Carrington.

Per B.F.S. Antenor, December 14. From Liverpool. Mrs. Acheson, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bolhard, Mrs. J. A. Brown, Miss E. Brown, Mr. C. B. Crutwell, Mrs. Danelli, Mr. G. G. Dobie, Mrs. S. G. Fenton, Miss B. Fenton, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Grey, Mrs. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Lingard, Miss R. G. Lingard, Master G. A. Lingard, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Lyle, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. McDonald, Mrs. Oldham, Miss M. E. Oldham, Mr. W. J. Reid, Miss A. M. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. L. Way, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Wells, Miss K. R. Wells, Miss D. J. Wells. From Singapore.

Per O. F. Depledge, Mr. and Mrs. B. Keegan, Mr. H. M. Laib, Mr. Legg, Mr. McNicol, Master D. McNicol, From Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Danby, Mrs. A. E. Fenton, Mr. S. G.

Fenton, Mr. J. M. McHutchon, Mr. P. W. F. Mills.

Per A.O.M.L.S. President Jackson, December 14. From Hongkong. Miss D. Bailey, Mr. R. Bernhard, Mr. L. J. Durand, Mr. A. S. Gubbay, Mr. G. F. Haslam, Mr. T. Hamowy, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Hessel, Mrs. V. W. Jackson, Mr. T. K. King, Mr. H. Lafond, Mr. C. M. Mannes, Mrs. J. F. B. Miller, Miss J. Miller, Mrs. D. B. Nissim, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. O'Dell, Mr. A. R. R. R. S. Richmond, Mrs. L. N. Smith, Mr. E. F. Turner, Mrs. M. U. Turner, Mr. M. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Wolfisfer.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteng, December 15. From Ningpo. Mrs. Sugg, Miss Williams, Messrs. Williams, M. Smith, C. B. Gardner and Buckley.

Per str. Tungchow, December 15. From Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei. Mr. and Mrs. Mathien, Mr. and Mrs. Vidal, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Rowlett, Messrs. M. W. Stevens and J. M. Murray.

Per M.M.S. Amboise, December 15. From Marcellles. Mr. Bouchet, Rev. Pères L. Hubert, D. Hubert, H. Gentil, Equizabal and Arnellari, Sisters Casarelli and Torri, Fathers Theodat, Alphons, Regis, Bonann and Auglebert, Mr. M. Guibert, Mr. Englefield and Mr. Z. Guiseppe. From Port Said. Rev. Pères Lefaki, Messrs. K. Dimitri and K. Hannalumbo. From Singapore. Mr. G. Menasche. From Colombo. Mr. Sigant, Father Marques. From Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. Pompiangan and two children, Rev. Pères C. Sante and S. Miquel, Messrs. S. T. King and C. R. King.

Per P. & O. S. Macedonia, December 15. From London, etc. Mr. and Mrs. G. Wright and two children, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Richard, Mrs. A. Wilson, Rev. A. J. Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Bidmead, Mrs. H. Pope, Mrs. F. W. Foster, Mr. J. C. Gamble, Mrs. Ellison and child, Mrs. Howell, Miss Howell, Mr. H. W. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wilson, Mrs. McFarlane, Rev. W. Winter, Mr. Lovink, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cooper, Miss Humphrey, Mr. P. J. Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hunt, Miss Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Warren, Mr. W. H. Gill, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. F. Sturton, Rev. G. Nightingale, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Rutherford and child, Mr. C. L. de Stadler, Mr. and Mrs. P. Gaunt, Mr. G. R. Jackson, Mr. St. Winn, Mr. P. J. Francois, Mr. Karanjia, Mr. F. White, Mr. F. C. Clare, Mr. Crawford, Mr. C. W. Bradburn, Mr. P. H. Millard, Mr. H. Zellings, Mr. C. R. Kerr, Mr. G. H. Elliott, Mr. W. Curwen, Mr. A. E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. K. Loh, Mrs. Work and two children, Rev. D. W. Thompson, Rev. J. Clegg, Mrs. H. T. Harlow, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cumming, Rev. J. R. Pratt, Miss Cropley, Miss McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. D. Sinclair, Miss E. L. Warren, Miss Rayden, Miss Galbraith, Lt. Comdr. Spurgin, Mr. M. Sommer, Mr. Tyre, Mr. P. S. Hudson, Mrs. M. Beras, Miss V. Hopkins, Lt. C. P. Clarke, Lt. C. L. Robertson, Miss Worthington, Mrs. W. Haigh, Mr. E. L. Rush, Mr. R. W. Rice, Miss D. K. Ellis, Mrs. L. E. Ellis, Mr. C. D. Deaton, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Gutter, Captain J. L. Crompton, Mr. W. D. Lemarchand, Mr. Fickling, Mr. C. D. Bolton, Mr. D. Diagarla, Mr. P. R. Clare, Mr. F. Odum, Dr. and Mrs. Lee, Mrs. D. M. Roberts, Mr. E. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Brunthaler, Mr. D. Walmsley, Mrs. Millard, Miss Millard, Mr. E. V. Irwin, Mr. C. Ling, Mr. J. Work, Mr. W. B. Wilkinson, Mr. E. C. Herder, Mr. Barrow.

Per str. Hsin Peking, December 16. From Ningpo. Mrs. Miher.

Per str. Shantung, December 17. From Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. Nemaki and two children, Messrs. Cooper and Pemberton.

Per str. Whangpu, December 16. From River Ports. Messrs. Timmins and Misner.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteng, December 17. From Ningpo. Mr. F. C. Wilcox. Per str. Kungwo, December 17. From River Ports. Mrs. Dixon, Misser Wendt, E. Dixon, A. Dixon, H. Dixon, M. Dixon, W. Sugg and J. Espay, Dr. A. G. Wenzell, Messrs. R. O. Longden, L. Pone, S. Mason, R. W. Upham, E. Porta and N. H. Grant and Three Naval Ratings.

Per str. Hsin Ningshao, December 18. From Ningpo. Miss D. I. Zimmermann, Messrs. G. S. Toll and E. Dahl.

Per str. Butler, December 18. From River Ports. Messrs. F. D. Maksinoff, W. B. Ulanoff, R. J. Babnoff and A. T. Leonoff.

OUTWARD

Per str. B. F. S. Patroclus, December 12.—For Marcellles.—Sir E. and Lady Fear, Mr. R. B. Moore, Mr. Butler, Mr. W. J. Shanahan.

—For London.—Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore, Miss Turnbull, Miss F. Fairchild, Miss M. Fairchild, Miss N. Fairchild, and E. C. Long, Mr. Captain Whitelaw.—For Singapore.—Sir P. Phillips, Mr. I. Kley, —For Hongkong.—Mr. H. T. U. Aldridge, Mr. H. L. Carson, Mr. W. J. Austin, Mr. J. McLorn, Mr. R. M. Austin.

Per str. Luen Yi, December 13.—For River Ports.—Mrs. Leckie and Mr. des Etanges.

Per str. Fengtien, December 13.—For Chefoo.—Mrs. Pilditch, Mrs. K. Purvis, Mrs. L. M. Bell's two children, Miss Miller and Mr. L. N. Hayes.—For Tientsin.—Sir Skinner and Lady Turner, Mrs. G. Dewar and child, Messrs. G. E. Marshall, Hasselle, Brockman, A. Harvey and Lieuts. Minibelli, de Dosliani and Ban.

Per str. Tatung, December 16.—For River Ports.—Mr. G. M. Heaphy, Mr. A. Bolte, Miss A. F. Wegener.

Per N.Y.K.S. Haruna Maru, December 16.—For London.—Dr. J. C. A. Carpenter, Mr. E. Jackson, Madam L. Angelini, Madam N. Basalund, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Emery, Mrs. Cheale, Miss Cheale, Mr. Woodhead, Mrs. St. J. Walsh, Mr. G. H. Clayton, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rouffort, Mr. Oshiro.

Per str. Suiyang, December 17.—For Hongkong.—Mr. Gannett.

Per str. Shengking, December 17.—For River Ports.—Mr. P. L. Morphew, Captain Hanningan, Mr. J. Christie, Mr. J. A. Brown, Mr. Hudson, Miss A. F. Wegener, Rev. P. Camiera, Rev. R. S. Equizabal, Rev. E. Ruiz, Mr. Farner, Mr. J. Christie.

Per str. Tungchow, December 17.—For Tientsin.—Mr. R. H. Sharp, Rev. F. X. Ford, Mr. E. G. Webster, Mr. J. C. Gamble, Mrs. Melchers, Mr. and Mrs. Emmott, Mr. R. B. McAfee, Mr. Murch, Rev. Father S. Lefaki, Mr. and Mrs. Pampongian and two children.

Per str. Whangpu, December 18.—For River Ports.—Mr. M. M. Macfarlane.

Per str. Hsin Peking, December 18.—For Ningpo.—Mrs. Swan, Miss M. Barlow, Miss L. Wisman, Miss R. Wiseman, Miss H. Barlow, Mrs. J. S. Grant and Mr. J. Frost.

Per str. Ngankin, December 19.—For River Ports.—Miss H. M. Craven, Rev. Father L. Annellow, Sister Carantelli, Sister M. Torre, M. J. Blundell.

Per str. Sunning, December 19.—For Amoy.—Mrs. Smith, Miss H. E. Boot, Miss J. Strick, Miss L. de Pree, Miss M. Elliott, Master R. Elliott, Master H. Day, Master J. Day and Master D. Day.

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer		Wind		Hygrometer 9 a.m.		Thermom. in Shad		Weather conditions
	9 A.M.	At 5'd Therm	Direction 9 a.m.	Force (1-12)	Dry	Wet	Max.	Min.	
Dec. 11	30.36	50.9	E N E	1	44.2	40.7	58.6	28.9	B. M.
" 12	30.42	50.9	N W W	0	41.4	40.1	55.2	35.1	" O.
" 13	30.41	51.3	E	1	46.1	43.3	63.3	38.5	B. C.
" 14	30.18	53.6	E N E	2	55.8	52.2	67.7	44.1	B.
" 15	30.07	55.2	N W W	2	54.3	50.0	63.2	45.3	B.
" 16	30.49	53.0	N W W	1	41.7	38.9	51.8	31.6	B.
" 17	30.57	52.0	N	1	41.0	36.4	48.0	30.8	B.

Explanation

B—blue sky D—drizzle E—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunders
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) W—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.)				Rainfall	
	Minimum 1925	Maximum 1924	Minimum 1925	Maximum 1924	Inches 1925	Inches 1924
Dec. 11	37.0	35.0	58.6	48.0	Nil	Nil
" 12	38.8	26.8	53.6	43.5	Nil	Nil
" 13	43.0	35.0	61.2	62.2	Nil	Nil
" 14	43.0	42.0	65.8	63.0	Nil	Nil
" 15	42.0	40.0	63.0	47.8	Nil	Nil
" 16	36.0	36.0	67.0	49.8	Nil	Nil
" 17	36.2	35.0	46.0	52.0	Nil	Nil

BIRTHS

BELL.—On December 11, 1925, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. F. Norton Bell, a daughter.

BELL.—On December 15, 1925, at St. Marie's Maternity Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Bell, a son.

BARRY.—On December 16, 1925, at Dr. Fearn's Sanatorium, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Barry, a daughter.

HENRY.—On December 15, 1925, at St. Marie's Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. F. Henry, a son.

ROGERS.—On December 11, 1925, at St. Marie's Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Rogers, a daughter.

ROSS—MURPHY.—At H. B. M's Consulate-General, Shanghai, before Mr. J. F. Brennan, Acting Consul, Winifred M. Murphy (née Mactavish), daughter of Mrs. N. McLeish and the late J. W. Mactavish, to Gordon C. Ross, son of Mr. and Mrs. Craigie Ross, of Shanghai.

TANNER—TANNER.—On December 12, 1925, at Shanghai, before J. F. Brennan, Esq., Acting Consul-General, Francis Henry, eldest son of Jonathan Tanner, Portaferry, Co. Down, Ireland; to Caroline Amelia, daughter of Thomas Tanner (C.P.G.), Kilbrogan Bandol, Co. Cork, Ireland.

DEATH

VAGN GJESSING.—On December 15, 1925, near Yokohama, died accidentally.

IN MEMORIAM

To the Glory of God. In affectionate memory of Donald Robert McEuen, passed away at Peking, China, December 18, 1922.
In affectionate memory of James Stewart McEuen, killed in action, Givency, Flanders, December 21, 1914.

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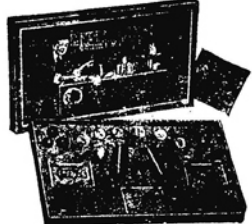
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